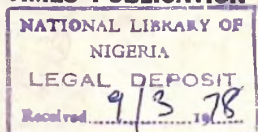




A 'DAILY TIMES' PUBLICATION



NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1977

**A record of Events
and Developments**

Printed by Times Press Limited, Apapa

CALENDAR 1976

| | JANUARY | FEBRUARY | MARCH |
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CALENDAR 1977

| | JANUARY | | | | | FEBRUARY | | | | | MARCH | | | | |
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FOREWORD

The Nigeria Year Book 1977, is the 26th in the series prepared and revised each year by the Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd. with the co-operation of many national organisations, and some government departments. The Year Book is widely known as an established work of reference.

This 1977 edition which covers Day-to-Day events up to October 1976, gives factual account of the administration and national economy of Nigeria. It describes the activities of many of the national institutions.

The Year Book does not claim to be comprehensive; nor does it attempt to cover Nigeria's participation in world affairs. The factual and statistical information it contains is compiled from official and authoritative sources, and most sections of the book relate to Nigeria as a whole. The Who's Who section covers as many personalities as we were able to obtain their biographies before going to press.

The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited is the printer and publisher of the Daily Times, Sunday Times, Sporting Record, Lagos Weekend, Headlines, the Evening Times, Spear Magazine, Home Studies, Woman's World, Nigeria Year Book, Times Trade and Industrial Directory, Times International and Business Times.

*James Ojiako,
Editor.*

Deputy Editor: Pip Iwuagwu

Assistant Editor: Victor O. Oshisada

Artist: A. Y. Laja.

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Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

THE FESTIVAL EMBLEM: THE ROYAL IVORY MASK OF BENIN.



This 16th Century Ivory Mask from Benin has emerged through the years as one of the finest examples of known African and Black Art.

It was worn as a pectoral by Benin Kings on royal ancestral ceremonial occasions; was last worn by King Ovoramwen who was dethroned at the fall of the Benin Empire in 1897. The same year, it fell into the hands of the Consul General of the Niger Coast Protectorate, Sir Ralph Moor, and now rests in the British Museum.

The tara formation at the crest of the mask is made of 10 Stylised heads and symbolises the King's divine supremacy and suzerainty. The two incisions on the forehead which were originally filled with iron strips are royal tattoo marks. Round the neck, the artist has carved the coral bead collar which is a common feature of the King's paraphernalia.



FESTAC 77

The 2nd World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture (FESTAC) was held in Nigeria from Saturday, January 15 to Saturday, February 12, 1977.

It was attended by more than 35,000 visitors from 56 countries of the world. About 15,000 artistes, scholars and officials participated in the Festival which brought together the greatest gathering of Blacks from the four corners of the world.

The story of FESTAC

Black Artists, writers, scholars and activists have for many years been engaged in forums aimed at promoting Black and African civilization.

The first internationally known forum was the 1st Congress of Black Artists and Writers held in 1956 in Paris. It was organised by the African Society for Culture. Three years later, the second Congress took place in Rome. During this Congress it was decided that Festivals be organised to bring together Black artists, writers, and other men of Culture.

In 1966, President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal, with the help of the African Society for Culture, organised the First World Festival of Ne-

gro Arts in Dakar, Senegal. During this Festival, there was a Colloquium on the theme: 'Function And Significance Of Negro African Art in the Life of the Masses and For the Masses.'

This First Festival and the first Colloquium accomplished the promises and hopes of the 1956 and 1959 Congress. It also affirmed the sovereignty of Black peoples over their cultural heritage.

At the end of that First Festival in 1966, Nigeria was invited to host the Second Festival in 1970. Nigeria accepted the invitation, but because of the internal situation in the country, it was not possible to hold the Festival that year.

At the end of the Nigerian civil war, the matter was resuscitated, and the Festival was rescheduled to be held at the end of 1975. But consequent on changes in the Federal Military Government of Nigeria (the host Government) in July, 1975, the Festival was postponed 'in view of the obvious difficulties in providing all necessary facilities.'

AIMS OF THE FESTIVAL

The principal aims of the Festival are:

- (i) to ensure the revival, resurgence, propagation and promotion of Black and African culture and Black and African cultural values and civilization;



Commander O.P. Fingsi, Festival President



AMBROSE MBIA, Festival Secretary General

- (ii) to present Black and African culture in its highest and widest conception;
- (iii) to bring to light the diverse contributions of Black and African peoples to the universal currents of thought and arts;
- (iv) to promote Black and African artists, performers and writers and facilitate their world acceptance and their access to world outlets;
- (v) to promote better international and inter-racial understanding;

- (vi) to facilitate a periodic 'return to origin' in Africa by Black artists, writers and performers uprooted to other continents

FESTIVAL COMMITTEES

The governing body for the Festival was the International Festival Committee representing the present 16 festival zones into which the Black African World was divided. This Committee technically included the Grand Patron of the Festival, the Head of State Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo. He did not participate in the meetings of the Committee but

full reports were forwarded to him by the President of the Committee, Commander Ochegomie Promise Fingsi, Federal Commissioner for Special Duties.

MEMBERS OF WORKING COMMITTEE

Commander Ochegomie Promise Fingsi, Federal Commissioner for Special Duties (Nigeria) — President.

ZONES

South America

VICE-PRESI- DENT

Dr. G. Alakija,

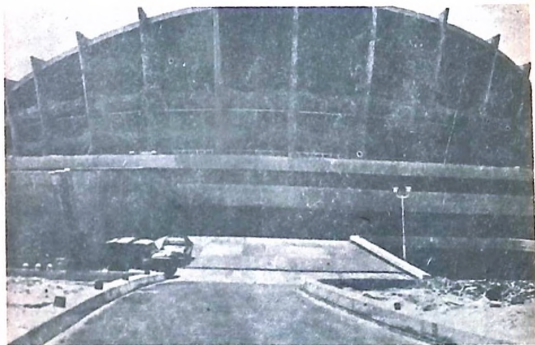
Caribbean

US/Canada

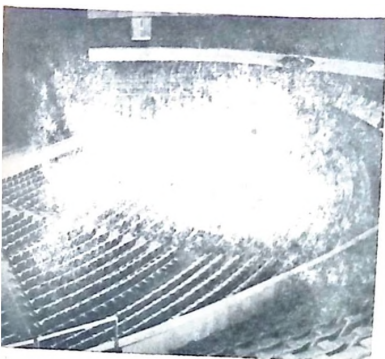
Professor (Brazil).
Miss Shirley Field-Ridley (MP)
Minister of Information, Culture and Youth. (Guyana).

Dr. Jeff Donaldson, Head of Department of Art, Howard University, Washington DC.

The National Arts Theatre ranks among the best in the world. The area is 23,000 square metres. The main hall consists of the stage and auditorium which can accommodate 5,000 spectators. It has two cinema halls each of which can take 650 people and a conference hall with a seating capacity of 1,200.



| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| United Kingdom | Mr. Earl Cameron, Actor and Produc- er (UK). | East Africa | mation and Yo (Ethiopia). |
| Ireland | | | The Hon. Tai |
| Europe | Mr. L. Boissier-Pal- un, Barrister & Jur- ist, Paris (France). | (Community States) | Towett (MP), Mi- ster of Housi Social Services a Culture, (Kenya) |
| Australasia | Mr. John Moriarty, Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Box 17, Woden Act 2606, Paupa, New Guinea. | Central Africa 1 | Dr. Bokonga Eka ga Botombebe, S te Comissioner f Culture and Ar (Zaire). |
| Southern Africa | Mr. A.K. Simuchi- mba, Minister of State for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Education, (Zam- bia). | Central Africa II | Mr. Ze Ngue Rene, Minister Information ar Culture, (Republ of Cameroun). |
| Eastern Africa | Dr. Aklilu Habte, Minister of Infor- | West Africa (anglophone) | Dr. Edward Kess ly, Minister of In formation, Cultur |



*The Main Hall
and the stage
at the National
Theatre*

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | and Tourism (Liberia). | (West Africa – Francophone Zone I) – Senegal, Mauritania, Guinea Bissau; (13) (West Africa – Francophone Zone II) – Ivory Coast, Niger, Benin, Togo, Guinea; (14) (North Africa Zone) – Egypt, Libya, Morocco; (15) (Central Africa Zone I) – Central African Empire; (16) (West Africa – Francophone Zone I) – Mali; (17) (East Africa Zone) – Malagasy; (18) (North Africa Zone) – Tunisia, Algeria; (19) (Newly Independent States) – Mozambique, Angola; (20) (Liberation Movements) – Zimbabwe, Namibia, Azania. |
| West Africa (Francophone) I | Hon. Alioune Sene, Minister of Cultural Affairs (Senegal) | |
| West Africa (Francophone) II | Mr. Jules Hie Nea, Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs (Ivory Coast).. | |
| Liberation Movement (North Africa) | Mr. K.K. Nkula, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, P.O. Box 2412, Dar-Es-Salam, Tanzania. | |

Mr. A. Mbia, of Cameroun, Secretary General.

THE FESTAC PARTICIPANTS

(1) (South America Zone) – Republic of Brazil (2) (Caribbean Zone) – Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago, Cuba Surinam, Bahamas, Barbados, Antigua, Grenada; (3) (USA/Canada Zone) – Canada, USA. Festival Committee; (4) (Europe Zone) – Germany; (5) (Australasia Zone) – Australia; (6) (Eastern Africa Zone) – Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia Mauritius ; (7) (Southern African Zone) – Zambia, Swaziland; (8) (East Africa Community Zone) – Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania; (9) – Central Africa Zone I) – Zaire; (10) (Central Africa Zone II) – Cameroun, Brazzaville, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea; (11) (West Africa – Anglophone Zone) – Liberia, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria; (12)

FESTIVAL EVENTS

Exhibitions:

Africa and the History of Man, Black Contribution to Science, Technology and Invention, Books, Costumes, Domestic Arts, Handicrafts, Liberation Movements, Mounted Animals, Musical Instruments, Star Country – Ethiopia, Nigerian National Exhibition, Brazilian National Exhibition, The Influence of African Art on European Art.

Dances:

Traditional African Dances, Traditional Afro-American, Traditional Caribbean, Traditional Australasian Contemporary Dance Theatre, Modern Dance, Ballet.

Music:

Traditional African Music, Trad

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means a million things



onal African-American Music, Traditional African-Latin American Music, Traditional Afro-Caribbean Music, Traditional Australasian Music, Modern African Music, Modern African-American Music, Modern Afro-Latin American Music, Modern Afro-Caribbean Music, Modern Australasian Music.

Drama:

Tragedy, Comedy, Poetic Recitals, Shows revolving around Fables and Legends, Humoristic, Children's Shows, Pantomime.

Films:

Feature Films, Short Length Films, Children's Films, Cartoons, Documentary Films.

Literature:

Poetry, Essays, Novels, Short Stories, Fables and Legends, Texts for Children.

The Colloquium:

The theme of the Colloquium was **BLACK CIVILIZATION AND EDUCATION**. This was divided into the following ten sub-themes:

Black Civilization and the Arts, Black Civilization and Philosophy, Black Civilization and Literature, Black Civilization and African Languages, Black Civilization and Historical Awareness, Black Civilization and Pedagogy, Black Civilization and Religion, Black Civilization and Sciences and Technology, Black Civil-

ization and Mass Media, Black Civilization and African Governments

All abstracts were submitted by July 31, 1976; All Papers in one language or the other were received by August 15, 1976; All Papers already translated into the two official languages (English and French) reached the Secretariat by the end of September 1976.

An International Secretariat was established in Lagos to serve the International Festival Committee. The Secretariat was the principal instrument for implementing and executing the Committee's decisions and generally organising and running the Festival.

VENUES

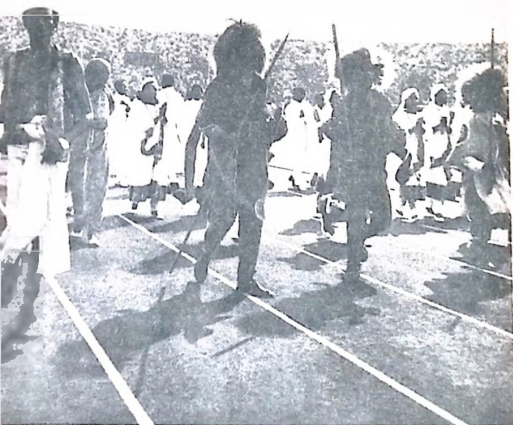
All the Festival events, except Durbar, took place in Lagos. The principal venues in Lagos were the ultra-modern National Theatre complex at Iganmu Lagos, National Stadium Surulere, Tafawa Balewa Square (King George V Park), Lagos City Hall, National Museum, Onikar and Victoria Island (Regatta).

The Durbar took place in Kaduna at the Pavillion specially built for that purpose.

Details of the venues were Exhibitions: National Theatre Exhibition Hall, National Stadium, National Museum, Tafawa Balewa S



The host country, Nigeria, brought up the rear during the march-past of the FESTAC '77 opening ceremony. Here Nigeria's contingent in splendid national costume takes the field.



The Star Country, Ethiopia which led the contingents in the march past will host the festival next

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| | quare (King George V Park). | Music: | National Theatre |
| ■loquium: | National Theatre | | National Stadium |
| ■ama: | National Theatre | | Tafawa Balewa Square. |
| ■ms: | National Theatre, Roxy Cinema | Popular Dressing: | Lagos City Hall |
| ■nces: | National Theatre, National Stadium, Tafawa Balewa Square. | Regatta: | Victoria Island |
| | | Durbār: | Durbār Pavillion, Kaduna. |

Groundnut traditional dancers



The Opening and Closing Ceremonies were performed at the main bowl of the National Stadium by the Head of State, Lt.-General Obasanjo.

NIGERIA WELCOMES YOU

EXTRACT OF THE SPEECH DELIVERED BY THE HEAD OF STATE, GENERAL OLUSEGUN OBASANJO, AT THE OPENING CEREMONY OF SECOND WORLD BLACK AND AFRICAN FESTIVAL OF ARTS AND CULTURE (FESTAC) IN LAGOS ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1977:

May I, on behalf of the people and Government of Nigeria welcome you all here present to Lagos. We also extend fraternal greetings to Black and African peoples wherever they may be on the occasion of the official opening of the Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture. This afternoon, we are relighting the torch lit 15 years ago in Dakar.

We should like to record our appreciations to the people and Government of the Republic of Senegal for hosting the First Festival of Negro Arts and thereby initiating the process of cultural renewal and communion of Black and African people from all over the world.

Ordinarily the term 'diaspora'

refers to a movement and dispersion away from a centre. I would like to suggest that a movement towards the source is also diasporic.

In the first sense, those of us Black and African people still living on our great Continent of Africa normally direct our attention on events and developments in the cities of Europe and North America.

In the second sense, to most Black and African people who live away from our great Continent, Africa is still more than a historical connection. This gathering we are witnessing now is diasporic in both senses in that we are attempting to recapture the origins and authenticity of the African heritage.

Throughout the period of this Festival, Africa will be the focus of the attention not only of Black and African people, but of all the peoples of the world to whom we are linked in our common humanity.

For some, the Lagos Festival is a feast of masks and dances. Others see it as a setting for restoring harmony to the individual psyche. Yet for some others, it is a quest for the base metal.

This is in the nature of things. However, above and beyond these individual and subjective levels of approach to the Festival, there is a dimension that encompasses the inner and deeper reality, the urging and the inspiration of the whole race of Black and African people.



Dancers from the Republic of Benin

It is this communal and objective dimension that provides the spirit to which this Festival is dedicated. We are, indeed the children of a diaspora. Nigeria, therefore, welcomes you all to one of your homelands here on the African soil.

On this occasion, it is appropriate that we consider our place on the world scene. Culture, after all, is the material and physical expression of the interaction between man and his universe. For a long time our place in the world was mapped, analysed and interpreted by others.

The Black and African peoples of

the world, while yet living through this process reduced to if not inanimate objects of Western speculation. The journey to political awakening began with cultural restoration of our denigrated past.

We greet again the pioneers living and dead, of this restoration. They have individually and collectively cleared the ground, and the field has been passed to us for consolidation, preservation and transmission to posterity.

Whatever is our various and individual callings, we should resolve

dedicate the Lagos Festival to the sowing of a seed which, nurtured by renewed awareness and dedication, will bloom anew.

We invite you to look around you and appraise for yourselves what the future holds for us; what promise this cultural re-awakening holds for us. I make bold to say that the star of our peoples is on the ascendancy and we shall, without doubt in my mind, realise the essential and ultimate freedom of thought and action which all of us are striving for.

To succeed we must restore the link between culture, creative and mastery of modern technology and industrialism. The timelessness of our art forms has made this great continent the point of reference for defining both ancient and modern art. The terra cotta head of Ife challenges the claim of Greco-Latin pre-eminence. The creativity of Dogon and Bambara pre-dates the originality of modernists from Gauguin to Picasso and Moore. The power of African creativity is often described as past, ancient and only of archaeological interest, as if a people could ever lose that universal inner motivation wherein creativity emanates.

The Benin art that so engages the interests of art connoisseur still remains a living force and continues to enrich the artistic heritage of not only this nation but for all lovers of African art. . . .

It has now been established that

man started his journey from our great continent. It has also been accepted that the earliest tools, which were the beginning of modern technology were fashioned here.

The pyramids of Egypt, the ruins of Zimbabwe, the subtle and complex designs of African traditional architecture, and the achievements and scholarship of the University of Timbuktu all attest to the fact that there is a rich and distinguished past for which all African peoples can proudly claim world distinction.

Human civilisation was a corporate experience of the human race and our contribution has not been inconsiderable.

This great continent had great civilisations before and after the awakening of the northern hemisphere. It seems these days necessary to make these excursions into the past but I believe we have come of age and no longer need reassurance from ourselves or from someone else that we had a past.

A past equally inspiring and worthy of the greatest recognition we can accord our enviable past. What is of paramount importance is to recognise and give modern technology which is the base of Western dominance, its due place. Modern technology is indispensable to our march forward but acquisition of technological superiority does not mean a break with the past.

Our past is what makes us a

will determine whether indeed technology has to fit into our culture and our conception of the word and not vice-versa.

The answer lies in our mental emancipation, a break with the idea that technology which is currently a Western preserve, means emasculating our culture and identifying with a so-called "Technological Culture." The Lagos Festival should be seen as a communion of thought and action, and of deep reflection.

The ethnocentric bias that we have lived with for so long, the false dichotomy which classed the human race into masters and servants, one half with a part and one without is one of the great historical frauds of

our time. We can only reject this dichotomy by deed and not rhetoric.

We must do all we can to lay foundations of this divi has led to the subjugation of man treatment of some others right here in Africa. lies in our strength and a spirit that rejects enslavement in its forms, mental and other

We must dedicate this ensuring that Black and A ples all over the world beco of what it takes to change our peoples and industrial technological advance are a tial imperative. Just as our have made a timeless impa

Somalia Delegation





is Royal Highness Fon-Zofa II of
Abungo from the Republic of Came-
run who flew into Lagos



• A Dancer from Sudan



Dancers from Guinea



Traditional Dancers from Togo



These graceful dancers are all the way from Brazil — Members of the Alakem group



Above: The troupe from Chereponi thrilled the audience with their traditional musical instruments

Above extreme left: Traditional Dancer from Liberia National Theatre

Below: Traditional Dancers from Mali



Fantastic display of culture. The Algerians are wonderful



A dancer from Guinea



A young dancer from Ghana



Victory for our Race and Culture! This lady from America express her sentiment in the African way of Victory and Power



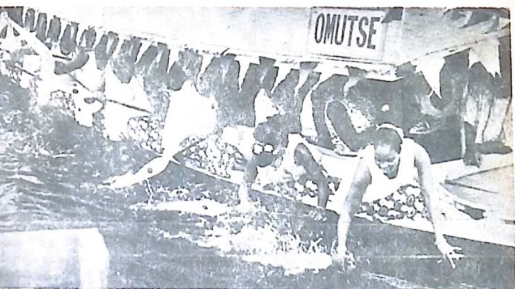
Beauty from Mali: Slim built and elegant she danced unabashed



Nigeria: Pots of fire on their heads, participants from culture-conscious Ondo State, holding spectators spell-bound



Nigeria: NBC choir thrilling the audience



bove: Bendel State boat Regatta

Below: Mkpokiti dancing group from Anambra State of Nigeria





Nigerian Exhibition: The Sculpture named "THE OLOKUN"



A drummer from Ivory Coast



Member of Orchestre National Congolais from Congo performing

development of aesthetic cultural facts we too have the task of bringing this inherent creative power to bear on the mastery of industrial progress.

SIGNIFICANCE OF COLLOQUIUM

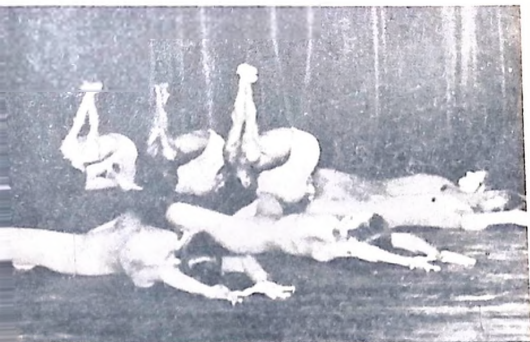
The Colloquium was officially opened by General Obasanjo on Monday, January 17, 1977 at which he paid tributes to the late Chairman of the Colloquium, Professor Zirimu Muganyizi of Uganda who died in Lagos shortly before the start of the FESTAC.

The Arabs of Lagos, Chief Fagbe-Ajanaku and the Eletu Odibo,

Chief Ishola Bajulaiye, performed the traditional (Sango) ritual ceremony that marked the opening of the colloquium. After the ritual incantations and dancing, kolanuts were passed on to the spectators. One of the controversial matters raised at the Colloquium was the presentation of a paper by a Nigerian scholar and playwright, Professor Wole Soyinka calling on Africa to accept Swahili as a continental language.

A total of 700 people from 52 countries took part in the Colloquium. About 47 papers were presented by scholars and authors from the participating countries.

Earlier in his speech, General



A group of Cuban dancers doing their thing in an artistic fashion

Obasanjo had stressed the significance of the colloquium:

This Festival will not be complete without a Colloquium. "While the events and exhibitions provide visual displays of our art and arti-facts, the Colloquium should impose living and dynamic ration on the relatively static combination of mind and motion which is dance, song, painting and sculpture.

"Your deliberations are therefore at the nerve centre of our quest for mental and material liberation from our status as trading posts for the industrial states of the world. I leave you with a call to find ways and means of opening the creative impulses which will enable black individuals, black nations and aggregates of such nations to regain control of their destinies.

"Only thus can our people contribute anew their quota to human progress and only thus can they obtain their fair share of the world's resources."

The President of FESTAC 77, Commander O.P. Fingsi in his own contributions remarked that black civilization is as old as History and that Western civilization created problems for the Blacks. The Federal Commissioner for Education, Col. Ahmadu Ali replaced the late Professor Zirimu as Charman of the Colloquium.

Hundreds of colourfully-dressed men and women from eight States of

the Federation took part in regatta in Lagos.

For two days, they paddled in swift boats and canoes from Maroko end of the Five Creek to Ikoyi.

As they paddled and rode with competitive spirit reminiscent of warriors of old, they beat traditional gongs and drums, fired off bullets from old-type rifles and sang war songs and danced to the rhythm of the splash of their rowing blades.

Thousands of people watched the gay part of the FESTAC 77 regatta.

DURBAR

The Grand Durbar was held in Kaduna as part of the FESTAC 77. It was officially opened on February 7 by Lt.-General Theophilus Danjuma, Chief of Army Staff, accompanied by the Federal Commissioner for Information, Major-General Ibrahim Haruna, Emirs, traditional rulers and dignitaries from different parts of the country.

Eight African Heads of State, including Lt.-General Obasanjo, were among thousands of spectators who watched the finale of the Durbar on February 8.

About 3,500 horsemen from participating States — Bauchi, Gongola, Kaduna, Kano, KwaZulu, Niger, Plateau and Sokoto — displayed colourful horsemanship. Gaily dressed in traditional costumes, the



The Araba of Lagos, Chief Fagbemi Ajanaicu, right and the Eleku Odibo, Chief Shola Bajulaiye perform the opening ceremony of the Colloquium according to African custom

onstrated ancient war tactics on
chly dressed horses and camels.

Other side shows included acroba-
— displays, traditional dancing,
—ring of musical instruments and
—e annual Argungu Fishing Festival
the Sokoto village of Argungu.

CLOSING

The closing ceremony of FESTAC

77 was performed at the National
Stadium, Surulere on Saturday,
February 12 by Lt.-General Obasan-
jo. There was colourful parade of the
56 participating countries and com-
munities, baloon displays, partin
speeches and singing of FESTAC and
Nigerian National Anthems, and th
parting song "God be with you — ti
we meet again (in Ethiopia in 1981)



Above: They each hold aloft a calabash of Kolanuts, ready to serve anybody's cares. It was part of the ceremony of Festac Colloquium



A group of Ifa priests reciting incantation at the opening of the Colloquium



Drama by Nigeria; a Scene from **LANGBODO**



... is wriggling to the tune of Senegalese
music



Traditional dancers from Liberia



Ivory Coast dancers



Above Right: African National Band from Sierra Leone



Left: A play by Zania depicting oppressed Africans by masters during the colonial days



Members of the Australian Troupe comprising of Aborigine groups thrill spectators at the Tafawa Balewa Square



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A guitarist and his singer



Demonstrating era of oppression of Africans by colonial masters



Dancers from the Republic of Benin



Traditionalists from Kenya in a gleeful mood



With a sword in hand, the jubilant warrior sings success song



Our brothers from Ghana display their musical heritage



A Black lady from the United Kingdom lends colour to the occasion; she is a singer



Arm-in-arm, is togetherness the Egyptians perform



Towards African unity!!! The Sculpture above, during Nigerian Exhibition, is named **UNITY**



A play by Guinea



Nigerian dancers welcoming the visitors from other countries at the airport



Fantastic! These dancers come from Cuba



Beauty from Zaire



Schyleen Qualls with bewitching smiles. She is a member of US Poet-Cleo Parker Robinson Dance Ensemble

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DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1976

Source: Research Department, Central Bank of Nigeria, Tinubu Square, Lagos.

General Survey:

The inflationary pressures which have been noticeable in the economy for some time persisted in the first half of 1976. However, various measures which were expected to have a dampening effect on the rising prices were announced during the period.

These include the abolition of import duty on all types of machinery imported for food production and the launching of the "Operation Feed the Nation" campaign with the aim of attaining self-sufficiency in food production through self-reliance.

In order to encourage production and organise the marketing of the major agricultural commodities for local consumption and processing, the Federal Government announced its intention to introduce a new commodity marketing system by which seven commodity boards operating on a nation-wide basis will replace the existing State Marketing Board system.

The output of crude petroleum increased during the period — exceeding the 2 million per day mark—following an upsurge in demand. The output of selected agricultural export commodities is estimated to have fallen slightly although the world prices of the commodities rose.

There was a noticeable decline in bank liquidity and in the rate of monetary expansion during the first half of 1976. Money supply rose by about 23 per cent — less than half of the rate recorded in the corresponding period of 1975. However, Government monetization of the Naira counterpart of its receipts from oil exports continued to be the main expansionary factor.

In contrast to the situation throughout the first half of 1975 when aggregate net credit to the economy was negative, such credit averaged N1,037.5 million in the first half of 1976 and amounted to N1,096.6 million at the end of June. As in 1975 and contrary to what used to happen before then, credit to the private sector increased persistently throughout the period. Various policy measures were announced during the period to mop up banks' excess liquidity and to restrict the rate of increase in loans and advances.

The country's balance of payments recorded a surplus of N152.3

million compared with N338.7 million in the corresponding period 1975. The decline in the surplus results largely from increased imports and a higher level of out-flow on the Services Account. Although exports also increased, the rate was lower than that of imports. While oil exports rose by about 48 per cent, the rise in non-oil exports was less than 3 per cent.

In the first quarter of 1976 — the period for which statistics are available — current revenue of the Federal Government increased by about 23 per cent and current expenditure by about 84 per cent compared with the levels in the first quarter of 1975.

The current surplus therefore fell by almost 50 per cent to N351.5 million. With a capital expenditure of N1,296.8 million, Federal Government fiscal operations resulted in a deficit of N945.3 million in contrast with a surplus of N17.5 million in the first quarter of 1975.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND PRICES

Source: Research Department, Central Bank of Nigeria, Tinubu Square, Lagos.

Provisional data for the first half of 1976 show that the output (as measured by purchases of the marketing boards and exports of other crops) on selected agricultural commodities declined by about 8 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1975. However, the average world prices of the major agricultural commodities rose by 6.3 per cent.

The output of crude petroleum increased to just over 2 million barrels per day which compared with 1.7 million in the first half of 1975. The consumer price index for the lower income group increased by 28.4 per cent. The increase in 1975 was 25.6 per cent. Various measures intended to dampen inflationary pressures were announced during the period.

Agricultural production:

The various governments intensified their efforts at increasing agricultural production during the period under review. In April, as part of the fiscal measures, import duty was abolished on all types of machinery imported for food production in addition to the existing duty free importation of agricultural machinery for soil preparation.

Apart from the various agricultural loans made to State governments, the Federal Government also took a number of decisions to further assist agriculture. These include:

- (1) the improvement of the existing distribution facilities to en-

able farmers have easy access to cheap fertiliser in large quantities,

- (2) the provision of simple and standard farm implements to farmers based on local needs and customs,
- (3) the establishment of maintenance facilities for farm implements in strategic places,
- (4) the provision of increased trained manpower to facilitate implementation of large-scale irrigation schemes, and
- (5) the increase in the supply of pest control equipment and pesticides.

To achieve the objective of attaining self-sufficiency in food production through self-reliance, the Federal and State governments launched an "Operation Feed the Nation" campaign.

Under the scheme schools, colleges, universities, military units and individuals began to grow all types of food crops and vegetables for the consumption of the institutions and individuals concerned and for the disposal of the surpluses in the market.

The Federal Government also announced its intention to introduce a new Commodity Marketing System made up of a Price Fixing Authority and Seven Commodity Boards which will replace the existing State Marketing Boards. It also decided to phase out the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company.

The Seven Commodity Boards which will operate on a nationwide basis and cut across state boundaries will be for cocoa, groundnut, cotton, palm produce, rubber, grains and root crops. The main objective of the boards will be to encourage the production and organise the marketing of the major agricultural commodities for local consumption and processing.

The index of output (as measured by purchases of the marketing boards and exports of other crops) of selected agricultural commodities was 7.5 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1975

There was also a fall in the estimated aggregate income of farmers from the sale of the scheduled commodities. At N130.5 million, the level of producer income was 4.6 per cent lower than the level in the corresponding period of 1975. The fall was due to the reduced volume of output as there was no fall in the producer prices during the period.

With respect to the world prices, the major agricultural commodities experienced mixed fortunes during the review period. At 166.3 (1960 =

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100) the all-commodities price index was 6.5 and 6.3 per cent higher compared with preceding six months and the corresponding period of 1975, respectively

This was a reflection of the remarkable increases in the world prices of castorseed, cocoa, cotton and rubber resulting from shortage of nearby supply, increased demand and the weakness of the pound sterling. However, there were substantial declines in the prices of all vegetable oils and oilseeds (except castorseed) compared with both periods consequent upon abundant supplies despite improvement in demand.

Manufacturing:

The responses so far obtained from a survey (survey conducted by the Research Department of the Central Bank of Nigeria) of manufacturing activity in the Lagos metropolitan area indicate that the value of manufacturing output in the first half of 1976 declined compared with that in the corresponding period of 1975.

Manufacturing sales reportedly increased though at a lower rate than in 1975. The inventory of finished goods also increased. Investment expenditure of the responding companies both on acquisition of new machinery and equipment and on capital repairs and modernization increased significantly.

Expenditure on new machinery and equipment more than quadrupled. This could be attributed partly to the greater confidence the companies had in the economy following the effective way in which the Government tackled the problem of port congestion and partly to the favourable fiscal measures contained in the budget.

A major development in the first half of 1976 was the publication of the Federal Government White Paper on the Report of the Industrial Enterprises Panel on the implementation of the Industrial Enterprises Promotion Decree, 1972. The findings of the Panel which the Government accepted, revealed that 950 enterprises were affected by the Decree as at 30th June, 1975.

Of this total, 357 were in Schedule I and 593 in Schedule II. The foreign enterprises which did not comply with the Decree were 148 and 64 in Schedules I and II, respectively. The main devices employed to circumvent the provisions of the Decree were noted as fronting and application for naturalisation.

One of the important recommendations of the Report and which

the Government accepted was that the Federal Military Government should empower the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board to see take over the defaulting enterprises in accordance with Section 1 of the Decree.

Other developments included the opening of a match factory Kano, and the construction of a new brewery factory of Guinness Nigeria Limited in Benin City.

Domestic Trade:

Trading activity seems to have experienced a slow-down in the first half of 1976 compared with the corresponding period of 1975. Results of a sample survey (survey conducted by the Research Department of the Central Bank of Nigeria) of trading companies in the Lagos area during the period show that although the net sales of companies which have so far responded increased, the increase was at a slow rate.

The stock of goods for sale more than doubled that in the corresponding period of 1975. Investment expenditure increased but also at a reduced rate compared with the same period a year earlier.

Mining:

The rates of miners' production averaged 889.8 tonnes in 1976 compared with 849.4 in the first half of 1975. The increase in output was responsible for the overall increase.

Average daily output of production rate increased from 1,778 tons per day in the first half and 1,857 tons per day in the second half of 1975 respectively to 2,047 tons per day in the relevant period. The rise in production was caused by demands envisaged for the year and following the gradual world economic recovery.

However, exploration activity was seriously curtailed by 2000 tonnes. By the end of June only 14 drilling rigs were in operation against 24 in the corresponding period of 1975. Government is reportedly studying companies' representations on matters other than the issue of relative high cost of exploration and development with a view to influencing the tempo of exploration activities.

The review period was characterised by a great deal of high demand for light African crudes by refiners the world over. Even though the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had imposed oil price freeze within OPEC provisions, some temporary upward price

adjustments were made in response to market realities.

Accordingly, Government raised the buy-back price of 34oAPI crude by 24 cents a barrel to \$12.75 while direct customers (buyers who do not produce oil in Nigeria) paid \$12.80 with effect from 1st January. The posted price for the review period was also raised from \$13.071 to \$13.709 per barrel. However, royalty and petroleum profits tax remained at 20.0 and 85 per cent, respectively.

Compared with the first half of 1975, output of solid minerals fell marginally by 0.05 per cent, and by as much as 12.4 per cent when compared with the second half. Except coal, output of all the major solid minerals fell. Increased coal consumption by the Nigerian Railway Corporation following the failure of their diesel locomotives account for the 16.7 per cent increase in coal output.

But for persistent power failures at the Enugu mines in April and May, coal output could have been much higher. Production of cassiterite and its derivative — tin metal — continued to fall as cost of production outstrips prices. The fall in limestone production is attributable to ageing mines.

To counter rising operations costs, the International Tin Council twice revised upwards the price of tin. In March, the floor price was raised by 5.6 per cent to M\$950 per tonne. In May, both the floor and ceiling prices were raised to M\$1,000 and M\$1,200 per tonne respectively. Export controls that have been in force since June 1975 were also relaxed.

Like other base metals, the economic recession affected the demand for tin, and therefore prices. However, as the industrialised nations showed signs of recovery, tin prices also started to pick up as from April.

The average (spot) tin price in the London Metal Exchange (LME) during the review period was N4,471.0 per tonne — 0.1 per cent lower than the comparable period of last year, but 3.9 per cent above the second half of the year.

Fuel and Power:

The demand for primary commercial energy increased in the first half of 1976. The index (at annual rate) of all primary commercial energy consumed was 289 (1965 = 100) compared with 255 in the first half of 1975. Although the shares of individual components in total primary commercial energy consumed remained more or less unchan-

ged, the volume of each energy component consumed was in the first half of 1975.

The consumption of petroleum products totalled 1,748, – 22.5 per cent higher than in the first half of 1975. Petroleum utilised during the review period rose by 30.0 per cent to 23,000 cubic metres, reflecting the increased use of this source of energy in industries, particularly in the Eastern States. Consumption of electric power and coal, recorded increases of 12.2 and 26.0 per cent respectively over the levels in the corresponding period of 1975.

Total electricity generation was 1,950 million kilowatt (mkwh), compared with 1,630 in the first half of 1975. Hydropower accounted for 70.5 per cent of total generation, compared with 68.0 per cent in the corresponding period of 1975. Total electricity generation was 1,384 mkwh – 10.1 per cent above the level a year earlier.

Industrial and commercial enterprises accounted for 59.8 per cent against 63.0 per cent in the first half of 1975. However, in terms of consumption, the sector's consumption rose from 792 in the first half of 1975 to 920 in the second half of 1975. Residential and "others" accounted for 39.5 and 0.5 per cent respectively, compared with 36.7 and 0.3 per cent in the first half of 1975.

Registered unemployment and labour relations:

At the end of March 1976 (the period for which data are available), the total number of registered unemployed persons at the various labour exchanges in the country was 19,901. This shows an increase of 10.0 per cent over the level in the corresponding period of 1975.

Majority of the total registered unemployed persons were in the lower grade category as only 9 per cent were of the professional and executive grade. The monthly average of registered unemployed persons between January and March 1976 was 20,751 as against 18,125 in the corresponding period of 1975.

Total notified vacancies increased by 31.3 per cent to 2,943 in March 1976 from 2,243 in March 1975. All the vacancies, except 4 per cent which were meant for persons of the professional and executive grades category, were in the lower grade cadre.

Available statistics show that 114 trade disputes were declared during the first quarter of 1976 compared with 310 and 64 during the corresponding period of 1975 and 1974 respectively.

of the trade disputes declared, 48 resulted in work-stoppages involving a total of 22,793 workers and a loss of 64,008 man-days whereas during the same period of 1975 and 1974 there were 180 and 24 work-stoppages involving 48,453 and 14,521 workers and losses of 199,246 and 44,485 man-days respectively.

Although the incidence of work-stoppages was lower during the first quarter of 1976 than in 1975, it was higher than in the corresponding period of 1974. Most of the declared trade disputes affected only the private sector and centred on improvement of conditions of service and payment of salaries and overtime arrears following Government directives to employers in the private sector to adjust salaries and wages in line with the general 30 per cent increase on salary scales arising from the recommendations of the Public Service Review Commission.

Early in the year the growing number of work-stoppages and the consequent effect on the national product aroused the concern of the Government. The Trade Disputes Decree 1976, was therefore promulgated stipulating a new procedure for settling trade disputes and forestalling work stoppages.

In the event of failure to achieve settlement of a trade dispute, the Decree provides for the appointment of a mediator mutually agreed to by the two parties and if he is unable to settle the dispute, the Commissioner will appoint a conciliator. If the conciliator also fails the Commissioner will then refer the dispute to an Industrial Arbitration Panel which will then constitute an arbitration tribunal to settle the dispute.

If the arbitration tribunal fails to achieve settlement, the trade dispute will be referred to the National Industrial Court established under the Decree. Appeals from the court can be made only to a High Court and the Supreme Court of Nigeria. The Trade Disputes Decree 1976 also provides for Boards of Inquiry which could be established by the Commissioner to look into causes and circumstances of any trade dispute.

In May 1976, the Trade Disputes Essential Services Decree was promulgated providing for the proscription of any Trade Union Organisation that embarks on work stoppages in contravention of the main decree. The properties of such a proscribed union are to be forfeited to the state, while no registration of a new trade union will be permitted until the expiration of six months.

The National Union of Nigerian Bank Employees was proscribed in May after the members of the union had embarked on industrial action

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to back up their demand for a higher rate of salary increase.

Another major development during the first half of 1976 was the appointment of a tribunal of inquiry into the activities of trade union organisations in Nigeria under the chairmanship of Justice Duro Ade-iyi.

The tribunal was empowered to inquire into the organisation, financing, assets, and liabilities of registered trade unions in Nigeria, to inquire into the assets and liabilities of the officers, past and present, of all registered trade unions, to inquire into the activities of foreign trade union organisations in Nigeria and the extent to which such activities have been prejudicial to public interest, and to inquire into other relevant matters concerning the organisation, administration, and financing of trade unions in the country since 1960. The Commission of inquiry was still taking evidence by the end of June 1976.

Cost of living developments:

Provisional statistics show that the trend of rising prices continued during the first half of 1976. The composite consumer price index for the lower income group increased on average by 28.4 per cent to 340.0 (1960 = 100) against an increase of 25.6 per cent during the corresponding period of 1975.

The Lagos middle-income group consumer price index rose by 19.8 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1975 when an increase of 27.6 was recorded.

The high increases in the prices of such items as food, clothing, drinks and transportation costs were responsible for the continuing increases in both the composite consumer price index and the Lagos middle income group consumer price index.

The food index increased by 36.0 and 24.2 per cent while that of clothing increased by 27.3 and 26.7 per cent respectively. The index for transportation increased by 11.8 and 34.9 per cent while that of drinks rose by 19.5 and 5.3 per cent, respectively during the review period.

Although the level of prices remained high, the period under review was characterised by increased government measures designed to defuse the inflationary spiral. Most of the Anti-Inflation Task Force recommendations accepted by the Government towards the end of 1975 were being implemented.

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duties on many imported consumer items were reduced or removed while imported meat was being sold at subsidised prices. The National Supply Company had improved on its supply distribution by utilising government institutions and cooperative centres for the sale of commodities at controlled prices.

The "Operation Feed the Nation" programme was launched in May to shift emphasis from importation to increased domestic production of food.

The Productivity, Prices and Incomes Board was established to harmonise the policies on all incomes especially wages and dividends and the level of prices generally. Following the recommendations of the Board, the Federal Government announced an incomes policy freezing until the end of 1976/77 fiscal year, all increases in pay (i.e., wages, salaries, bonuses, and fringe benefits) in all the arms of the public and private sectors where the Udoji awards had been granted.

It also prohibited the distribution of dividends in excess of 30 per cent before tax for the rest of the 1976/77 financial year. A white paper on rent control was issued on the Report of the Rent Panel appointed early this year.

The white paper gave guidelines on rent structure in the urban centres of the country. As a measure to provide the common man with cheap and adequate accommodation, the Federal Government announced the increase of its housing programme during the 1975-80 plan period from 60,000 to 200,000 units.

THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Source: Research Department, Central Bank of Nigeria, Tinubu Square, Lagos.

The explosive rate of increase in the money stock which was experienced in 1975 decelerated in the first half of 1976. Commercial bank credit expansion also moderated although the banks piled up an unprecedented level of idle cash balances.

Increased monetization of government oil revenue was reflected in a sharp decline in government deposits at the Central Bank at the end of the period despite a larger inflow of oil revenue between January and June 1976 compared with the corresponding period of 1975.

Seventeen new bank branches were opened for business between January and June 1976, bringing the number of commercial bank branches and offices to 450.

Policy and Institutional Changes

The monetary policy measures announced in the 1976/77 budget were intended to ease the worsening inflationary pressures in the economy. During the 1975/76 fiscal year, the rate of inflation was rated to 33.9 per cent from 13.4 and 6.1 per cent in 1974/75 and 1973/74, respectively.

It was realised that expansion in commercial bank credit to the private sector was one of the main factors responsible for the exacerbation of the inflationary pressures. The strategy of monetary policy was therefore, was to mop up banks excess liquidity and restrict the rate of increase in loans and advances while stimulating saving and investment.

To this end, some previously adopted instruments such as selective credit control, liquidity ratios and interest rate structure were retained with modifications, credit ceiling was re-imposed while the following new instruments were adopted:

- (i) Cash reserve requirements;
- (ii) Exclusion of import pre-payment from banks eligible assets;
- (iii) Stabilisation securities;
- (iv) Capital and reserves/loans and advances ratio;
- (v) Prescription of credit guideline and asset structure to commercial banks.

Cash reserve requirement:

In order to mop up some of the banks' excess liquidity, each commercial bank is required to maintain a minimum amount of cash deposits with the Central Bank of Nigeria at its Head Office in Lagos.

The cash deposits is to be expressed as a percentage of each bank's total demand deposits plus time deposits on which it pays deposit interest of less than 2½ per cent per annum.

For this purpose, the banks were divided into four classes based on the size of deposit liabilities. The classes and the minimum percentage of cash they are to maintain with the Central Bank are as follows:

| Class | Amount of relevant deposit liabilities | Percentage |
|-------|----------------------------------------|------------|
| A | N300 million or more | 12½ |
| B | N100 million or more, but less than | |

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| | N300 million | 10.0 |
| C | N30 million or more but less than N100 million | 7.0 |
| D | Less than N30 million | 5.0 |

Exclusion of import prepayment from eligible liquid assets

Another policy measure intended to mop up banks excess liquidity is the exclusion of prepayment for imports from eligible liquid assets. From 1st April, 1976, if, at the request of foreign exporters, advance deposits for imports are made with any commercial bank by importers against letters of credit, the bank is required to keep such deposits in a separate account pending the presentation of shipping documents and certificates of clearance.

Funds in such an account are to be excluded from eligible assets for computing cash reserve and liquid assets ratio.

Stabilization securities

To further mop up some of the excess liquidity in the banking system, the Central Bank was empowered to issue and allocate stabilization securities to commercial banks. The amount to be considered in the allocation of stabilization securities is the increase in savings deposits over the level outstanding on 31st March, 1976, arising from deposits in individual savings accounts not exceeding N20,000 cash.

The interest payable on stabilisation securities is 4 per cent, or any such rate as may be determined from time to time by the Central Bank. Stabilisation securities are non-negotiable and non-transferable and they do not count as part of commercial bank liquid assets.

Capital funds/loans and advances ratio

Before any funds can be applied for the payment of dividends, every bank is required to maintain a ratio of not less than one to ten (1:10) between its capital plus reserves on the one hand and loans and advances on the other: that is, the former should not be less than 10 per cent of the latter.

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Merchant banks' credit guideline and structure of assets

Merchant banks have been granted licences in the hope that they will fill credit gaps in the economy by adapting their operations to reflect the changing structure of the economy towards increased industrialisation which requires wholesale banking, project development and underwriting, medium — and long-term financing, equipment leasing and other specialised functions.

Contrary to these expectations, merchant banks have operated as commercial banks in terms of projects financed and the maturity pattern of such financing. It therefore became necessary to prescribe the following sectoral distribution and maturity pattern of merchant banks' loans and advances.

Merchant Banks Sectoral Distribution of Loans and Advances

(As in the case of commercial banks, percentage shares in sectors and sub-sectors A(i) and (ii) are MINIMA, while those for the sectors and sub-sectors of B(iii) and (iv) are MAXIMA).

| A. | PRODUCTIVE SECTORS/SUB-SECTORS | Percentage share |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | (i) Production | 60.0 |
| | Agriculture. | 6.0 |
| | Mining | 2.0 |
| | Manufacturing | 36.0 |
| | Real estate and construction (including owner-occupied building) | 16.0 |
| | (ii) Services | 10.0 |
| | Transportation and communication | 8.0 |
| | Public utilities | 2.0 |
| B. | LESS PRODUCTIVE SECTORS/SUB-SECTORS | |
| | (iii) General Commerce | 23.0 |
| | Exports | 5.0 |
| | Imports | 11.0 |
| | Domestic trade | 5.0 |
| | Bills discounted | 2.0 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| (iv) Others | 7.0 |
| Credit and financial institutions | 3.0 |
| Government | 2.0 |
| Miscellaneous | 2.0 |
| Total = | 10 |

The prescribed guidelines for the maturity of loans and advances and the distribution of the assets portfolio of merchant banks are as follows:

- (a) A minimum of 50 per cent of total loans and advances shall be of medium and long-term nature with maturities not less than 3 years.
- (b) A Maximum of 10 per cent of loans and advances shall be of short-term nature maturing within 12 months.
- (c) A maximum of 15 per cent of total assets shall be in equipment leasing business.
- (d) a Minimum of 30 per cent of total funds raised from outside banks shall be in liquid assets.

Credit ceiling

The emphasis of Central Bank credit guidelines in the last four years has been on the need to allocate the bulk of commercial banks' credit to the more productive sectors of the economy with a view to stimulating increased production of essential goods and services as a means of combating inflationary pressures.

In the 1975/76 fiscal year, commercial bank loans and advances rose by N584.7 million or about 60 per cent, aggravating the high rate of increase in money supply and the price level.

In order to check these increases, the imposition of a ceiling on the aggregate commercial bank loans and advances which was suspended in 1972 was re-introduced. The rate of expansion of commercial bank loans and advances in the 1976/77 fiscal year was limited to 40 per cent above the March 1976 level.

Realising that most banks have persistently failed to meet the targets stipulated in the various guidelines from April 1972 to December 1975, sanctions are now to be imposed by the Central Bank on any bank that fails to comply with the credit guidelines.

Any bank that exceeds the guideline stipulations in respect of credit to the less productive sector/sub-sectors will be asked to pay

to the Central Bank a penalty on the excess credit. The sanctions are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1st month | — Warning. |
| 2nd month | — Payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the excess credit. |
| 3rd month | — Payment of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of the excess credit. |
| 4th month | — Payment of $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent of the excess credit. |
| 5th month | — Payment of 1 per cent of the excess credit. |

Sectoral distribution of

Commercial bank loans

The existing directive to commercial banks on sectoral credit allocations was retained with only minor adjustments involving a reduction in allocation to general commerce from 32 to 30 per cent and a corresponding increase in the allocation to 'Others' from 10 to 12 per cent.

Liquidity ratio

The minimum liquid assets ratio remains at 25 per cent. The banks are, however, no longer required to hold at least 40 per cent of their specified liquid assets in treasury bills, treasury certificates and eligible development stocks.

Cash held with the Central Bank for purpose of meeting the cash reserve requirement, stabilization securities and cash deposit against letters of credit are to be excluded from eligible assets for computing the minimum liquid assets ratio.

Interest rate structure and bank charges

The 1975/76 budget provided for a general reduction in the lending rates from a range of 7–12 per cent to 6–9 per cent. But in order to further stimulate investment in the more productive sectors while discouraging the flow of credit to the non-productive sectors in 1976/77, interest rate charges on loans and advances were fixed within the range of 6–10 per cent per annum, but interest on loans to the productive sectors/sub-sectors is not to be higher than 8 per cent.

Hitherto, some banks have used some methods for calculating the interest on loans payable in agreed instalments, which enable them to charge more than the contracted rates, thereby breaching or flouting Central Bank's directives on interest charges. All banks are now required to apply the Reducing Balance Method in calculating their interest

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In order to encourage savings, especially by small savers, minimum rate of interest payable on savings account up to N20,000 per account is left at 4 per cent per annum; interest on other deposits is negotiable between the banks and their customers.

Interest on savings account is to be calculated on the balance existing on the customer's account on the 15th of each month.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Source: Research Department, Central Bank of Nigeria, Tinubu Square, Lagos.

Federal Government fiscal operations in the first quarter of 1976

Federal Government fiscal operations in the first quarter of 1976 resulted in an overall deficit of N945.3 million, compared with an overall surplus of N17.5 million in the corresponding period of 1975.

With current revenue increasing by 22.8 per cent and current expenditure by 84.5 per cent, the current surplus dropped by 49.7 per cent to N351.5 million. Capital expenditure expanded by about 90 per cent to N1,235.8 million.

Current revenue

Current revenue collected by the Federal Government totalled N1,870.1 million during the first quarter of 1976, compared with N1,523.2 million in the corresponding period of 1975. The rate of increase, however, declined.

As in that quarter, revenue from taxes and mining accounted for the bulk of the revenue — 94.4 per cent as against 95.0 per cent in the corresponding period of 1975. Revenue retained by the Federal Government increased from N1,236.3 million in 1975 to N1,372.5 million.

At N1,315.1 million, revenue from taxes was 61.3 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1975. Revenue from company income tax and other direct tax receipts (including petroleum profits, personal income, casino, and capital gains taxes) rose by 64.6 per cent to

N1,087.4 million.

Receipts from customs and excise duties were also higher than the corresponding period of 1975. They rose by 47.2 per cent to N444.7 million. Revenue from import duties increased by 67.7 per cent, while that from export duties and excise taxes fell by 52.1 and 0.8 per cent respectively.

Revenue from mining (rents, royalties, etc.) fell by 29.7 per cent to N444.7 million. The decline largely reflects the unusually high revenue from this source during the first quarter of 1975 when all royalties and rents were paid by the oil companies.

Interests and repayments rose by N23.0 million above the level in the 1st quarter of 1975 to N89.0 million. Revenue from other sources totalling N21.2 million, more than doubled the level in the corresponding period of last year.

Current expenditure-

Current expenditure, totalling N2,061.3 million in the first quarter of 1976, was 71.7 per cent higher than the level in the first quarter of 1975. All the major items of expenditure recorded increases. As in past periods, transfer expenditure accounted for the largest proportion of total expenditure, followed by expenditures on administration, social and community services, and economic services, in that order.

At N1,419.8 million, transfer expenditure was 97.7 per cent higher than the level in the first quarter of 1975 and accounted for 68.9 per cent of total expenditure. In the corresponding period of 1975, the share of transfer expenditure in total expenditure was 59.8 per cent.

Transfer to the Development Fund increased by N165.9 million while appropriations to the State Governments totalled N686.2 million compared with N286.9 million in the first quarter of 1975. Other transfer expenditures (mainly public debt servicing, pensions and gratuities) rose from N54.6 million in the first quarter of 1975 to N190.9 million.

Expenditure on administration rose from N350.5 million to N444.7 million and accounted for 19.4 per cent of the total expenditure compared with 29.2 per cent in 1975. Expenditure on defence and internal security increased by 65.3 per cent to N322.6 million while that on general administration declined by nearly 50 per cent to N190.9 million.

Expenditure on social and community services more than doubled

N167.3 million. The marked increase resulted mainly from expenditure on education which totalled N147.7 million, compared with N71.4 million in 1975, following Federal Government's assumption of increased financial responsibilities in education throughout the Federation. Expenditure on health and other social and community services also increased.

At N73.6 million, expenditure on economic services was 47.8 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1975. Of the total expenditure on economic services, construction absorbed 55.8 per cent, while agriculture, transport and communications, and other economic services accounted for 16.0, 13.7, and 14.5 per cent, respectively.

Capital expenditure:

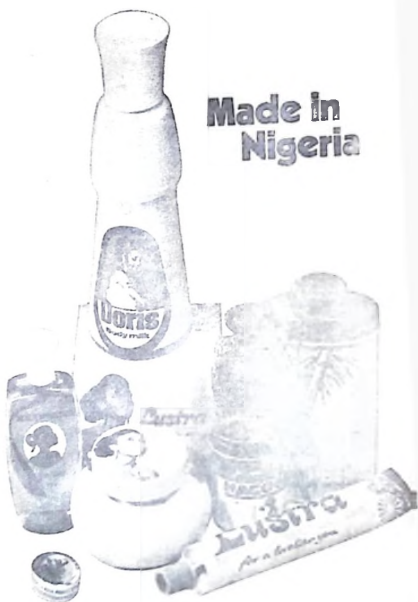
Capital expenditure, totalling N1,297.1 million, was 89.1 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1975. All the major items of expenditure increased. As in 1975, expenditure on economic services accounted for the largest proportion of the total expenditure (see Table 26).

Expenditure on economic services stood at N654.0 million — 50.4 per cent of total capital expenditure. The largest increase was in expenditure on transport and communications which more than doubled to N377.9 million largely as a result of increased tempo in the construction of roads and bridges.

Expenditure on agriculture increased from N41.2 million in the first quarter of 1975 to N81.2 million and accounted for 6.3 per cent of total expenditure. Other economic services absorbed N194.9 million or 15.0 per cent of total expenditure.

Outlay on administration increased by 198.1 per cent to N277.3 million, representing 21.4 per cent of total expenditure. Expenditure on general administration was marginally higher (N0.3 million) than that on defence and internal security, unlike the corresponding period of 1975 when the latter was about four times the level of the former.

Expenditure on social and community services was 68.3 per cent higher than the level in the first quarter of 1975. At N276.0 million, expenditure on these services formed 21.3 per cent of total expenditure. In the corresponding period of 1975, expenditure on such services accounted for 23.9 per cent. The bulk of the expenditure was on education which was nearly three times the level in the first quarter of 1975 and absorbed 65.7 per cent of the total expenditure on social and



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community services.

The increase in expenditure on education is attributable to Federal Government's increased involvement in financing all levels of education in the Federation. Expenditure on health and other services accounted for 7.8 and 26.5 per cent, respectively, of the total expenditure on social and community services.

Transfer expenditure declined by N50.1 million from the level in the first quarter of 1975 to N89.9 million. Financial obligations, totaling N89.6 million, accounted for the bulk of the transfer expenditure.

The 1976/77 Federal Government Budget:

The Major economic problem to which measures were directed in the 1976/77 budget, like in the preceding budget, was the mounting inflationary pressures in the economy. The main causes of inflation in the country are: shortage of food due to the low productivity in the agricultural sector; inadequate supply of other commodities (both imported and domestic); shortage of housing in urban areas; transport bottle-necks; and a high rate of increase in money supply due to high levels as well as the structure of spending on current and capital projects in both the public and private sectors.

The anti-inflationary stance of the budget relied mainly on the reduction or outright abolition of customs and excise duties.

The objectives of the fiscal proposals were to:

- (a) increase food production and supply;
- (b) establish new industries particularly in rural areas in line with Government policy of industrial dispersal;
- (c) construct more houses;
- (d) contain and then reduce the existing high price levels;
- (e) decongest the ports;
- (f) continue protecting local industries; and
- (g) achieve reasonable importation of essential commodities to make up for the short falls in local production.

Outline of fiscal proposals

Agriculture

- (1) Import duties were reduced on: (a) groundnut oil from 33½ to 20%, (b) sardines from 10 to 5%, and (c) babyfood to 5%.
- (2) Import duties were abolished on: (a) all types of machinery

imported for food production; (b) stockfish, (c) locally processed babyfood.

- (3) Other measures included: (a) improving the supply and distribution of fertiliser in large quantities and at subsidized prices; (b) provision of simple and standardised farm implements suited to local conditions, (c) establishing maintenance facilities for such farm equipments in strategic places; (d) providing more trained manpower for large-scale irrigation schemes; (e) increasing the supply of pest control equipment and pesticides.

Transportation

Import duties were reduced on (a) trucks and lorries from 15% to 10%, (b) motor spare parts from 33½ to 10%, (c) special purpose motor lorries and vans from 33½ to 15%, (d) river craft from 50 to 33½%, (e) tyres for trucks from 55k to 33k per kg.

Building industries

Import duties were also reduced on (a) semi-finished iron rods from 15 to 10%, (b) glass from 33% to 20%, (c) plastic ceiling tiles from 66 2/3 to 33 1/3%, (d) pozzolana from 33 1/3 to 10%, while import duties were abolished on cement and raw materials for pipe manufacturing.

The Federal Government also proposes to give further fillip to housing through special assistance such as: (a) facilitating land acquisition, (b) provision of infrastructural facilities on housing estates, and (c) enhanced capital allowance of up to 30 per cent in the first year and 10 per cent per annum thereafter on expenditure relating to construction of housing estates, provided an estate contains at least 50 housing units.

Other local industries:

In order to further promote the expansion of other local industries as well as facilitate port decongestion, the importation of a number of commodities which can either be produced locally or are in ships at ports or on the high seas in large quantities was banned for six months. Such items include: non-alcoholic beverages, bottled beer, fresh fruit and household utensils.

Other items, prohibited from being imported except under licence,

include: bicycle tyres and tubes, blankets, duplicating paper and passenger motor cars of engine capacity of less than 2000cc.

In some cases, import duties were substantially increased in order to discourage importation and conserve foreign exchange. For example, duty on passenger cars exceeding 2000cc but not exceeding 2500cc was increased from 100 to 200 per cent.

In order to ensure that domestic supply is used to meet domestic demand, the exportation of some locally produced commodities like benniseed, copra, cassava flour, groundnuts, cigarettes and columbite was prohibited except under specific licence, while the exportation of some others, e.g. beans, maize, rice, palm oil and timber, was absolutely prohibited.

Other fiscal measures:

Company profit tax was raised 5 percentage points to 45 per cent. However, the first N6,000 profit made by any company still remains tax free. A maximum of 4 years is substituted for the higher to limitless period for claim against the losses of preceding years.

In order to ensure effective collection of Capital Gains Tax, it has been made obligatory for the Commissioner of Stamps Duties to demand tax clearance certificates before company and property documents are stamped and registered.

Monetary policy measures:

The monetary policy measures announced in the 1976/77 budget were intended to contain inflation, mop up banks' excess liquidity, restrict the rate of increase in bank credit and stimulate savings and investment.

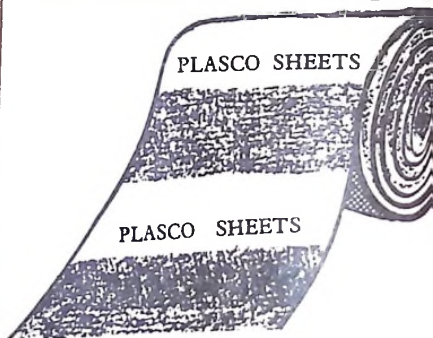
Exchange rate policy:

The active exchange rate policy pursued in the last fiscal year, which led to an appreciation of the naira vis-a-vis the currencies of Nigeria's major trading partners will continue, in order to reflect the country's strong balance of payments position and moderate the degree of imported inflation. Basic travel allowance of up to a maximum of N1,000 per adult and N500 per child under the age of 16 years remains in force.

Budget estimates:

Federal Government Budget estimates for 1976/77 showed Govern-

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ment's determination to reduce the inflationary pressures in the economy especially those arising from the public sector. The budget estimates that were announced at the beginning of the financial year were later cut down drastically. All items of current expenditure, except transfer items, were reduced by 40 per cent.

Similarly, all items of capital expenditures, were slashed by 50 per cent. As a result, the level of budgeted expenditures was substantially lower than it would have been if the drastic reductions were not made. Compared to 1975/76 fiscal year, capital outlay declined but current expenditure rose. However, both current and capital expenditures combined were lower than the combined estimates for 1975/76.

The estimates provide for a current surplus of N2,136.8 million which was 1.6 per cent lower than the level in 1975/76. With capital expenditure estimated at N4,342.5 million, the overall deficit is expected to be N2,205.7 million, compared with a deficit of N3,281.9 million a year earlier. In 1974/75, the overall deficit was only N77.4 million.

Current revenue:

The 1976/77 budget provides for a current revenue of N5,756.2 million. This shows an increase of 9.6 per cent over the level in 1975/76. The increase in the preceding fiscal year was 68.2 per cent. The lower rate of increase is attributable mainly to the reduced rate of expansion in revenue from the oil sector which in recent years had become the most important source of revenue to the Government.

Revenue from most of the other sources is however, expected to increase. Revenue retained by the Federal Government is expected to rise by 11.8 per cent to N4,329.2 million, compared with an increase by 55.2 per cent to N3,873.7 million in 1975/76.

Tax revenue is estimated to increase from N3,863.5 million in 1975/76 to N4,014.3 million. This shows an increase of 3.9 per cent compared with the increase of 60.5 per cent in 1975/76. Revenue from petroleum profits tax is estimated to increase by only 0.2 per cent to N3,300.0 million compared with the estimated by 63.8 per cent to N3,292.2 million in 1975/76. The rate of increase in revenue from company income tax is also expected to be lower than in 1975/76.

At N159.9 million, revenue from this source will be 23.7 per cent cost higher than in 1975/76, compared with an increase of 72.9 per cent a year earlier. Receipts from customs and excise duties are expected

ted to rise by N107.7 million to N548.8 million. Revenue from duties is estimated to increase by 53.3 per cent to N481.7 million largely because of the expected increase in the importation of machinery, products, chemicals, base metals, machinery and mechanical appliances and electrical equipments, and vehicles.

On the other hand, receipts from excise taxes are expected to decline by 47.1 per cent to N66.5 million, following the further reduction in the rate of tax on a large number of excisable products. As in past years, receipts from export duties, personal income tax and company tax revenue are expected to be relatively insignificant.

Revenue from mining (royalties, rent, etc.) is estimated to rise by 20.1 per cent to N1,538.6 million, compared with the increase of 97.1 per cent to N1,281.0 million in 1975/76.

The increase is expected mainly from the royalty on oil and gas. Revenue from interests and repayments will be 10 per cent higher than in 1975/76. Revenue from other sources is estimated at N28.1 million, compared with N23.4 million in 1975/76.

Current expenditure:

Current expenditure in 1976/77 is estimated to decline by 3.1 per cent to N5,088.2 million. In 1975/76, current expenditure was estimated to increase by 68.2 per cent to N5,252.3 million. Although in 1975/76 more than half the total expenditure will be made on transfers, the level will, however, be lower.

Expenditure on administration and social and community services are estimated to increase, but the outlay on economic services is expected to decline.

Transfer expenditure, estimated at N3,260.8 million, will be 10 per cent lower than in 1975/76. The main cause of the decline is expected to be the lower levels of transfer to the Development Fund and non-statutory appropriations to the State Governments which are expected to fall by 702.2 and N260.0 million to 1,468.8 and N65.8 million, respectively.

Statutory appropriations to the State governments are expected to increase from N1,053.5 million in 1975/76 to N1,361.9 million. Debt servicing will increase by 9.0 per cent to N309.7 million.

Expenditure on administration is estimated at N1,127.0 million and will account for 22.1 per cent of total expenditure. In 1975/76, the year N912.6 million, constituting 17.4 per cent of the total expenditure.

ture, was estimated. Defence expenditure will increase by 50.6 per cent to N824.4 million, while expenditure on general administration and internal security is expected to decline.

Outlay on social and community services is estimated to increase by 91.5 per cent to N550.0 million and will absorb 10.8 per cent of total expenditure. Although expenditure on all items of social and community services will rise, the largest increase will come from expenditure on education.

Expenditure on economic services is estimated to fall by 8.1 per cent to N150.4 million. Outlay on all items of economic services will decline. In contrast, expenditure on economic services was estimated to increase by 66.9 per cent to N163.9 million in 1975/76 and expenditure on all items recorded increases.

Capital expenditure:

Capital outlay is estimated to fall by 19.4 per cent to N4,657.3 million, compared with a rise by 226.3 per cent to N5,777.3 million in 1975/76. As noted earlier, the decline reflects government efforts to reduce public sector spending in a bid to contain the inflationary pressures in the economy.

All the major items of expenditure, except transfers, are expected to decline from their respective levels in 1975/76.

Expenditure on economic services, absorbing 49.1 per cent of total expenditure, is estimated to fall by 30.1 per cent to N2,288.7 million. In 1975/76, expenditure on economic services increased by 260.7 per cent to N5,276.2 million and absorbed 56.7 per cent of the total expenditure. Of the total expenditure on economic services in 1976/77, transport and communications, manufacturing and mining, and agriculture will account for 44.2, 29.6, and 5.7 per cent, respectively; while other economic services will absorb the remaining 20.5 per cent.

Outlay on social and community services is expected to fall by 16.5 per cent to N862.9 million. Expenditure on these services will absorb 18.5 per cent of total expenditure, compared with a share of 17.9 per cent in 1975/76. While expenditure on education and health is expected to fall, that on other social and community services will increase.

Administration expenditure is estimated to fall marginally by 0.4 per cent to N1,081.9 million. Outlay on defence and internal security is expected to fall while general administration expenditure will rise. The relative shares in total administration expenditure are:



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defence, 64.6 per cent; general administration, 32.0 per cent; and internal security, 3.4 per cent.

At N423.9 million, transfer expenditure will increase by 11.4 per cent above the level in 1975/76 and will absorb 9.1 per cent of total expenditure. Of this total, N109.1 million will be spent on financial obligations, while loans on-lent to the states will amount to N314.8 million.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1976

Nigeria's balance of payments showed a surplus of N152.3 million during the first half of 1976 compared with a surplus of N338.7 million in the corresponding period of 1975. The sharp drop in the surplus is attributable to a significant increase in the value of imports and outflow on services above their levels a year ago.

Merchandise trade

Merchandise trade (unadjusted for balance of payments) totalled N5,434.6 million during the first half of 1976 — an increase of about 48 per cent over the level in the comparable period of 1975. The higher level of trade was attributable to increases in both imports and exports. Compared with the same period of last year, increases of 55.3 and 43.4 per cent were recorded for imports and exports, respectively, during the first six months of 1976.

The balance of trade resulted in a surplus of N693.6 million — N82.8 million higher than the surplus recorded during the first half of 1975. The increased trade surplus was accounted for by the higher level of the oil sector surplus as the trade deficit of the non-oil sector widened.

The oil sector recorded a surplus of N2,792.8 million which was N902.5 million higher than in the first half of 1975. On the other hand, the non-oil sector trade deficit widened by 819.7 to N2,099.2 million.

Imports:

Total imports (c.i.f.) amounted to N2,370.5 million — 48.8 per cent higher than in the same period of 1975. At the level, imports were running at a monthly average of N381.8 million as against a monthly average of N254.4 million during the comparable period a year earlier.

Imports of the oil sector increased by 40.9 per cent to about N2,304.5 million. Similarly, non-oil sector imports rose by 55.7 per cent to N2,304.5 million.

The breakdown of imports into Standard International Classification (S.I.T.C.) shows that all sections of imports recorded significant increases compared with the first half of 1975. The increases ranged from 22.6 per cent in respect of crude materials to 22.6 per cent for beverages and tobacco.

Imports of machinery and transport equipment, food and chemicals increased by 70.6, 59.8 and 42.3 per cent, respectively.

Exports:

During the first six months of 1976, total exports amounted to N3,064.1 million — an increase of 43.4 per cent over the level recorded in the same period of 1975. During the first half of 1976, exports were averaging at a monthly average of N510.8 million compared with N425.9 million recorded in the corresponding period of 1975.

Crude petroleum exports recovered from the decline it suffered in the previous year. Its value increased by 47.6 per cent to N2,800.0 million, accounting for 93.3 per cent of the value of total exports. In the corresponding period of 1975, the value of crude petroleum exports was 90.6 per cent of the total. The improved performance was largely attributable to an increase of 30.7 per cent to 47.4 million tonnes in crude oil shipments.

Total non-oil exports increased above the level recorded in the first half of 1975 by only 2.5 per cent to N205.3 million during the first six months of 1976. Of the major traditional export commodities, palm kernels and leather products showed increases of 75.1 and 75.1 per cent, respectively. Exports of groundnut cake also increased by 0.4 to N1.8 million. However, exports of the other major commodities declined below the level recorded during the first half of 1975.

Exports of cocoa beans declined by 1.4 per cent to N113.6 million, mainly as a result of the fall in sales price as total shipments increased by 9.6 per cent to 132,200 tonnes. On the other hand, decreases in the shipment of natural rubber, tin metal and hides and skins accounted for the lower export value in respect of these commodities. The Federal Government's ban on the exportation of a number of commodities affected groundnuts, timber logs (sawn and unsawn) and raw cotton.

Service Account:

The deficit on invisible account further widened by 53.6 per cent; from N378.2 million during the first half of 1975 to N580.9 million in the same period of 1976. The increased deficit was due mainly to transactions on non-oil sector's account.

At N348.7 million, net outflow on non-oil sector account was more than three times its level of N104.9 million in 1975. In contrast, the oil sector recorded a lower deficit than in the previous year — N232.2 million compared with N273.3 million in 1975.

Inflow to the oil sector, on account of other transportation, almost tripled the level a year ago — from N6.2 million to N17.8 million. On the other hand, outflow on investment income dropped from 194.3 to N42.2 million while outflow on other services increased from 84.9 to N207.6 million.

Total inflow on account of non-oil sector showed a slight drop from 289.5 to N276.5 million. This resulted from reduced earnings on other transportation, travel and investment income. Interests accruing on official foreign assets dropped from 174.6 to N140.8 million mainly as a result of lower level of reserves during the first half of 1976 than in the comparable period of 1975.

On the other hand, total outflow at N625.2 million was 58.5 per cent higher than the level during the corresponding period of 1975. The increased outflow stemmed mainly from higher payments on account of freight and insurance, other transportation, travel, and government transactions.

Freight and insurance charges rose from 10 to N22 million while other transportation rose from 36.8 to N105.4 million mainly as a result of demurrage charges amounting to about N69 million. Disbursement on travel and government transactions increased by 34.2 and N117.3 million to 79.8 and N254.9 million respectively during the first half of 1976.

Unrequited transfers:

Receipts and payments in unrequited transfers were at higher levels than in the comparable period of 1975. Receipts in the form of grants, technical assistance, institutional grants and remittances by migrant workers totalled N17.2 million compared with only N5.9 million during the first half of 1975.

On the other hand, payments arising from contributions to official

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international bodies, grants to other foreign governments, home remittances, pension and membership and subscriptions amounted to N48.9 million compared with N36.1 million in the corresponding period of 1975. As a result, the debit balance in unrequited transfers increased by 1.5 to N31.7 million.

Current Account:

The surplus of N821.5 million recorded on merchandise trade account was whittled down by deficits of 580.9 and N31.7 million recorded on services and unrequited transfer accounts respectively to a current account surplus of only N208.9 million during the first half of 1976 compared with a surplus of N414.3 million recorded in the corresponding period of 1975.

Capital Account:

Gross inflow on non-monetary sectors' transactions during the period under review was N160.2 million — 9.5 per cent below the gross inflow of N177.0 million in 1975. The decline resulted from lower receipts from non-oil sector. Direct inflow to the oil sector increased by 89.4 per cent to N77.1 million.

Gross outflow, on the other hand, also dropped — by 19.2 per cent — to N236.4 million mainly as a result of a decline of about 95 per cent in payments on account of non-oil sector other private short-term capital.

Overall, the surplus of N208.9 million on current account and a deficit of N76.2 million on capital account plus errors and omissions of N19.6 million resulted in a net accretion of only N152.3 million to reserves as compared with an increase of N338.7 million in the corresponding period of 1975.

REVIEW OF THE PETROLEUM/MINING INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA: SECOND QUARTER (APRIL—JUNE), 1976

Source: Research Department, Central Bank of Nigeria, Tinubu Square, Lagos.

Overall, the petroleum industry did not show much improvement in the second quarter of 1976 over its performance in the first quarter.

Although the production and export of crude oil as well as from the source rose, exploration activities recorded significant declines. The combined appraisal/development success ratio also

Petroleum exploration

There was a further decline in exploration activities of the companies during the quarter. Total party-months declined from 195 and overall seismic lines shot fell by about 50 per cent to 50 metres compared with the previous quarter. Shell-BP was the most active, accounting for over 43 per cent of all the seismic lines while Agip, NNOC and Gulf, each accounted for 36, 14 and 6 per cent respectively.

Fifty-two wells, as against fifty-three in the preceding quarter, were drilled to target depths. Oil was found in three exploration and three appraisal/development wells. The rest were abandoned as dry holes. The combined exploration and appraisal/development success ratio was 88 per cent, 5 percentage points below the previous quarter.

Production and export

Crude oil production totalled 188.5 million barrels. This was 5.0 million barrels or 2.7 per cent higher than the previous quarter. Compared with the second quarter of 1975, there was an increase of 43.8 million barrels or 30.3 per cent. The average daily production rate was 2.072 million barrels compared with 2.017 million barrels in the previous quarter. In the corresponding period of 1975, the production rate was 1.591 million barrels. Texaco increased its production by 33.5 per cent over the first quarter level. Compared with the second quarter of 1975, the increase was 882.0 per cent. Gulf recorded an increase in production of 9.5 per cent in the second quarter over the level in the preceding quarter. Compared with the level earlier, the increase in the second quarter of 1976 was 53.3 per cent. Agip's production rose by 7.0 per cent and 14.1 per cent, respectively, compared with production in the previous quarter and a year earlier. The production of Shell-BP/NNOC in the second quarter was 0.7 per cent higher than in the first quarter. However, the group maintained its lead, accounting for over 58 per cent of total production (Table 1). Production by the other companies fell in the second quarter compared with the first quarter of 1976 although in each case higher than in the second quarter of 1975.

The export of crude oil during the quarter was 184.9 million

This shows an increase of 5.5 per cent over the level in the first quarter of 1976. All the producing companies recorded increases — Texaco by as much as about 55.0 per cent, followed by Agip (28.0 per cent), Gulf (9.0 per cent) and Elf (6.4 per cent). Compared with their export levels in the corresponding period of 1975, the increases were higher. On the direction of trade, U.S.A., Holland, U.K., West Indies and France remained the major importers of the Nigerian crude, accounting for 40.2, 19.2, 10.0, 9.5 and 9.0 per cent, respectively. Ten other countries accounted for the remaining 12.10 per cent.

Consumption of petroleum products

Total amount of petroleum products consumed during the second quarter of 1976 was 1,030,782 tonnes. This shows an increase of 15.1 per cent over the amount consumed during the first quarter. Compared with the corresponding period of 1975, the increase was 35.0 per cent. As in the previous quarters, motor spirit, automotive gas oil, fuel oil and kerosine were the dominant products, accounting for about 90 per cent of the total consumption. In the preceding quarter their contribution was 89.9 per cent. A breakdown of petroleum products consumption into states showed that (based on the former twelve states structure) Lagos, Western, River and Mid-Western States (in that order) took the lead, each accounting for 29, 12, 9.5 and 8 per cent.

Processing at an average daily rate of 56,000 barrels, (as against 57,000 barrels in the previous quarter) the Nigerian Petroleum Refining Company supplied 515,000 tonnes or 49.0 per cent of total products consumed. Its contribution in the previous quarter was 553,000 tonnes or 70.6 per cent.

Government's oil receipts

Federal Government revenue from the oil producing companies for the quarter was N1,253.1 million. This was N160.1 million or 14.7 per cent above the receipts in the previous quarter. Government revenue from petroleum profits tax (PPT) was N935.5 million, royalty N311.5 million, rentals N3.5 million and miscellaneous local payments N2.6 million. Compared with the second quarter of 1975, there was an increase in revenue of N335.6 million. The increase in oil revenue during the quarter was attributable to increased crude production.

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Solid minerals

At 415,699 tonnes, the output of solid minerals fell by 15.0 per cent, and 2.0 per cent below their levels in the preceding quarter and in the corresponding period of 1975. The output of coal fell by 26.4 per cent, attributable to persistent power failure at the Enugu coal mines for most of the quarter. Although limestone production has been falling for sometime, the 12.5 per cent decline during the quarter is largely attributable to high inventory build-up in the previous quarter. The fall in output of cassiterite and columbite is attributable largely to the movement of labour to the highly paid construction industry. High operating costs is mainly responsible for the fall in tin production. Although the price range was revised upwards in May, it came too late to have any impact during the quarter.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Bali Conference

At their regular Ministerial Conference in Bali (Indonesia), OPEC oil ministers decided to continue the oil price freeze they had maintained since September 1975. On price differentials, the oil ministers decided to abandon the traditional system of fixed premiums and discounts based on gravities, sulphur content, freight differentials, etc. Instead, the Organisation allowed each member country to adjust the price of its crude oil in the light of the demand situation for each crude. Generally, prices of heavy crudes that were not in high demand were adjusted downwards while the highly demanded light crudes were adjusted upwards. Accordingly, Nigeria increased the direct sales price for the 340 gravity crude by 21 cents to US\$13.01 with effect from 1st July, 1976. The 5 cents per barrel preferential discount for buy-back crude was also cancelled.

The EEC and oil price

At a meeting of the energy ministers of the European Community, the members failed to agree on the US\$7.0 per barrel minimum price for imported crude agreed to by the 18-nation International Energy Agency (IEA). France — the only EEC country that is not in the IEA — opposed the minimum price idea and warned members not to endorse all IEA decisions.

North Sea oil exported

British Petroleum started its first export shipment of crude to its German affiliates in April, thus making Britain a net oil exporting country. BP plans to export about a third of its North Sea production and to process the rest locally. BP's export of crude oil appears to be in conflict with Britain's energy policy of exporting products instead of raw oil.

OPEC and IFAD

Concerned with food production problems in the developing countries, OPEC finance ministers in May, provisionally approved a contribution of US\$400 million for the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The amount is to enable the Fund to finance projects aimed at increasing food production in the developing countries. The Fund has warned that unless the developed countries also contribute \$400 million to the Fund, it would not release the amount.

Tanker market

The tanker market became active in May as shippers sought to charter more crude before OPEC's Bali Conference. Thereafter, when OPEC decided on another price freeze, the spot market became quiet. Freight rates began to fall again in June. At 56.8, the average freight rate for the large range (AFRA-L2) was 3.7 per cent below the previous quarterly average.

Tin market

Speculative buying against currency movements, reinforced by fears of metal shortages following the refusal of Bolivia – the world's largest tin exporter – to ratify the new Fifth International Tin Agreement, boosted demand, and, therefore, prices of tin. For most of the second quarter, prices were above the ceiling and the stockpile had to intervene to bring down prices. By mid-June, his stockpile was only 2,620 tonnes compared with 19,631 tonnes in March. As he almost exhausted his stock, he could no longer intervene and prices thus rose even above the ceiling about the end of the quarter. At the end of the quarter, the spot tin price in the London Metal Exchange (LME) was \$4,450, or 23.7 per cent above the previous quarterly average.

To counter rising operating costs, the International Tin Council in May, revised upwards both the floor and ceiling prices by 3.5 per

per cent, respectively, to M\$1,000 and M\$1,200 per pikul. Export controls that had been in force since June, 1975 were terminated in view of the high demand and the low bufferstock holdings during the quarter.

CONSUMPTION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (tonnes)

| Products | | | First Quarter 1976 | Second Quarter 1976 |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Liquefied petroleum gases | ... | ... | 6,048 | 6,469 |
| Aviation spirit | ... | ... | 3,069 | 3,233 |
| Motor spirit | ... | ... | 316,879 | 351,728 |
| Kerosene | ... | ... | 142,462 | 152,282 |
| Automotive gas oil | ... | ... | 220,871 | 255,383 |
| Jet oil | ... | ... | 125,475 | 178,589 |
| Lubricants | ... | ... | 20,006 | 20,582 |
| Greases | ... | ... | 1,718 | 2,778 |
| Petroleum jelly, waxes, etc. | ... | ... | 3,236 | 2,860 |
| Bitumen and asphalt | ... | ... | 55,511 | 56,878 |
| TOTAL | ... | ... | 895,275 | 1,030,782 |

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CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS

(Barrels)

| COMPANY | PRODUCTION | | EXPORTS | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | First Quarter 1976 (2) | Second Quarter 1976 (3) | First Quarter 1976 | Second Quarter 1976 |
| Shell-BP/NNOC | 112,752,693 | 113,595,077 | 107,275,457 | 107,721,044 |
| Gulf/NNOC | 25,176,050 | 27,570,055 | 24,855,674 | 27,100,711 |
| Texaco | 3,197,470 | 4,267,479 | 2,678,910 | 4,147,608 |
| Mobil/NNOC | 20,161,375 | 19,901,884 | 19,735,576 | 19,973,141 |
| Agip/Phillips/NNOC | 14,725,528 | 15,734,406 | 14,207,585 | 18,222,165 |
| Eti/NNOC | 6,645,169 | 6,603,283 | 6,474,945 | 6,890,144 |
| NNOC/Ashland | 924,135 | 862,312 | - | 926,784 |
| TOTAL | 183,582,425 | 188,547,489 | 175,278,147 | 184,981,597 |

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1976

FUNDED LOAN

| Total | Corresponding Period Last Year | Description | Repayment Date | Amount | Total |
|-------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|
| N | N | | | N | N |
| — | — | 3 per cent 1949 Loan Sinking Fund in respect of the above | 1975-77 | — | — |

UNFUNDED LOANS

| Amount Outstanding | Description | Amount Borrowed to date | Amount Outstanding |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| N | | N | N |

| | | | |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 3,840,060 | U.K. Exchequer Loan 1961-85 | 6,000,000 | 3,667,733 |
| 7,351,708 | U.K. Nigeria Credit Agreement 1960-80 | 24,000,000 | 6,563,230 |
| 5,564,726 | I.B.R.D. Loan for Railway Develop- ment 1962-78 | 20,000,000 | 3,959,455 |
| 12,464,469 | U.K. Nigeria Credit Agreement 1963 | 19,674,846 | 11,866,208 |
| 1,500,121 | U.K. Nigeria (NRC) Credit Agree- ment 1963 | 2,940,000 | 1,419,209 |
| 2,350,325 | U.K. Nigeria (Telecom.) Credit Agreement 1964 | 3,194,000 | 2,254,701 |
| 3,921,728 | U.K. Nigeria (Telecom.) Credit Agreement 1965 | 5,217,486 | 3,759,894 |
| 124,590 | Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Loan | 280,000 | 101,535 |
| 12,882,188 | Italian Loan for Niger Dam Project | 18,766,036 | 12,179,758 |
| 10,565,275 | U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Calabar-Ikom Road | | |

| | | | |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 2,410,254 | Expansion Project .. | 4,073,098 | 4,073,098 |
| | W. Germany—Imo Over Bridge .. | 304,874 | 304,874 |
| | W. Germany—DM 11 Million .. | | |
| 15,801,792 | Commodity Loan .. | 2,410,254 | 2,410,254 |
| 1,034,350 | W. Germany—Second Mainland Bridge Phases I and II .. | 22,257,027 | 14,666,287 |
| | W. Germany—Northern Region— Cottage Hospital .. | 2,166,075 | 824,154 |
| 2,944,008 | W. Germany—Telex Net Work .. | 3,213,155 | 3,213,155 |
| 4,990,006 | W. Germany—DM 20 Million .. | | |
| | Commodity Aid Loan .. | 4,999,052 | 4,999,052 |
| 7,117,030 | W. Germany—Eko Bridge Phase III .. | 7,490,537 | 7,490,537 |
| 542,731 | W. Germany—Sea Going and Harbour Tug for Nigerian Navy .. | | |
| 1,037,587 | W. Germany—Fast Patrol Crafts for Nigerian Navy .. | 1,173,039 | 220,793 |
| 1,680,000 | —Copoil United Company Limited .. | 1,862,388 | 518,861 |
| 925,114 | Pauling Africa—Northern Water Supply Scheme .. | 1,680,000 | 1,680,000 |
| 254,479 | B.E.W.A.C. Motor Vehicle .. | 3,724,540 | 563,067 |
| 270,866 | U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Port Harcourt .. | 3,850,294 | — |
| | —Umseala Road .. | 270,866 | 268,246 |
| 29,229 | U.S.A.I.D. Agriculture Centre .. | 29,229 | 29,229 |
| | —Umuoke .. | | |
| 750,194 | U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Telephone Instruments .. | 750,194 | 750,194 |
| 3,437,523 | U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Telecommuni- cation Engineering .. | 3,437,523 | 3,388,800 |
| 76,041 | U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Port Harcourt Comprehensive School .. | 76,064 | 74,428 |
| 9,740,245 | I.D.A. Education Project I .. | 10,203,017 | 10,091,124 |
| 271,509 | I.B.R.D. Education Project II .. | 577,550 | 577,550 |
| 3,083,436 | U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Northern Nigeria Teachers Training College .. | 3,083,436 | 3,083,436 |

UNFUNDED LOANS—continued

| Amount Outstanding | Description | Amount Borrowed to date | Amount Outstanding |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| N | | N | N |
| 5,282,661 | I.B.R.D.—Fifth Highway Project .. | 7,652,680 | 7,652,680 |
| 7,059,515 | I.B.R.D. Loan for Western State Roads .. | 8,501,592 | 6,639,926 |
| 10,528,050 | I.B.R.D. Loan—Apapa Road and Ijora Causeway .. | 12,009,188 | 10,088,007 |
| 10,956,911 | I.D.A. Loan Northern State Roads .. | 11,014,252 | 10,840,219 |
| 1,611,390 | Netherland Government Loan for Niger Dams .. | 2,000,000 | 1,389,886 |
| 1,634,930 | Netherland Government Loan for Escravos Bar Project .. | 1,882,706 | 1,503,249 |
| 239,126 | Netherland Loan—Buoyage Vessel Project .. | 239,126 | 239,126 |
| 3,131,413 | Netherland Loan—Purchase of Passenger Vessels by Rivers State .. | 3,131,413 | 3,131,413 |
| 3,727,995 | Netherland Loan HFL 18 Million 1972 Programme Loan .. | 3,785,255 | 3,785,255 |
| 12,844,040 | U.K.-Nigeria (Telecommunication) Agreement 1968 .. | 17,902,529 | 12,304,625 |
| 2,037,452 | U.K.-Nigeria (Telecommunication) Agreement 1969 .. | 2,501,244 | 1,960,217 |
| 394,228 | U.K.-Nigeria Loan (1) 1971 .. | 789,104 | 295,153 |
| 4,977,073 | U.K.-Nigeria Loan (2) 1971 .. | 4,977,073 | 4,977,073 |
| 3,016,018 | S.G. Warburg and Co. Limited Japanese Loan for Arawa Teatle Expansion .. | 4,927,780 | 2,592,309 |
| 2,311,396 | Italian Loan for Nasseria Construction .. | 2,511,200 | 2,106,405 |
| 141,808 | | | |

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| (Ca & 5 Million) | 169,288 | 169,288 |
| Canadian Loan : Kainji Dam Generating Station | 665,604 | 665,604 |
| Canadian Loan for Telecommuni- cations I and II | 3,642,857 | 2,896,632 |
| Canadian \$12 Million Loan for L.L.C. of Credit | 3,854,340 | 3,854,340 |
| Canadian Loan for Telecommuni- cations Phase III | 3,980,158 | 3,924,351 |
| Canadian \$3 Million Loan for Rehabilitation and Development .. | 1,756,874 | 1,756,874 |
| U.K. Loan for Nigeria Communi- cation Satellite Earth Station | 484,522 | 151,466 |
| U.S. Loan for Nigeria Communi- cation Satellite Earth Station | 1,976,690 | 694,735 |
| U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Agege Motor Road | 156,816 | 156,816 |
| U.S.A.I.D. Loan for Reconstruction Programme Loan | 14,431,045 | 14,431,045 |
| I.E.R.D. Loan for Transport Rehabilitation | 14,885,485 | 12,682,102 |
| I.B.R.D. Programme Loan | 54,310,578 | 54,310,578 |
| I.B.R.D. Western State Cocoa Project .. | 3,406,985 | 3,406,985 |
| I.B.R.D. Highways Rehabilitation Project | 5,422,759 | 4,318,308 |
| I.B.R.D. Funtua Agricultural Project .. | 3,002,749 | 3,002,749 |
| I.E.R.D. Gusau Agricultural Develop- ment Project | 1,824,397 | 1,824,397 |
| Danish Loan—Water Supply Project .. | 1,139,464 | 1,139,464 |
| Japanese Loan for Dieselisation of N.R.C. | 2,455,897 | 2,253,617 |
| Japanese Loan for United Nigerian Textile Expansion | 3,009,360 | 2,643,116 |
| Japanese Loan 1st Yen Credit— Coaxial Cable Project | 4,615,027 | 4,615,027 |

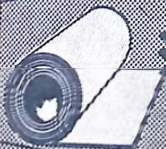
| INTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA AS AT 30th JUNE, 1976 | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|
| Total | Corresponding Period | Funded Description | Repayment Date | Amount | Total |
| N | Last Year | | | | N |
| 2,710,720 | 6 | per cent 1959 Development Loan | 1979 | 2,710,720 | |
| 8,000,000 | 54 | per cent 1961 Development Loan | 1977 | 8,000,000 | |
| 8,000,000 | 6 | per cent 1961 Development Loan | 1985 | 8,000,000 | |
| 10,000,000 | 6 | per cent 1962 Development Loan | 1986 | 10,000,000 | |
| 20,000,000 | 54 | per cent 1963 Development Loan | 1987 | 20,000,000 | |
| 8,000,000 | 54 | per cent 1964 Development Loan | 1978 | 8,000,000 | |
| 10,000,000 | 54 | per cent 1964 Development Loan | 1984 | 10,000,000 | |
| 20,000,000 | 54 | per cent 1964 Development Loan | 1988 | 20,000,000 | |
| 6,000,000 | 54 | per cent 1965 Development Loan | 1980 | 6,000,000 | |
| 20,000,000 | 6 | per cent 1965 Development Loan | 1989 | 20,000,000 | |
| 6,000,000 | 54 | per cent 1966 Development Loan | 1981 | 6,000,000 | |
| 18,000,000 | 6 | per cent 1966 Development Loan | 1990 | 18,000,000 | |
| 6,000,000 | 54 | per cent 1967 Development Loan | 1982 | 6,000,000 | |
| 10,000,000 | 54 | per cent 1967 Development Loan | 1987 | 10,000,000 | |
| 20,000,000 | 6 | per cent 1967 Development Loan | 1992 | 20,000,000 | |
| 6,000,000 | 54 | per cent 1968 Development Loan | 1983 | 6,000,000 | |
| 10,000,000 | 54 | per cent 1968 Development Loan | 1989 | 10,000,000 | |
| 20,000,000 | 6 | per cent 1968 Development Loan | 1993 | 20,000,000 | |
| 6,000,000 | 54 | per cent 1969 Development Loan | 1985 | 6,000,000 | |
| 20,000,000 | 54 | per cent 1969 Development Loan | 1994 | 20,000,000 | |
| 6,000,000 | 5 | per cent 1970 Development Loan | 1976 | 6,000,000 | |
| 8,000,000 | 54 | per cent 1970 Development Loan | 1984 | 8,000,000 | |
| 10,000,000 | 54 | per cent 1970 Development Loan | 1991 | 10,000,000 | |
| 16,000,000 | 6 | per cent 1970 Development Loan | 1994 | 16,000,000 | |
| 10,000,000 | 5 | per cent 1971 Development Loan | 1977 | 10,000,000 | |
| 20,000,000 | 54 | per cent 1971 Development Loan | 1986 | 20,000,000 | |
| 20,000,000 | 6 | per cent 1971 Development Loan | 1996 | 20,000,000 | |
| 10,000,000 | 5 | per cent 1972 Development Loan | 1976 | 10,000,000 | |

| | | | | |
|-------------|----|--------------------------------|------|---------------|
| 10,000,000 | 5 | per cent 1973 Development Loan | 1979 | 10,000,000 |
| 20,000,000 | 5½ | per cent 1973 Development Loan | 1988 | 20,000,000 |
| 30,000,000 | 6 | per cent 1973 Development Loan | 1998 | 30,000,000 |
| 10,000,000 | 5 | per cent 1973 Development Loan | 1980 | 10,000,000 |
| 20,000,000 | 5½ | per cent 1973 Development Loan | 1989 | 20,000,000 |
| 30,000,000 | 6 | per cent 1973 Development Loan | 1998 | 30,000,000 |
| 10,000,000 | 5 | per cent 1974 Development Loan | 1981 | 10,000,000 |
| 20,000,000 | 5½ | per cent 1974 Development Loan | 1990 | 20,000,000 |
| 30,000,000 | 6 | per cent 1974 Development Loan | 1999 | 30,000,000 |
| 10,000,000 | 5 | per cent 1975 Development Loan | 1982 | 10,000,000 |
| 20,000,000 | 5½ | per cent 1975 Development Loan | 1991 | 20,000,000 |
| 30,000,000 | 6 | per cent 1975 Development Loan | 2000 | 30,000,000 |
| 50,000,000 | 7 | per cent 1975 Development Loan | 1982 | 50,000,000 |
| 70,000,000 | 8 | per cent 1975 Development Loan | 1992 | 70,000,000 |
| — | 5½ | per cent 1975 Development Loan | 1982 | 60,000,000 |
| — | 6 | per cent 1975 Development Loan | 1992 | 100,000,000 |
| 724,710,720 | | | 2000 | 140,000,000 |
| | | | | 1,018,710,720 |

| ON-LENT TO STATES | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|----|---------------|
| 22,978,000 | Former Eastern Region | .. | 22,978,000 |
| 35,452,000 | Former Northern Region | .. | — |
| 72,993,133 | Former Western State | .. | 109,565,132 |
| 34,954,933 | Bendei State | .. | 53,492,534 |
| 32,539,234 | Former Benue-Plateau State | .. | 59,467,618 |
| 39,720,034 | Kano State | .. | 72,518,976 |
| 26,415,124 | Kwara State | .. | 48,771,450 |
| 33,458,633 | Kaduna State | .. | 64,362,858 |
| 48,022,933 | Former North-Eastern State | .. | 92,715,948 |
| 39,593,134 | Former North-Western State | .. | 76,755,950 |
| 22,812,833 | Rivers State | .. | 39,338,534 |
| 50,891,133 | Cross River State | .. | 52,888,534 |
| 22,199,033 | Lagos State | .. | 38,486,534 |
| 42,447,033 | Former East-Central State | .. | 74,239,132 |
| N 504,467,200 | | | N 805,581,200 |

(Sinking Fund in respect of above N135,077,609.38)

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| Last Year | Date | Loan | N | N |
|-------------|---------|-------------|-----------|----------------------|
| N | | N | | |
| 500,000 | 1973-88 | 500,000 | 500,000 | |
| 400,000 | 1974-89 | 400,000 | 400,000 | |
| 50,000 | 1974-90 | 50,000 | 50,000 | |
| 67,642 | 1977 | 106,800 | 67,642 | |
| 325,212 | 1977 | 496,000 | 325,212 | |
| 7,841 | | 17,722 | 7,841 | |
| 92,666 | | | | |
| 2,027,490 | | 508,560 | 90,533 | |
| 289,462,520 | 1977 | 13,781,128 | 1,697,614 | |
| | | 286,000,000 | | 3,138,842 |
| | | | | <u>N 301,860,210</u> |

ON-LENT TO STATES

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----|----|------------------|
| 2,000,000 | Former Eastern Region | .. | .. | 2,000,000 |
| 2,000,000 | Western State | .. | .. | 2,000,000 |
| <u>N 4,000,000</u> | | | | <u>4,000,000</u> |

FLOATING DEBT

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 616,000,000 | Treasury Bills (Ordinary Issue) | 616,000,000 | 616,000,000 |
| <u>1,830,173,240</u> | | | <u>1,637,849,562</u> |

ON-LENT TO STATES

NIL

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Lagos Division

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BUDGET

... 1977-78 Fiscal Year

FMG to spend 8,600 million Naira during the 1977/78 financial year.

State governments to get 1,795 million Naira as statutory revenue.

Salary increase for workers earning below 3,000 Naira per annum.

Local governments to get about 250 million Naira.

Land use panel to be set up.

Banned beer bottles, lace, all cars over 2,500 c.c., carbon papers, galvanised buckets, and spa waters.

Under licence canned beer, soft drinks, furniture, carpets, common salt, matches, typewriter ribbons.

To attract 50 per cent duty . . . Brandy, Whisky, Schnapps, Gin and wines.

Wage freeze to continue.

Merchant banks to exceed 40 per cent ceiling on loans.

New tax for construction industry.

Stricter discipline in national life.

FOLLOWING is the text of General Olusegun Obasanjo's 1977/78 Budget speech:

It is time once again to take stock of the results of our management of the country's economy during the 1976/77 Financial Year which has come to an end, and to announce the 1977/78 budgetary measures as approved by the Supreme Military Council, National Council of States and Federal Executive Council.

I will concern myself, in the main,

with the general state of the economy, the highlights of the budget proposals as well as other major changes in policy directions and objectives.

The 1976/77 Budget was launched against the background of rapidly accelerating price inflation, economically crippling congestion of our ports; wide-spread shortages of essential commodities, a deficit in Federal Government's finances and some deterioration in our balance of payments position.

The 1976/77 Budget therefore, aimed at stimulating sustainable economic growth whilst drastically reducing the rate of inflation. This was to be achieved through a re-ordering of government spending priorities and the elimination of identified bottlenecks in the economy.

Although much work still has to be done, I am pleased to report that developments in the economy in 1976/77 indicate that impressive progress was made in our national fight against the high rate of inflation which declined from 35 per cent in 1975/76 to about 20 per cent in 1976/77. An encouraging aspect of the prices development is that virtually all the major components of the consumer price index recorded slower rates of growth in the outgoing financial year.

In real terms, the national economy grew by 10 per cent of 1976/77 compared with a growth rate of only 2.8 per cent in 1975. As in the past five years, this impressive growth rate was determined, to a great extent, by the performance of the oil sector which increased by about 14.8 per cent as against the decline of 20.7 per cent recorded for the preceding year. Major incentives to encourage the exploration and development of new oil fields are being worked out and will be announced shortly.

One great source of satisfaction is

that agriculture contributed significantly to growth in 1976/77 compared with an increase of 11 per cent in 1975/76; increased their production by three per cent in the year. A greater tribute can be paid to "Operation Feed the Nation". The programme will be carried out with even more vigour in the year.

In the past year, investment in machinery and transport continued to grow relatively faster than investments in building, construction, and land improvement.

Machinery and transport investment jointly grew by about 25 per cent while building and construction and land improvement increased by about 32 per cent. This pattern of our fixed capital formation is consistent with the expectation that during rapid industrialisation, the machinery and transport should exceed that of other sectors. In short, the economy is entering a period of rapid growth.

Trade surplus

The increase in merchandise exports continued but at a slower rate in 1976/77 than in 1975/76. The limited success was due to the restrictive monetary and fiscal policies implemented by government in 1976. The moderation in the growth of our money supply

reduce the rate of growth of prices in 1976/77.

With respect to our balance of trade and payments situation, in 1976/77 we recorded a merchandise trade surplus of N1,600 million. In spite of this our balance of payments position continued to be adverse. Total exports increased from N4,900 million in 1975 to N6,700 million in 1976 — an increase of 36 per cent. Total imports, on the other hand, rose by 38 per cent, from N3,700 million in 1975 to N5,100 million in 1976.

The balance of goods and services for 1976 showed a deficit of N130.5 million, in contrast to a surplus of N249.4 million in 1975. When account is taken of unrequited transfers of N89.4 million, the deficit on our total current account for 1976 rises to N219.9 million. This adverse balance regrettably reverses the favourable trend that was recorded for each of the preceding three years. Overall, the nation's balance of payments showed a deficit of N242.6 million. As a result of this deficit, our external assets declined marginally from N3,696.43 million in 1975 to N3,453 million in 1976.

In spite of various constraints in the areas of manpower, land acquisition and other supply bottlenecks, progress in the implementation of the projects in the Third National Development Plan was satisfactory in 1976. Although a greater part of the

year was spent on the choice of technical partners and project sites as well as studies, designs and the placement of orders for machinery and equipment, a number of concrete achievements were also recorded. We are satisfied that a sound basis has now been established for the quick take-off of the projects in the coming years.

Many major projects like the Warri refinery have reached advanced stages of construction. The contract for the design and construction of the Kaduna refinery has been awarded to Chiyoda Engineering and Construction Company. Its completion time will be 36 months. And in addition to the Ajaokuta Blast Furnace Steel Mill, contracts for the construction of the two integrated direct reduction steel plants each with a capacity of one million tonnes have also been awarded. These iron and steel projects which are basic to our industrial take-off will come on-stream in 1980. Major strides have been made in the area of ports, transportation and communications and later in the financial year, the nation will begin to reap the fruits of investments now being made.

In terms of overall performance, the national economy fared better in 1976/77 than in 1975/76, thus reflecting the success of government's policies to solve the major economic problems with which we were confronted in 1975. But much still

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mainly to be done.

Inflation battle

Therefore, most of the remedial measures introduced last year will have to continue in force and where necessary new measures are being introduced. It is against this background that the fiscal and monetary measures in the budget have been formulated.

In the sphere of public policy the Government will in the coming year, take necessary steps to ensure industrial peace and stability, more rapid economic growth, and continue its effort to ensure a more equitable distribution of incomes and wealth.

The battle against inflation will continue to be waged vigorously, with a view to achieving and maintaining a more acceptable rate of inflation that will be consistent with the demands of a dynamic and fast growing economy.

It is now obvious that the most serious constraint to the rapid expansion of housing is the difficulty of acquiring land. In order to facilitate the utilisation of housing loans for the purpose for which they are intended, state governments will acquire large tracks of land, lay them out and make these available to individuals and institutions, including governments for allocation to their staff for building owner-occupied houses. Since housing loans are being made more liberal than ever before, the

public should utilise the expanded borrowing opportunities now available more intensively.

In addition, as a way of removing one of the bottlenecks hindering development, the Supreme Military Council has decided to set up a Land Use Panel to undertake an indepth study of the existing land tenure systems, use and conservation practices in the country and make appropriate recommendations. The panel is to be headed by Mr. Justice Chike Idigbe, of the Supreme Court.

A Revenue Allocation Review Committee of experts will be established as recommended by the Constitution Drafting Committee to examine and determine the adequacy of the current revenue allocation formula and make recommendations, as necessary, for revenue allocation between the Federal, states and local governments and among the states and local governments. The proposals of the Revenue Allocation Review Committee will be available for placing before the Constituent Assembly for consideration and subsequent enactment.

In the field of incomes policy, the Federal Government has decided that there is no justification for a general increase in salaries and wages in the new year. The existing guidelines on wages and salaries will therefore continue in a slightly modified form. The government recognises the need for providing some relief to those

workers earning not more than N3,000 per annum. This proposed relief is based primarily on the general level of productivity in the economy. Accordingly, a maximum increase of seven per cent, will be granted in both the public and private sectors in respect of wages and salaries below N3,000 per annum.

In the public sector, only those in salary GL 07 and below will benefit from this award graduated in such a way that those in the lowest rank of the salary ladder will get the highest increase while those in salary GL 07 will receive an increase of about one and a half per cent. This marginal increase in salaries and wages below N3,000 a year should not be used as an excuse for a general upward increase in prices. The increases will take effect not before June 1, 1977. All agreements reached between workers' unions and private employers must be subjected to the seven per cent limitation and will only take effect after approval by the Commissioner for Labour who will announce details of the guidelines of how this will operate in the private sector.

The existing dividend rate of 30 per cent gross will remain through the 1977/78 Financial Year. For the purpose of calculating this rate, scrip issues or bonus shares issued from October 1, 1976, shall be excluded. Furthermore, no scrips based on a revaluation of assets may

henceforth be issued.

It is my hope, indeed my expectation, that all companies of their retained earnings will use the welfare of their workers as an example in provision of housing at all level of their workers. The led rent has been embarked upon by some financial institutions and manufacturing industries.

In the coming year, the government will continue to give attention to the fight against inflation. Whilst 1976/77 can be regarded as the year of inflation, 1977/78 will be the year of inflation in agriculture and industry.

To this end, measures have been taken aimed at the faster development of agriculture and foodstuffs aimed at accelerating the rate of industrial growth would be reduced.

As substantial increase in domestic production would reduce effective downward pressure on the rate of inflation in the long run, contribute to overall economic development, government has approved additional protective incentives for our local manufacturing industries.

Thus rates of duty on imported goods that compete with domestic production have been increased.

These include outer shirts, blouses, suits and fabrics. In addition duties

washed or eliminated for a wide range of raw materials including carbon black, refractory goods synthetic rubber latex, barley and hops, artificial raisins raw materials for animal feeds, etc.

I hope domestic manufacturers will reflect these concessions in vastly expanded production and in lower prices.

In view of the state of our balance of payments and the need to conserve scarce foreign exchange for capital formation and development, the Federal Government has banned a number of items including beer bottles, galvanised buckets spa water, carbon papers, lace and all cars over 2,500 c.c., engine capacity.

Cars over 2,000 but less than 2,500 cc will attract an increased duty of 150 per cent and are placed under licence along with cars under 2,000 cc engine capacity.

Canned beer, soft drinks, furniture carpets, common salts, matches, typewriter ribbons have been placed under licence.

Brandy, whisky, schnapps, gin and wines have their duty increased by 50 per cent. Heavy penalties await smugglers.

It is my sincere hope that our domestic manufacturing community will take the opportunity to demonstrate their social responsibility and show that they deserve the protection and indirect subsidies which have been provided them by ensuring

that the growth of their output in terms of quality and quantity, at least, matches the growth of domestic requirements.

Panel measures

Their performance will be very closely watched.

With respect to tax policy, the existing rates of capital allowance are adequate for now in its respect of the purpose they are supposed to achieve.

However, it has been observed that most firms in the building and construction industry, which is currently enjoying a boom, pay little or no taxes.

To correct the situation, government will, as an alternative to profit tax, impose a turn-over tax of 2½ per cent in the construction and building industry. Personal allowance now fixed at N600 is extended to one-tenth of earned incomes as an option and whilst dependent relative allowance shall remain at the maximum of N400, it would now be granted to any person who has an income in his or her own right.

In view of these concessions, and in pursuance of government's social objectives, the present rate of tax on chargeable incomes over N10,000 has been increased.

In view of the abundant evidence of widespread tax evasion among wealthy businessmen and women, and self-employed professionals, all



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the governments of the federation would institute stringent corrective and panel measures in the year, to reduce the incidence of tax evasion.

Following on the government reforms and the success of the recent elections, the Supreme Military Council has been favourably impressed by the enthusiasm of the average Nigerian for the success of the new local government system.

In order to ensure that this level of government has the resources to provide the services expected of it, the Federal Government has decided that 5 per cent of all federally retained revenues and 10 per cent of total state revenue be made available to the local governments in the 1977/78 financial year.

Policy measures

Federal allocation to local government in the new financial year will thus be in the region of N250 million.

These resources will be maintained by the states in a special account and be disbursed to the local governments on criteria which have already been worked out.

Last year, the goals of monetary policy included the reduction of excess liquidity and inflationary pressures in the economy. The policy measures introduced then have been effective only to a limited extent and would therefore be continued in full force in the new year.

With the advent of the second phase of our indigenisation programme, commercial and merchant banks are being allowed to exceed the 40 per cent ceiling on the rate of increase in loans and advances made in addition, commercial and merchant banks would be required to provide at least five per cent of their total loans and advances to the residential building construction sub-sector and up to 6 per cent to agriculture which in 1976/77 received only 2 per cent.

Shortfalls between loans and advances made by the banks to agriculture, housing and small scale industry and the levels prescribed by the Central Bank will henceforth be deposited with the Central Bank.

In the case of state financing a new important departure is that state governments now have the choice to use the capital market to float their own loan stocks.

This is one of the major recommendations in the report of the Financial System Review Committee, the government White Paper on which will be published shortly.

Now for the budget estimates. The total gross revenue of the Federal Government for the 1977/78 fiscal years is estimated at N7,650 million, that is 25.3 per cent over the revised figure for 1967/77.

Internal loans

Out of this, a sum of N1,795

million is to be allocated to the states as statutory revenue leaving a balance of N5,855 million as Federal Government retained revenue.

Since government spending has been contributing substantially to domestic inflation, government's total expenditure in 1977/78 on both recurrent and capital accounts is being held down to about N8,600 million.

This has meant drastic and often painful cuts.

In fact, our present tight financial situation dictates stricter reordering of our priorities. After taking care of the the estimated recurrent expenditure of N3,097 million in 1977/78 only about N2,700 million is available for transfer to the development fund account.

If we are to finance the estimated capital budget of N5,500 million, we will have to depend largely on internal and external loans. This therefore has had to be a strict budget both in terms of government having to cut down its programmes and also in terms of the sacrifices which are being demanded from all Nigerians.

Basic needs

Fellow countrymen and women, when this administration came into existence in July 1975 it pledged itself to the creation of a just, disciplined and fair society with equal opportunity for all and a free and democratic society.

I want to take this opportunity to inform the nation that the Military Council has resolved itself to the achievement of its objectives and to ensure that every average Nigerian citizen has his basic needs.

It needs no gainsaying that in this effort, we need the support of every well-meaning citizen.

In our circumstances, the values of discipline and freedom which can only be guaranteed in the context of a disciplined society. This administration intends that discipline which is a mark of maturity and is installed at all levels and in all spheres of the life of this nation.

The rampant indiscipline and lawlessness cannot be allowed to continue in our society.

I have noted, with some concern, that we have tended to follow a pattern of play consumption patterns which are grossly out of tune with our development and national aspirations.

Our public and individual lifestyles give a sense of false values to our youths and is contributing, in a small measure, to the social ills which are again becoming prevalent in our society today.

In an effort, therefore, to instill a more rational sense of values in our body politic, the Federal Government will, beginning with this year, and in the course of the next

I year take all necessary measures to ensure that the weak is protected from oppression and exploitation by the strong.

I wish to conclude this budget statement by extending the warm appreciation of the Federal Government to all the people of this great nation who, in the course of the past year, have toiled and made sacrifices, and have generally supported the

administration in the challenging task of building a prosperous, happy and progressive society.

We have a lot to be proud of in our achievements so far, but a great deal more remains to be done.

I therefore urge you all to join the administration in the rededication to the great task of nation-building in a spirit of total commitment, discipline and service.

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- v) Promotion of monetary stability and a sound financial structure in Nigeria
- vi) Administration of Exchanging Control in Nigeria

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Deputy Governor: *Mr. O.O. Vincent*

Name of the Secretary to the Board: *Mr. A. O. Durojaye*

5. Name of the Chief of Banking Operations: *Alhaji A.O.G. Oriti*

6. Other members of the Board of Directors:

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- (ii) Dr. S. U. Ugoh
- (iii) Dr. S.E.A. Ewa
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PORT HARCOURT 25 LBN

AKA 214 Abu Road, F.R.D.

PORT HARCOURT 25 LBN

Clays Bank of Nigeria Ltd.

Established by United Kingdom Act of Parliament in 1925 to take over certain failing banks.

Head Office:

1 Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.

Local Head Office:

Marina, Lagos.

Branches at:

Aba, Abakaliki, Ado-Ekiti, Akure, Apapa, Ibadan, Ijora, Ilupeju, Maiduguri, Warri, Zaria, Yaba, Idumagbo, Kuru, Calabar, Ebute-Metta, Enugu (two), Port Harcourt, Gombe, Gusau, Ibadan (three), Lagos (five), Lokoja, Maiduguri, Minna, Onitsha, Owerri, Port Harcourt (two), Potiskum, Surulere, Warri, Yaba, Yola, Zaria, Awka, Aguata, Gboko, Baci, Ikorodu, Ilesha, Ibadan, Oyo, Ojo, Oshodi, Uromi, Yelwa, Samaru.

Bank of America (Nig.) Limited

Formed by the merging of the Bank of America (Nig.) Ltd. with Bank of America of California in 1930.

Head Office:

100 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.

Local Head Office:

36, Broad Street, Lagos.

Bank of India Limited

Established in 1906.

Head Office:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Local Head Office:

5/38 Balogun Square, Lagos.

United Bank for Africa (Nigeria) Limited

A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1961. It took over the Nigerian branches of the British and French Bank Limited, on October 3, 1961.

Head Office:

27/129 Broad Street, Lagos.

Branches at:

Apapa, Ebute-Metta, Ibadan, Ikeja, Kaduna, Lagos (two), Port Harcourt (two),

Aba, Benin, Enugu, New Bussa, Kainji, Ijora, Ilupeju, Maiduguri, Warri, Zaria, Yaba, Idumagbo.

Wema Bank Limited

A private company incorporated in Nigeria in 1945.

Head Office: 168 Strachan Street, Ebute-Metta, Lagos.

Branches at:

Abeokuta, Ago-Iwoye, Ebute-Metta, Ifo, Ijebu-Igbo, Mushin, Odogbolu, Shagamu, Ibadan, Ikeja, Tinubu Square, Lagos.

The New Nigeria Bank Limited

Established in February 1971.

Head Office: Benin City.

Branches at:

Agbor, Auchi, Benin (two), Lagos, Sapele, Warri, Ubiaja (mobile), Jos and Ughelli.

**Largest Banks in Foreign Countries
Bank and Country**

England—Barclays Bank Ltd., London

France—Banque Nationale de Paris

Canada—Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal

Italy—Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Rome

England—Midland Bank Ltd., London

France—Credit Lyonnais S. A. Paris

Canada—Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

Germany—Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, Düsseldorf

France—Société Générale, Paris

Japan—Sumitomo Bank Ltd., Osaka

Japan—Fuji Bank Ltd., Tokyo

Germany—Deutsche Bank, A.G., Frankfurt/Main.

Canada—Bank of Montreal

England—Lloyds Bank Ltd., London

Japan—Mitsubishi Bank Ltd., Tokyo.

Japan—Sanwa Bank Ltd., Osaka

Italy—Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan.

Japan—Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd., Tokyo.

Italy—Credito Italiano, Milan.

Germany—Dresdner Bank A.G., Frankfurt/Main.

England—Westminster Bank Ltd., London
Australia—Commonwealth Banking Corp
Sydney

Canada—Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto
England—National Provincial Bank Ltd.,
London

Italy—Banco di Roma, Rome

Japan—Tokai Bank Ltd., Nagoya

England—Barclays Bank D.C.O., London.

Japan—Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan
Ltd., Tokyo

Japan—Mitsui Bank Ltd., Tokyo

Japan—Dai-ichi Bank, Ltd., Tokyo

Germany—Commerzbank A. G., Duesseldorf

Switzerland—Union Bank of Switzerland
Zurich

Japan Daiwa Bank Ltd. Osaka

Japan—Nippon Kangyo Bank Ltd., Tokyo

Canada—Toronto-Dominion Bank Toronto.

Switzerland—Swiss Bank Corp., Basle

Brazil—Banco do Brasil, S. A., Brasilia

Switzerland—Swiss Credit Bank, Zurich

Italy—Banco di Napoli, Naples Netherlands

—Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V. Amsterdam

NIGERIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD.

Address: Mandilas House, 96/102, Yakubu
Gowon Street, P.O. Box 2357, Lagos.

Telephone: 57630

History: The Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Limited was established on January 22, 1964, through the reconstruction of the Investment Company of Nigeria Limited (ICON) which was incorporated in 1959 as an industrial development finance company.

Bank of the North Limited

A public company incorporated in Nigeria
in 1959.

Head Office:

9D Civic Centre, Kano.

Branches at:

Apapa, Jos, Kaduna, Lagos, Zaria, Sokoto,
Maiduguri, Kano, Gomba, Kafanchan, Potiskum,
Gusau, Keffi, Ibadan, Ilorin.

Co-operative Bank of Eastern Nigeria Limited.

A public company incorporated in 1961.

Head Office:

Enugu.

Branches at:

Logos, Port Harcourt, Aba, Afikpo, Awka, Nkwere, Onitsha, Owerri.

Co-operative Bank Limited.

Head Office:

Co-operative Buildings, New Oshodi, Ibadan.

Branches at:

Akure, Ife, Lagos, Abeokuta, Benin, Eruwa, Ibadan, Idara, Oluji, Marina (Lagos), Owo

International Bank For West Africa Limited.

A public company incorporated in 1901.

Head Office:

9, Avenue de Messina Paris

Local Head Office:

30, Hadejia Road Kano.

Branches at:

Apapa, Abuja, Kano, Lagos and Port Harcourt.

Mercentile Bank of Nigeria Limited.

Established July 1971.

Head Office:

1 Barrack Road Calabar.

Branches at:

Ikom, Oron, Uyo and Opobo.

National Bank of Nigeria Limited.

A public company incorporated in 1933.

Head Office:

82/86 Broad Street, Lagos.

Branches at:

Aba, Abeokuta, Ado-Ekiti, Apapa, Badagry, Benin, Ede, Ijebu-Ode, Ikole-Ekiti, Ilorin, Jos, Kano, Lagos (three), Oke-Okitipupa, Ondo, Oshogbo, Port Harcourt, Sapela, Shagari, Yaba, Zaria, Enugu, Ikeja, Ilorin, Ilupeju, Ikore-Ekiti, Kabba, Kogi, Lokoja, Maiduguri, Okene, Oyo



**OXYGEN-ACETYLENE-NITROGEN
SPECIAL GASES
MEDICAL GASES
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT
WELDING EQUIPMENT &
ACCESSORIES**

Head Office:

**224 APAPA ROAD
P.O. BOX 53, APAPA
TEL. 42041-4**

Branches:

APAPA . OSHODI . IBADAN . WARRI . BENIN . KADUNA

s. It also finances tourism which includes building and equipment of hotels of national standard. N. I. D. B. normally carries its operations to the manufacturing and mining as well as agro — allied industries, but will assist clients in locating technical and Managerial advice and services in executing the feasibility studies and financial planning or in the running of industrial concerns

Chairman: Alhaji Jalo Waziri
Managing Director: Silas Bandele DanRyan
Secretary: Olukayode Olawole Ogunmekan.

Other Directors:

1. A. M. Joda
2. P.M. Mathew
3. C.E. Okobi
4. S.O. Asabia
5. E.C. McNestry
6. M. Lewis (Jr.)
7. D.B. Lloyd
8. H. Sekinde
9. E.N. Ukochio
10. Hans van den Houten.
11. P. M. Matthew
12. C. E. Okobi

NIGERIAN AGRICULTURAL BANK LTD.

Address: P.M.B. 2155,
 18/19, Ahmadu Bello Way,
 Kaduna

Phone: 23551 Ext 290

Telegrams: NAGRIBANK

Date Established: 1973

Authorised Capital: N1,000,000

Objectives:

The long-term objective of NAB is to provide credit and loans for development

and thereby enhance the level and quality of agricultural production, including the following: horticulture, poultry, farming, pig breeding, fisheries, forestry and timber production, animal husbandry and any other type of farming, as well as storage, distribution and marketing of such production in Nigeria

Aim:

The aim of the bank is to improve rural life and the agricultural economy of the country by booking income and purchasing power of the rural population.

The Nigerian Agricultural Bank Limited also plans to increase the volume of lending resources to the agricultural and livestock sectors by starting a number of rural savings schemes, at a later date.

Directors:

1. Dr. W.O. Uzoaga (*Chairman*)
2. H. A. Ejueyitchie
3. E.A.O. Fashoro
4. O. Olashore
5. A.O.G. Otiti *Central Bank*
6. W. Samalla
7. Mr. Musa Bello
 (Alternate Mr. C. O. Olutola) *Min. of Finance*
8. Mr. I. J. Ebong
 (Alternate E. O. Ayo) *Min. of Econ. Dev.*
9. Mr. B. S. Olorunfoba
 (Alternate G. O. Okin *Min. of Agric.*)

NIGERIAN BANK FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Address: No. 3, Prison Street, P.O. Box 4424, Lagos.

Phone: 53917, 51597

Date established: April 2, 1973

Principal Functions:

The principal functions of the NBCI include the provision of equity capital and funds by way of loans to indigenous persons, institutions and organisations for medium and long-term investments in industry and Commerce; the performance of all aspects of merchant banking, and the conduct of other banking and commercial business as deemed appropriate.

Capital Resources:

The Authorised Capital of the Bank is N50 million which comprises 500,000 shares of N100 each. Of this, N10 million has been paid up by its share holders — Government of the Federation of Nigeria (60%) and Central Bank of Nigeria (40%).

In addition to its Equity Capital, the Bank has the facility of a loan Capital to be provided by the Federal Government, the Central Bank of Nigeria, and other approved financial institutions, as becomes necessary for the exercise of its functions.

Here in Nigeria,
whatever may be your
need, there's sure to be
3M brand product
to help you out.....

- 'Scotch Brand' tapes
for packaging, office
and industrial use
- Medical products
- Electrical products
- Printing products
- Reflective products
- Abrasive products
- Photo-copying machines
- Sun control films
- Magnetic recording tapes
and many many others.

Please contact us

3M NIGERIA LIMITED
Isolo Expressway, Mushin.
P.O.Box 3062. Lagos.

NIGERIA GOES METRIC

Nigeria goes metric because more than 70% of the countries in the world have adopted this system and many of these countries are trading partners with Nigeria.

The change over to metric commenced on January 1, 1973. As from that date, all equipment products calibrated or marked imperial units carried also the metric conversion of such operations and markings. And all imperial units ceased to be legal on January 1, 1974.

HIGHER NUMERALS

| | U.S.A.; France | Nigeria, Great Britain, other European countries |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1,000,000 | Million | Million |
| 1,000,000,000 | Billion | Thousand millions |
| 1,000,000,000,000 | Trillion | Billion |
| 1,000,000,000,000,000 | Quadrillion | Thousand billions |
| 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 | Quintillion | Trillion |

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES METRIC SYSTEM; SOUND BARRIER

TABLES OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

| LINEAR MEASURE | | 10 deciliters | = 1 liter - 1000 milliliters |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| millimeters (mm) | = 1 centimeter (cm) | 10 liters | = 1 dekaliter (dal) |
| centimeters | = 1 decimeter (dm) | 10 dekaliters | = 1 hectoliter (hl) = 100 liters |
| decimeters | = 100 millimeters | 10 hectoliters | = 1 kiloliter (kl) = 1,000 liters |
| meters | = meter (m) = 1,000 millimeters | | |
| dekameters | = 1 dekameter (dam) | CUBIC MEASURE | |
| hectometers | = 1 hectometer (hm) = 100 meters | 1,000 cubic millimeters (mm ³) | = 1 cubic centimeter (cm ³) |
| kilometers | = 1 kilometer (km) = 1,000 meters | 1,000 cubic centimeters | = 1 cubic decimeter (dm ³) |
| | | | = 1,000 cubic millimeters |
| | | 1,000 cubic decimeters | = 1 cubic meter (m ³) |
| | | | = 1 liter = 1,000,000 cubic centimeters = 1,000,000,000 cubic millimeters |
| AREA MEASURE | | WEIGHTS | |
| square millimeters (mm ²) | = 1 square centimeter (cm ²) | 10 milligrams (mg) | = 1 centigram (cg) |
| square centimeters | = 1 square meter (m ²) | 10 centigrams | = 1 decigram (dg) = 100 milligrams |
| square meters | = 1,000,000 square millimeters | 10 decigrams | = 1 gram (g) = 1,000 milligrams |
| square meters | = 1 are (a) | 10 grams | = 1 dekagram (dag) |
| hectares | = 1 hectare (ha) = 10,000 square meters | 10 dekagrams | = hectogram (hg) = 100 grams |
| | = 1 square kilometer (km ²) = 1,000,000 square meters | 10 hectograms | = 1 kilogram (kg) = 1,000 grams |
| | | 10 hectograms | = 1 kilogram (kg) = 1,000 grams |
| VOLUME MEASURE | | 1,000 kilograms | = 1 metric ton (t) |
| milliliters (ml) | = 1 centiliter (cl) | | |
| centiliters | = 1 deciliter (dl) | | |
| liters | = 100 milliliters | | |
| decaliters | = 1 liter (l) = 1,000 milliliters | | |

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS — LENGTH

| METRE (M) | YARD | YARD | METRE (M) |
|-----------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|
| 1 | 1 1/10 or 1.1 | 1 | 9/10 or 0.9 |
| 2 | 2 1/5 or 2.2 | 2 | 1 4/5 or 1.8 |
| 3 | 3 3/10 or 3.3 | 4 | 2 7/10 or 2.7 |
| 4 | 4 2/5 or 4.4 | 3 | 3 7/10 or 3.7 |
| 5 | 5 1/2 or 5.5 | 5 | 4 3/5 or 4.6 |
| 6 | 6 3/5 or 6.6 | 6 | 5 1/2 or 5.5 |
| 7 | 7 7/10 or 7.7 | 7 | 6 2/5 or 6.4 |
| 8 | 8 7/10 or 8.7 | 8 | 7 3/10 or 7.3 |
| 9 | 9 4/5 or 9.8 | 9 | 8 1/5 or 8.2 |
| 10 | 10 9/10 or 10.9 | 10 | 9 1/10 or 9.1 |
| 20 | 21 9/10 or 21.9 | 20 | 18 3/10 or 18.3 |
| 40 | 43 7/10 or 43.7 | 40 | 36 3/5 or 36.6 |
| 60 | 65 3/5 or 65.6 | 60 | 54 9/10 or 54.9 |
| 80 | 87 1/2 or 87.5 | 80 | 73 1/5 or 73.2 |
| 100 | 109 2/5 or 109.4 | 100 | 91 2/5 or 91.4 |
| 200 | 218 7/10 or 218.7 | 200 | 182 9/10 or 182.9 |
| 400 | 437 4/5 or 437.4 | 400 | 365 4/5 or 365.4 |
| 600 | 656 2/5 or 656.2 | 600 | 548 3/5 or 548.6 |
| 800 | 874 9/10 or 874.9 | 800 | 731 1/2 or 731.5 |
| 1000 | 1093 3/5 or 1093.6 | 1000 | 914 2/5 or 914.4 |
| 1 km | 5/8 or .6 Mile | 1 mile | 1 3/8 km or 1.6 |

| | | | |
|--------|---|--------|-------------|
| 1 Inch | = | 2.5 | CENTIMETRES |
| 1 Foot | = | 30.5 | CENTIMETRES |
| 1 Yard | = | 91.4 | CENTIMETRES |
| 1 Mile | = | 1609.3 | METRES |



LAW UNION & ROYAL INSURANCE CO. OF NIGERIA

TRANSACTING INSURANCE BUSINESS THROUGHOUT
THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

FIRE—ACCIDENT—MARINE

Head Office: 88/92 Broad Street, P.O. Box 944, Lagos
(Telephone: 23666/7/8/9)

Branch Offices: Barclays Bank Chambers (5TH FLOOR), Bank of Africa
Private Mail Bag, 5122, Ibadan, (Telephone: 20E, Bello Road, P.O. Box 541, Kano
(Telephone: 3611))
26, Zik Avenue, Uwani, Private Mail Bag 1021,
Telegrams & Cablegrams: LAWROK

MASS AND WEIGHT

| Kilogramme (Kg.) | Pound | Pound | Kilogramme (Kg.) |
|------------------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 1/5 or 2.2 | 1 | 454 grammes |
| 2 | 4 2/5 or 4.4 | 2 | 9 1/10 kg or .9 kg |
| 3 | 6 3/5 or 6.6 | 3 | 1 2/5 .. or 1.4 .. |
| 4 | 8 4/5 or 8.8 | 4 | 1 4/5 .. or 1.8 .. |
| 5 | 11 .. or 11.0 | 5 | 2 3/10 .. or 2.3 .. |
| 6 | 13 1/5 or 13.2 | 6 | 2 7/10 .. or 2.7 .. |
| 7 | 15 2/5 or 15.4 | 7 | 3 1/5 .. or 3.2 .. |
| 8 | 17 3/5 or 17.6 | 8 | 3 3/5 .. or 3.6 .. |
| 9 | 19 4/5 or 19.8 | 9 | 4 1/10 .. or 4.1 .. |
| 10 | 22 .. or 22.0 | 10 | 4 1/2 .. or 4.5 .. |
| 20 | 44 1/10 or 44.1 | 20 | 9 1/10 .. or 9.1 .. |
| 40 | 88 1/5 or 88.2 | 40 | 18 1/10 .. or 18.1 .. |
| 60 | 132 3/10 or 132.3 | 60 | 27 1/5 .. or 27.2 .. |
| 80 | 176 2/5 or 176.4 | 80 | 36 3/10 .. or 36.3 .. |
| 100 | 220 1/2 or 220.5 | 100 | 45 2/5 .. or 45.4 .. |
| 200 | 440 9/10 or 440.9 | 200 | 90 7/10 .. or 90.7 .. |
| 400 | 881 4/5 or 881.8 | 400 | 181 2/5 .. or 181.4 .. |
| 600 | 1322 4/5 or 1322.8 | 600 | 272 1/5 .. or 272.2 .. |
| 800 | 1763 7/10 or 1763.7 | 800 | 362 9/10 .. or 362.9 .. |
| 1000 | 2204 3/5 or 2204.6 | 1000 | 453 3/5 .. or 453.6 .. |
| (1 ton) | (.98 ton) | 2000 | 907 1/5 .. or 907.2 .. |
| | | 2240 | 1016 .. or 1016 .. |
| | | (1 ton) | (1.02 tonne) .. |

| | | |
|---------|---|--------------|
| 1 Pound | = | 113 grammes |
| 1 Pound | = | 227 grammes |
| 1 Ounce | = | 28.3 grammes |

VOLUME

| Litres (L) | Gallons | Gallons | Litres (L) |
|------------|---------------|---------|-------------------|
| 1 | 1/5 or .2 | 1 | 4 1/2 or 4.5 |
| 2 | 2/5 or .4 | 2 | 9 1/10 or 9.1 |
| 3 | 3/5 or .6 | 3 | 13 3/5 or 13.6 |
| 4 | 4/5 or .8 | 4 | 18 1/5 or 18.2 |
| 5 | 1 1/10 or 1.1 | 5 | 22 7/10 or 22.7 |
| 6 | 1 3/10 or 1.3 | 6 | 27 3/10 or 27.3 |
| 7 | 1 1/2 or 1.5 | 7 | 31 4/5 or 31.8 |
| 8 | 1 4/5 or 1.8 | 8 | 36 2/5 or 36.4 |
| 9 | 2 .. or 2 | 9 | 40 9/10 or 40.9 |
| 10 | 2 1/5 or 2.2 | 10 | 45 1/2 or 45.5 |
| 20 | 4 2/5 or 4.4 | 20 | 90 9/10 or 90.9 |
| 30 | 6 2/5 or 6.6 | 30 | 136 2/5 or 136.4 |
| 40 | 8 4/5 or 8.8 | 40 | 181 4/5 or 181.8 |
| 50 | 11 .. or 11 | 50 | 227 3/10 or 227.3 |
| 100 | 22 .. or 22 | 60 | 272 4/5 or 272.8 |
| 200 | 44 .. or 44 | 80 | 362 7/10 or 362.7 |
| 400 | 88 .. or 88 | 100 | 454 3/5 or 454.6 |
| 800 | 110 .. or 110 | 200 | 909 1/5 or 909.2 |

| | | |
|---------|---|---------------|
| 1 Pint | = | 3/5 Litre |
| 1 Quart | = | 1 1/10 Litres |



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SPARE and SERVICE

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

TABLES OF NIGERIA CUSTOMARY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

LINEAR MEASURE

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| inches (in.) | = 1 foot (ft) |
| feet | = 1 yard (yd) |
| yards | = 1 rod (rd.) pole, or perch (16½ ft) |
| rods | = 1 furlong (fur.) = 220 yards = 660 feet. |
| furlongs | = 1 statute mile (mi) = 1,760 yards = 5,280 ft. |
| miles | = 1 league = 5,280 yards = 15,840 ft. |
| 6,115.49 feet | = 1 international Nautical Mile |

AREA MEASURE

| | |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------|
| square inches | = 1 square foot (ft) ² |
| square feet | = 1 square yard (yd) ² |
| | = 1,296 square inches |
| square yards | = 1 square rod (rd.) ² |
| | = 272¼ square feet |
| square rods | = 1 acre = 4,840 square ft |
| | yards = 43,560 square |
| acres | = 1 square mile (mi) ² |
| mile square | = 1 section (of land) |
| mile square | = 1 township = 36 sections = 36 square miles |

CUBIC MEASURE

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 28 inches (in) ³ | = 1 cubic foot (ft) ³ |
| cubic feet | = 1 cubic yard (yd) ³ |

GUNTER'S OR SURVEYORS' CHAIN MEASURE

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------|
| inches (in.) | = 1 link |
| links | = 1 chain (ch) = 4 rods |
| | = 66 feet |
| chains | = 1 statute mile (mi) = 320 rods = 5,280 ft |

LIQUID MEASURE

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| When necessary to distinguish the liquid pint from the dry pint or quart, the word "liq" or the abbreviation "liq" should be used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the liquid unit. | |
| gallons | = 1 pint (pt) (= 28.875 Cub. ins.) |
| quarts | = 1 quart (qt) = 57.75 cubic inches |
| gallons | = 1 gallon (gal.) (= 231 cubic inches) |
| 3 pints | = 32 gills |

DRY MEASURE

When necessary to distinguish the dry pint or quart from the liquid pint or quart, the word "dry" should be used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the dry unit.

| | |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 2 pints (pt.) | = 1 quart (qt.) = 67,200 cubic in. |
| 8 quarts | = 1 peck (pk) = 537,600 cubic inches = 16 pints |
| 4 pecks | = 1 bushel (b) = 2,150.42 cubic inches = 32 quarts |

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

When necessary to distinguish the avoirdupois ounce or pound from the troy ounce or pound, the word "avoirdupois" or the abbreviation "avdp." should be used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the avoirdupois unit.

(The "grain" is the same in avoirdupois and troy weight).

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 27 11/32 grains | = 1 dram (dr.) |
| 16 drams | = 1 ounce (oz.) = 437½ grains |
| 16 ounces | = 1 pound (lb.) = 256 drams |
| | = 7,000 grains |
| 100 pounds | = 1 hundredweight (cwt.) |
| 20 hundredweights | = 1 ton = 2,000 pounds |
| In "gross" or "long" measure, the following values are recognized: | |
| 112 pounds | = 1 gross or long hundredweight |
| 20 gross or long hundredweights | = 1 gross or long ton = 2,240 pounds |

When the terms "hundredweight" and "ton" are used unmodified, they are commonly understood to mean the 100-pound hundredweight and the 2,000-pound ton, respectively. These units may be designated "net" or "short" when necessary to distinguish them from the corresponding units in gross or long measure.

TROY WEIGHT

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 24 grains | = 1 pennyweight (cwt.) |
| 20 pennyweights | = 1 ounce troy (oz t) = 48 grains |
| 12 ounces troy | = 1 pound troy (lb t) = 240 pennyweights = 5,760 grains |

MATHEMATICAL FORMULAE

To find the AREA of a:

- Circle—Multiply the square of the diameter by 785398 (usually 7854).
 Rectangle—Multiply the length of the base by the height.
 Sphere (surface)—Multiply the square of the radius by 3.1416 and multiply by 4.
 Square—Square the length of one side.
 Trapezoid—Add the two parallel sides, multiply by the height and divide by 2.
 Triangle—Multiply the base by the height and divide by 2.

To find the VOLUME of a:

- Cube—Cube the length of one edge.
 Cylinder—Multiply the square of the radius of the base by 3.1416 and multiply by the height.
 Pyramid—Multiply the area of the base by the height and divide by 3.
 Rectangular Prism—Multiply the length by the width by the height.
 Sphere—Multiply the cube of the radius by 3.1416 multiply by 4 and divide by 3.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

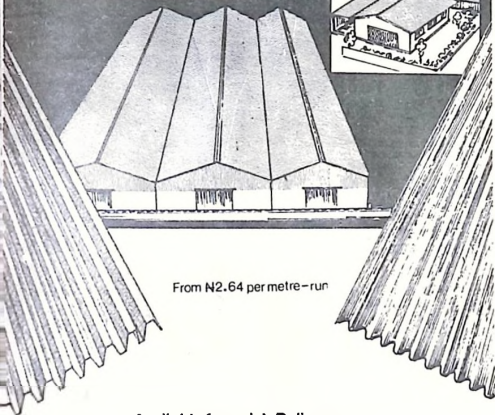
CHEMICAL ELEMENTS. ATOMIC WEIGHTS

Atomic weights, based on the exact number 12 as the assigned atomic mass of the isotope of carbon, carbon 12 are provided.

For the radioactive elements with the exception of uranium and thorium the either the isotope of longest half-life (marked with a star) or the better known with two stars is given.

| Chemical element | Symbol | Atomic number |
|------------------|--------|---------------|
| Actinium | Ac | 89 |
| Aluminium | Al | 13 |
| Americium | Am | 95 |
| Antimony | Sb | 51 |
| Argon | Ar | 18 |
| Arsenic | As | 33 |
| Astatine | At | 85 |
| Barium | Ba | 56 |
| Berkelium | Bk | 97 |
| Beryllium | Be | 4 |
| Bismuth | Bi | 83 |
| Boron | B | 5 |
| Bromine | Br | 35 |
| Cadmium | Cd | 48 |
| Calcium | Ca | 20 |
| Californium | Cf | 98 |
| Carbon | C | 6 |
| Cerium | Ce | 58 |
| Cesium | Cs | 55 |
| Chlorine | Cl | 17 |
| Chromium | Cr | 24 |
| Cobalt | Co | 27 |
| Copper | Cu | 29 |
| Curium | Cm | 96 |
| Dysprosium | Dy | 66 |
| Einsteinium | Es | 99 |
| Erbium | Er | 68 |
| Europium | Eu | 63 |

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| Chemical element | Symcol | Atomic number |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| Fermium..... | Fm | 100 |
| Fluorine..... | F | 9 |
| Francium..... | Fr | 87 |
| Gadolinium..... | Gd | 64 |
| Gallium..... | Ga | 31 |
| Germanium..... | Ge | 32 |
| Gold..... | Au | 79 |
| Hafnium..... | Hf | 72 |
| Helium..... | He | 2 |
| Holmium..... | Ho | 67 |
| Hydrogen..... | H | 1 |
| Iodine..... | I | 53 |
| Iridium..... | Ir | 77 |
| Iron..... | Fe | 26 |
| Krypton..... | Kr | 36 |
| Lanthanum..... | La | 57 |
| Lutetium..... | Lu | 103 |
| Lead..... | Pb | 82 |
| Lithium..... | Li | 3 |
| Lutetium..... | Lu | 71 |
| Magnesium..... | Mg | 12 |
| Manganese..... | Mn | 25 |
| Mendelevium..... | Md | 101 |
| Mercury..... | Hg | 80 |
| Molybdenum..... | Mo | 42 |
| Neodymium..... | Nd | 60 |
| Neon..... | Ne | 10 |
| Neptunium..... | Np | 93 |
| Nickel..... | Ni | 28 |
| Niobium (Form. Columbium)..... | Nb | 41 |
| Nitrogen..... | N | 7 |
| Nobelium..... | No | 102 |
| Osmium..... | Os | 76 |
| Oxygen..... | O | 8 |
| Palladium..... | Pd | 46 |
| Phosphorus..... | P | 15 |
| Platinum..... | Pt | 78 |
| Plutonium..... | Pu | 94 |
| Polonium..... | Po | 84 |
| Potassium..... | K | 19 |
| Protactinium..... | Pr | 59 |
| Praseodymium..... | Pr | 59 |
| Protactinium..... | Pa | 91 |
| Promethium..... | Pm | 61 |
| Radium..... | Ra | 88 |
| Raun..... | Rn | 86 |
| Rhenium..... | Rh | 75 |
| Rhodium..... | Rh | 45 |
| Rubidium..... | Rb | 37 |

| No. | Sq. | Cube | Sq. Root | Cube Root | No. | Sq. | Cube | Sq. Root | Cube Root | No. | Sq. | Cube | Sq. Root | Cube Root |
|-----|-------|-------|----------|-----------|-----|------|--------|----------|-----------|-----|--------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 25 | 1225 | 42875 | 5 316 | 3 271 | 68 | 4624 | 314432 | 8 246 | 4 081 |
| 2 | 4 | 8 | 1 414 | 1 259 | 26 | 1296 | 46656 | 6 070 | 3 301 | 69 | 4761 | 328509 | 8 305 | 4 101 |
| 3 | 9 | 27 | 1 732 | 1 442 | 36 | 1296 | 50653 | 6 082 | 3 332 | 70 | 4900 | 343000 | 8 366 | 4 121 |
| 4 | 16 | 64 | 2 000 | 1 587 | 37 | 1369 | 54872 | 6 164 | 3 362 | 71 | 5041 | 357911 | 8 426 | 4 140 |
| 5 | 25 | 125 | 2 236 | 1 710 | 38 | 1444 | 59319 | 6 245 | 3 391 | 72 | 5184 | 373248 | 8 485 | 4 160 |
| 6 | 36 | 216 | 2 449 | 1 877 | 39 | 1521 | 64000 | 6 324 | 3 420 | 73 | 5329 | 389017 | 8 544 | 4 179 |
| 7 | 49 | 343 | 2 645 | 1 913 | 40 | 1600 | 68921 | 6 403 | 3 448 | 74 | 5476 | 405224 | 8 602 | 4 198 |
| 8 | 64 | 512 | 2 828 | 2 000 | 41 | 1681 | 74088 | 6 480 | 3 476 | 75 | 5625 | 421875 | 8 660 | 4 217 |
| 9 | 81 | 729 | 3 000 | 2 060 | 42 | 1764 | 79507 | 6 557 | 3 503 | 76 | 5776 | 438976 | 8 717 | 4 235 |
| 10 | 100 | 1000 | 3 162 | 2 154 | 43 | 1849 | 85184 | 6 633 | 3 530 | 77 | 5929 | 456533 | 8 775 | 4 254 |
| 11 | 121 | 1331 | 3 316 | 2 224 | 44 | 1936 | 91125 | 6 708 | 3 556 | 78 | 6084 | 474552 | 8 831 | 4 272 |
| 12 | 144 | 1728 | 3 406 | 2 289 | 45 | 2025 | 97336 | 6 782 | 3 583 | 79 | 6241 | 493039 | 8 888 | 4 290 |
| 13 | 169 | 2197 | 3 605 | 2 351 | 46 | 2116 | 103823 | 6 855 | 3 608 | 80 | 6400 | 512000 | 8 944 | 4 308 |
| 14 | 196 | 2744 | 3 741 | 2 410 | 47 | 2209 | 110592 | 6 928 | 3 634 | 81 | 6561 | 531441 | 9 000 | 4 326 |
| 15 | 225 | 3375 | 3 873 | 2 466 | 48 | 2304 | 117649 | 7 000 | 3 659 | 82 | 6724 | 551368 | 9 055 | 4 344 |
| 16 | 256 | 4096 | 4 000 | 2 519 | 49 | 2401 | 125000 | 7 071 | 3 684 | 83 | 6889 | 571787 | 9 110 | 4 362 |
| 17 | 289 | 4913 | 4 123 | 2 571 | 50 | 2500 | 132651 | 7 141 | 3 708 | 84 | 7056 | 592704 | 9 165 | 4 379 |
| 18 | 324 | 5832 | 4 242 | 2 620 | 51 | 2601 | 140608 | 7 211 | 3 732 | 85 | 7225 | 614125 | 9 219 | 4 396 |
| 19 | 361 | 6859 | 4 358 | 2 668 | 52 | 2704 | 148877 | 7 280 | 3 756 | 86 | 7396 | 636055 | 9 273 | 4 414 |
| 20 | 400 | 8000 | 4 472 | 2 714 | 53 | 2809 | 157464 | 7 348 | 3 779 | 87 | 7569 | 659503 | 9 327 | 4 431 |
| 21 | 441 | 9261 | 4 582 | 2 758 | 54 | 2916 | 166375 | 7 416 | 3 803 | 88 | 7744 | 681427 | 9 380 | 4 448 |
| 22 | 484 | 10648 | 4 690 | 2 802 | 55 | 3025 | 175616 | 7 483 | 3 825 | 89 | 7921 | 704969 | 9 434 | 4 464 |
| 23 | 529 | 12167 | 4 795 | 2 843 | 56 | 3136 | 185193 | 7 549 | 3 848 | 90 | 8100 | 729000 | 9 486 | 4 481 |
| 24 | 576 | 13824 | 4 899 | 2 884 | 57 | 3249 | 195112 | 7 615 | 3 870 | 91 | 8281 | 753571 | 9 539 | 4 497 |
| 25 | 625 | 15625 | 5 000 | 2 924 | 58 | 3364 | 205379 | 7 681 | 3 893 | 92 | 8464 | 778688 | 9 591 | 4 514 |
| 26 | 676 | 17576 | 5 099 | 2 962 | 59 | 3481 | 216000 | 7 746 | 3 914 | 93 | 8649 | 804357 | 9 643 | 4 530 |
| 27 | 729 | 19683 | 5 196 | 3 000 | 60 | 3600 | 226981 | 7 810 | 3 935 | 94 | 8836 | 830584 | 9 695 | 4 546 |
| 28 | 784 | 21952 | 5 291 | 3 036 | 61 | 3721 | 238328 | 7 874 | 3 957 | 95 | 9025 | 857375 | 9 746 | 4 562 |
| 29 | 841 | 24389 | 5 385 | 3 072 | 62 | 3844 | 250047 | 7 937 | 3 979 | 96 | 9216 | 884736 | 9 798 | 4 578 |
| 30 | 900 | 27000 | 5 477 | 3 107 | 63 | 3969 | 262144 | 8 000 | 4 000 | 97 | 9409 | 912673 | 9 848 | 4 594 |
| 31 | 961 | 29761 | 5 567 | 3 141 | 64 | 4096 | 274625 | 8 062 | 4 020 | 98 | 9604 | 941192 | 9 899 | 4 610 |
| 32 | 1024 | 32768 | 5 656 | 3 174 | 65 | 4225 | 287496 | 8 124 | 4 041 | 99 | 9801 | 970299 | 9 949 | 4 626 |
| 33 | 1089 | 35937 | 5 744 | 3 207 | 66 | 4356 | 300763 | 8 185 | 4 061 | 100 | 10 000 | 1000000 | 10 000 | 4 641 |
| 34 | 1156 | 39304 | 5 831 | 3 239 | 67 | 4489 | | | | | | | | |

SQUARE ROOTS AND CUBE ROOTS, 1000 to 2000

| No. | Square Root | Cube Root | No. | Square Root | Cube Root | No. | Square Root | Cube Root | No. | Square Root | Cube Root |
|------|-------------|-----------|------|-------------|-----------|------|-------------|-----------|------|-------------|-----------|
| 1000 | 31.62 | 10.00 | 1700 | 41.23 | 10.63 | 1415 | 37.62 | 11.23 | 1630 | 40.37 | 11.77 |
| 1005 | 31.70 | 10.02 | 1705 | 41.27 | 10.64 | 1420 | 37.68 | 11.24 | 1635 | 40.44 | 11.78 |
| 1010 | 31.78 | 10.03 | 1710 | 41.30 | 10.65 | 1425 | 37.75 | 11.25 | 1640 | 40.50 | 11.79 |
| 1015 | 31.84 | 10.07 | 1715 | 41.34 | 10.67 | 1430 | 37.82 | 11.27 | 1645 | 40.56 | 11.80 |
| 1020 | 31.92 | 10.08 | 1720 | 41.38 | 10.69 | 1435 | 37.89 | 11.28 | 1650 | 40.62 | 11.82 |
| 1025 | 32.00 | 10.10 | 1725 | 41.42 | 10.70 | 1440 | 37.95 | 11.29 | 1655 | 40.68 | 11.83 |
| 1030 | 32.07 | 10.12 | 1730 | 41.46 | 10.71 | 1445 | 38.01 | 11.31 | 1660 | 40.74 | 11.84 |
| 1035 | 32.15 | 10.15 | 1735 | 41.50 | 10.73 | 1450 | 38.08 | 11.32 | 1665 | 40.80 | 11.85 |
| 1040 | 32.23 | 10.16 | 1740 | 41.54 | 10.75 | 1455 | 38.14 | 11.33 | 1670 | 40.87 | 11.86 |
| 1045 | 32.30 | 10.20 | 1745 | 41.58 | 10.77 | 1460 | 38.21 | 11.34 | 1675 | 40.93 | 11.88 |
| 1050 | 32.38 | 10.21 | 1750 | 41.62 | 10.80 | 1465 | 38.28 | 11.36 | 1680 | 40.99 | 11.89 |
| 1055 | 32.45 | 10.24 | 1755 | 41.66 | 10.82 | 1470 | 38.34 | 11.37 | 1685 | 41.05 | 11.90 |
| 1060 | 32.53 | 10.26 | 1760 | 41.70 | 10.84 | 1475 | 38.41 | 11.38 | 1690 | 41.11 | 11.91 |
| 1065 | 32.60 | 10.28 | 1765 | 41.74 | 10.86 | 1480 | 38.47 | 11.40 | 1695 | 41.17 | 11.92 |
| 1070 | 32.68 | 10.29 | 1770 | 41.78 | 10.87 | 1485 | 38.54 | 11.42 | 1700 | 41.23 | 11.93 |
| 1075 | 32.75 | 10.31 | 1775 | 41.82 | 10.89 | 1490 | 38.60 | 11.45 | 1705 | 41.29 | 11.95 |
| 1080 | 32.83 | 10.32 | 1780 | 41.86 | 10.91 | 1495 | 38.67 | 11.47 | 1710 | 41.35 | 11.96 |
| 1085 | 32.90 | 10.34 | 1785 | 41.90 | 10.93 | 1500 | 38.73 | 11.49 | 1715 | 41.41 | 11.97 |
| 1090 | 32.98 | 10.35 | 1790 | 41.94 | 10.96 | 1505 | 38.80 | 11.50 | 1720 | 41.47 | 11.98 |
| 1095 | 33.05 | 10.37 | 1795 | 41.98 | 10.97 | 1510 | 38.86 | 11.52 | 1725 | 41.53 | 11.99 |
| 1100 | 33.13 | 10.38 | 1800 | 42.03 | 11.01 | 1515 | 38.92 | 11.54 | 1730 | 41.59 | 12.00 |
| 1105 | 33.20 | 10.40 | 1805 | 42.07 | 11.02 | 1520 | 38.99 | 11.55 | 1735 | 41.65 | 12.02 |
| 1110 | 33.28 | 10.42 | 1810 | 42.11 | 11.04 | 1525 | 39.05 | 11.56 | 1740 | 41.71 | 12.04 |
| 1115 | 33.35 | 10.43 | 1815 | 42.15 | 11.05 | 1530 | 39.12 | 11.58 | 1745 | 41.77 | 12.06 |
| 1120 | 33.43 | 10.45 | 1820 | 42.19 | 11.07 | 1535 | 39.18 | 11.59 | 1750 | 41.83 | 12.08 |
| 1125 | 33.50 | 10.46 | 1825 | 42.23 | 11.08 | 1540 | 39.24 | 11.60 | 1755 | 41.89 | 12.10 |
| 1130 | 33.58 | 10.48 | 1830 | 42.27 | 11.09 | 1545 | 39.31 | 11.62 | 1760 | 41.95 | 12.12 |
| 1135 | 33.65 | 10.49 | 1835 | 42.31 | 11.11 | 1550 | 39.37 | 11.63 | 1765 | 42.01 | 12.14 |
| 1140 | 33.73 | 10.51 | 1840 | 42.35 | 11.12 | 1555 | 39.44 | 11.65 | 1770 | 42.07 | 12.16 |
| 1145 | 33.80 | 10.52 | 1845 | 42.39 | 11.13 | 1560 | 39.50 | 11.66 | 1775 | 42.13 | 12.18 |
| 1150 | 33.88 | 10.54 | 1850 | 42.43 | 11.15 | 1565 | 39.57 | 11.68 | 1780 | 42.19 | 12.20 |
| 1155 | 33.95 | 10.56 | 1855 | 42.47 | 11.17 | 1570 | 39.62 | 11.69 | 1785 | 42.25 | 12.22 |
| 1160 | 34.03 | 10.58 | 1860 | 42.51 | 11.19 | 1575 | 39.69 | 11.71 | 1790 | 42.31 | 12.24 |
| 1165 | 34.10 | 10.60 | 1865 | 42.55 | 11.21 | 1580 | 39.75 | 11.73 | 1795 | 42.37 | 12.26 |
| | | | 1870 | 42.59 | 11.23 | 1585 | 39.81 | 11.75 | 1800 | 42.43 | 12.28 |
| | | | 1875 | 42.63 | 11.25 | 1590 | 39.87 | 11.77 | 1805 | 42.49 | 12.30 |
| | | | 1880 | 42.67 | 11.27 | 1595 | 39.93 | 11.79 | 1810 | 42.55 | 12.32 |
| | | | 1885 | 42.71 | 11.29 | 1600 | 39.99 | 11.81 | 1815 | 42.61 | 12.34 |
| | | | 1890 | 42.75 | 11.31 | 1605 | 40.05 | 11.83 | 1820 | 42.67 | 12.36 |
| | | | 1895 | 42.79 | 11.33 | 1610 | 40.11 | 11.85 | 1825 | 42.73 | 12.38 |
| | | | 1900 | 42.83 | 11.35 | 1615 | 40.17 | 11.87 | 1830 | 42.79 | 12.40 |
| | | | 1905 | 42.87 | 11.37 | 1620 | 40.23 | 11.89 | 1835 | 42.85 | 12.42 |
| | | | 1910 | 42.91 | 11.39 | 1625 | 40.29 | 11.91 | 1840 | 42.91 | 12.44 |
| | | | 1915 | 42.95 | 11.41 | 1630 | 40.35 | 11.93 | 1845 | 42.97 | 12.46 |
| | | | 1920 | 43.01 | 11.43 | 1635 | 40.41 | 11.95 | 1850 | 43.03 | 12.48 |
| | | | 1925 | 43.07 | 11.45 | 1640 | 40.47 | 11.97 | 1855 | 43.09 | 12.50 |
| | | | 1930 | 43.13 | 11.47 | 1645 | 40.53 | 11.99 | 1860 | 43.15 | 12.52 |
| | | | 1935 | 43.19 | 11.49 | 1650 | 40.59 | 12.01 | 1865 | 43.21 | 12.54 |
| | | | 1940 | 43.25 | 11.51 | 1655 | 40.65 | 12.03 | 1870 | 43.27 | 12.56 |
| | | | 1945 | 43.31 | 11.53 | 1660 | 40.71 | 12.05 | 1875 | 43.33 | 12.58 |
| | | | 1950 | 43.37 | 11.55 | 1665 | 40.77 | 12.07 | 1880 | 43.39 | 12.60 |
| | | | 1955 | 43.43 | 11.57 | 1670 | 40.83 | 12.09 | 1885 | 43.45 | 12.62 |
| | | | 1960 | 43.49 | 11.59 | 1675 | 40.89 | 12.11 | 1890 | 43.51 | 12.64 |
| | | | 1965 | 43.55 | 11.61 | 1680 | 40.95 | 12.13 | 1895 | 43.57 | 12.66 |
| | | | 1970 | 43.61 | 11.63 | 1685 | 41.01 | 12.15 | 1900 | 43.63 | 12.68 |
| | | | 1975 | 43.67 | 11.65 | 1690 | 41.07 | 12.17 | 1905 | 43.69 | 12.70 |
| | | | 1980 | 43.73 | 11.67 | 1695 | 41.13 | 12.19 | 1910 | 43.75 | 12.72 |
| | | | 1985 | 43.79 | 11.69 | 1700 | 41.19 | 12.21 | 1915 | 43.81 | 12.74 |
| | | | 1990 | 43.85 | 11.71 | 1705 | 41.25 | 12.23 | 1920 | 43.87 | 12.76 |
| | | | 1995 | 43.91 | 11.73 | 1710 | 41.31 | 12.25 | 1925 | 43.93 | 12.78 |
| | | | 2000 | 43.97 | 11.75 | 1715 | 41.37 | 12.27 | 1930 | 43.99 | 12.80 |

DENSITY OF GASES AND VAPOURS

| Gas | Wt. | Gas | Wt. | Gas | Wt. |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| Ethylene..... | 1.171 | Ethylene..... | 1.260 | Methyl fluoride..... | 1.545 |
| | 1.293 | Fluorine..... | 1.696 | Mono methylamine.... | 1.38 |
| monia..... | .759 | Helium..... | .178 | Neon..... | .900 |
| on..... | 1.784 | Hydrogen..... | .090 | Nitric oxide..... | 1.341 |
| ene..... | 3.48 | Hydrogen bromide.... | 3.50 | Nitrogen (chem.)..... | 1.250 |
| ane-iso..... | 2.60 | Hydrogen chloride.... | 1.639 | Nitrosyl chloride..... | 2.99 |
| tane-n..... | 2.519 | Hydrogen iodide..... | 5.724 | Nitrous oxide..... | 1.997 |
| arbon Monoxide..... | 1.250 | Hydrogen sulfide..... | 1.539 | Oxygen..... | 1.429 |
| arbon dioxide..... | 1.977 | Hydrogen selenide.... | 3.66 | Phosphine..... | 1.48 |
| arbon oxy sulfide.... | 2.72 | Krypton..... | 3.745 | Propane..... | 2.020 |
| lorine..... | 3.214 | Methane..... | .717 | Silicon tetrafluoride.. | 4.67 |
| lorine monoxide.... | 3.89 | Methyl chloride..... | 2.25 | Sulfur dioxide..... | 2.927 |
| hane..... | 1.358 | Methyl ether..... | 2.091 | Xenon..... | 5.897 |

TEMPERATURE CONVERSION TABLE

For temperatures not shown. To convert Fahrenheit to Centigrade subtract 32 degree and multiply by 5, divide by 9; to convert Centigrade to Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32 degrees.

| Centigrade | Fahrenheit | Centigrade | Fahrenheit | Centigrade | Fahrenheit |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| -273.2 | -459.7 | -17.8 | 0 | 32 | |
| -184 | -300 | -12.2 | 10 | 50 | 35.0 |
| -169 | -273 | -6.67 | 20 | 68 | 98 |
| -157 | -250 | -1.11 | 30 | 86 | 100 |
| -129 | -200 | 4.44 | 40 | 104 | 110 |
| -101 | -150 | 10.0 | 50 | 122 | 120 |
| -73.3 | -100 | 15.6 | 60 | 140 | 130 |
| -45.6 | -50 | 21.1 | 70 | 158 | 140 |
| -40.0 | -40 | 23.9 | 75 | 167 | 150 |
| -34.4 | -30 | 26.7 | 80 | 176 | 200 |
| -28.9 | -20 | 28.4 | 85 | 185 | 250 |
| -23.3 | -10 | 32.2 | 90 | 194 | 300 |

Water boils at 212° Fahrenheit at sea level. For every 550 feet above sea level, boiling point of water is lower by about 1° Fahrenheit. Methyl alcohol boils at 148° Fahrenheit. Average human body temperature, 98.6° Fahrenheit. Water freezes at 32° Fahrenheit. Although "Centigrade" is still frequently used, the International Committee on Weights and Measures and the National Bureau of Standards have recommended since 1948 that this scale be called "Celsius."

ELECTRICAL UNITS

The watt is the unit expressing electrical power as horsepower (hp) represents power in mechanics, it is equal to the product of the volts (pressure) times amperes—(rate of flow). Thus, 2 volts times 2 amperes would give in a direct current circuit 4 watts.

A kilovolt is equal to 1,000 volts. A kilowatt is equal to 1,000 watts. A megawatt is equal to 1,000,000 watts.

Electrical energy is sold at so much per watt hour or more generally at a given amount per kilowatt hour—which means 1,000 watt hours.

This may represent 1 watt for 1,000 hours or 1,000 watts for 1 hour, 746 watts are equal to one horsepower or inversely 1 kilowatt (kw) is equal to about 1 1/3 horsepower.

The horsepower represents the power required to lift a weight of 33,000 pounds 1 foot in 1 minute or 550 pounds 1 foot in 1 second.

The ohm is the unit of electrical resistance and represents the physical property of a conductor which offers a resistance to the flow of electricity, permitting just 1 ampere to flow at 1 volt of pressure.

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MAJOR DAY-TO-DAY EVENTS

NOV. 1975 – OCT. 1976

November 3, 1975

It was decided that the Belgore judicial panel set up by the Federal Government to probe the circumstances surrounding the importation of cement by the Ministry of Defence would now sit in public and not in camera as earlier ordered.

November 4, 1975

The Federal Government set up a four-man panel headed by Mr. Mike Agbaje, Accountant-General of the Oyo State, to probe the Daily Times Organisation and to submit its report to the Supreme Military Council by December 5, 1975. Other members of the probe were Mr. Idris Onaolapo Sulalman, Mr. Jerry Okoro and Mr. O.O. Olorin.

November 4, 1975

The Federal Government offered admission to 50 Namibians to study in government colleges in various parts of Nigeria. Forty-seven of the students were accompanied from Lusaka, Zambia, by Mrs. Beryl McGovern, a special representative of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and Mr. J.A.M. Nangolo, a SWAPO official, it was reported in Lagos.

November 4, 1975

A decree No. 30 titled "Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous provisions) Decree 1975" published in Lagos made it an offence punishable by a fine of N2,000 or 10 years imprisonment for wilfully or unlawfully damaging or destroying any telecommunications work or electricity lines. It is also an offence punishable by a fine of N500 or three years imprisonment to obstruct or prevent the sending of messages by means of telecommunications.

November 4, 1975

A decree formally setting up the Public Complaints Commission stipulates a fine of N500 or imprisonment for six months or both for refusal to testify before the Public Complaints Commission and one year jail without an option of fine for any person found guilty of making false complaint to the Commissioner.

November 5, 1975

Two top officials of the Lagos State Government – retired Permanent Secretary in the State's Ministry of Trade and Industry, Alhaji F.A. Durosini-Eti and his deputy, Mr. A.O. Olukoya were ordered to refund a total sum of N46,952.11 to the state government. The Government would deduct N25,457.11 from Alhaji Durosini-Eti's retirement benefits and N21,495.00 from Mr. Olukoya's. These were some of the recommendations of the board of inquiry appointed to probe the operation of the bulk purchase scheme of the Lagos State Ministry of Trade and Industry.

November 5, 1975

Four top officers with the Lagos State Ministry of Trade and Industry's purchase scheme were dismissed from service. They are a principal commercial officer, Mr. J.A. Otenigbogbe; two trade officers – Mr. T.A. Iginla and Mr. F.A. Yusuf and a storekeeper, Mr. A.R.S. Dawodu. Their dismissal followed government's acceptance of a report of an inquiry which probed the operations of the bulk purchase scheme. The inquiry found that the scheme, set up to stabilise prices of essential commodities so as to arrest inflation failed because of bad management.

The government also ordered that:

* A deputy permanent secretary at the ministry Mr. A.O. Olukoya, be

retired with immediate effect and that N21,495.00 paid to a contractor in excess of the sum at which the contractor was previously awarded be deducted from his retirement benefits:

* A total of N25,475.11 said to have been over-paid to certain persons on the authority of the retired permanent secretary at the ministry, Alhaji F.A. Durosimi-Etti should be recovered from his retirement benefits.

* Names of two contractors involved in the irregular transactions discovered during the probe — Alhaja R. Idewu and Messrs R.A. Shoyoye and Sons — should be black-listed and barred from obtaining contract from the state government's institutions.

November 5, 1975

The Federal Government had budgeted over N122 million for Colour Television Project in the country, disclosed the Acting Director — General of the NBC, Mr. Horatio Agedah while addressing the opening of a four-day National Workshop on Colour Television at the University of Lagos.

November 5, 1975

The Federal Government appointed new Chancellors for the six Universities in the country: The Emir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero for the University of Ibadan; Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Ahmadu Bello University; Chief Adetokunbo Ademola, University of Nigeria, Nsukka; Alhaji Kashin Ibrahim, University of Lagos; Mr. Justice H.U. Kaine, University of Benin and the Olu of Warri, Erejuwa II for the University of Ife.

Four magistrates and five doctors were among 120 officers swept away in the latest clean-up exercise, in the Lagos State.

In all, 16 people were affected in the judicial department, in land registry 12, and Ministry of Justice 10.

They were either terminated, retired or dismissed.

RETIRED

A.O. Jacobs, senior magistrate grade I, (inefficiency) Miss G.A. Br. magistrate grade I, (inefficiency) A. Ariyo, magistrate grade I, (inefficiency) and ju, magistrate grade I, (inefficiency)

DISMISSED

M.C. Ogbue, registrar, — (awaiting trial); N. assistant registrar, (embezzlement but on appeal); A.R. O. assistant registrar, (misconduct); Olatunji, assistant registrar, (involved in loss of public N18,712.65 and ordered to Service Commission to refund, thereof); R.A. Folami assistant, (embezzlement and Mrs. J.A. Adesina, clerical assistant — absent from duty).

TERMINATED

B.A. Odulesi, clerical officer (ill-health); Miss A.A. Adesina, officer, (ill-health); M.A. Agbale, clerical assistant — (inefficiency in missing exhibits); C.O. Ak. clerical assistant, (inefficiency and pline); Mrs. R.T. Davies, clerical assistant, (absent from duty); dismissed and B.O. Gbifa, investigation officer, (misconduct).

LAND REGISTRY

D.K. Maduakor, junior 2-keeper, (misconduct), (terminated); S.A. Isichel, junior of title, misconduct — terminated; Kuforiji, investigation officer, (inefficiency — terminated); R. Adigun, investigation officer, (inefficiency — terminated); Mrs. N.M. Osoni, officer, (inefficiency — terminated); Olatunde, clerical officer, (absent from duty — dismissed); J.A.A. T. clerical officer, (absent from duty — dismissed); M.A. Makun, clerical officer, (inefficiency — terminated); S.A.

absent from duty — terminated; M. Lawal, messenger, declining productivity — retired; F.A. Solaru, messenger, declining productivity — retired and I. Olaturunde, messenger, declining productivity — retired.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

A Pratt, senior state counsel grade I (utilised as customary court inspector, malpractice — retired; Mrs. K.A. Bakare, principal state counsel, inefficiency declining productivity) — retired; Chief V.A. Solanke, administrator-general and public trustee present assignment chairman of standing committee on Chieftaincy affairs, ill-health and declining productivity — retired; E. O. Ajomo, typist grade I, incompetence — retired; Mrs. O. Harris, clerical officer, ill-health and inefficiency — terminated; Mrs. Y. O. Matt, bailiff assistant, ill-health and inefficiency — terminated; Godwin Adewa, clerical assistant, ill-health — retired; P.S. Hunsu, clerical assistant, malpractice — dismissed; M.A. Fatoyinbo, assistant executive officer (general duty), divided interest — terminated and M.O. Awosanya, inspector of properties, inefficiency and incompetence — retired.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

L.B.A. Max-Lino, deputy chief agricultural officer, abuse of office — retired; D. Olusanya, agricultural officer, malpractice — terminated; T.A. Onakade, agricultural officer, malpractice — terminated; A.A. Daini, higher agricultural superintendent, inefficiency — retired; P.S. Bourdoo, agricultural assistant, malpractice — retired; I. Keshinro, agricultural assistant, malpractice — retired; M. Ikeola, paymaster, inefficiency — terminated; S.A. Ayinde, artisan, ill-health — terminated; N.O. Oluwa, executive officer, inefficiency — terminated; A. Cadmus, statistical assistant, inefficiency — terminated; Mrs. O.A. Hamid, clerical officer, ill-health — terminated; K. Willie-Motesho, clerical officer, inefficiency — terminated and Adisa Ogunnle-ye, motor driver, ill-health — terminated.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Mrs. M.A. Olowokere, temporary stenographer, inefficiency, insubordination, habitual late-coming — terminated; S.O. Ogundare, clerical officer, habitual late-coming — terminated; E. Awosanya, clerical assistant, inefficiency — terminated, E. Danzo, clerical assistant, habitual late-coming, drowsing on duty — terminated; T. Babalola, messenger, ill-health — terminated; M. Adegbuyi, messenger, ineffectiveness — terminated and B. Oshikomaiya, messenger, indifference to duty and insubordination — terminated.

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ESTABLISHMENTS

T.A. Bakare, executive officer, general duty, misconduct, embezzlement of funds — dismissed.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Amos Aremu, clerical officer, malpractice — terminated; E.O. Odedina, clerical officer, malpractice — terminated; S.A. George, typist, ill-health — terminated; Miss O. Odunsi, clerical officer, ill-health — terminated; Mrs. C. Akinyemi, cook, ill-health — retired; L. Kadiri, clerical officer, inefficiency and irresponsibility — terminated; O. Balogun, misconduct — dismissed; Mrs. E.T. Akinpelu, school matron, malpractice — terminated and M.A. Kanneke, teacher grade I, absenteeism and inefficiency — retired.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

M.O. Ogunde, principal executive officer (revenue), inefficiency and declining productivity — retired; S.O. Lawale, executive officer (revenue), habitual drunkard — retired; I. Giwa, tax collector grade I, inefficiency — retired; E.O. Odufuwa, tax collector grade I, ill-health — retired; Miss O.O. Adekunle, tax clerk grade II, ill-health — retired; Miss A.T. Agbaje, clerical officer, ill-health — retired and M.A. Badejo, tem-

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rary assessment clerk grade II, ill-health — terminated.

J.O. Scott, tax collector assistant, ill-health — retired; C.T. Hungbo, senior clerical officer, ill-health — retired; J.A. Kinpetude, assistant executive officer, malpractice — dismissed and S.S. Omofoye, executive officer (accounts) malpractice — dismissed.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Dr. I. Erusiafe, medical officer, ill-health and dwindling productivity — retired; Dr. T.O. Smith, dental surgeon, ill-health and dwindling productivity — retired; Dr. E.O. Awani, consultant physician, divided interest and irresponsibility — retired; Dr. S.O. Esan, medical officer grade I, gross misconduct, abuse of office — dismissed; Dr. S.O. Turnershaw, senior registrar, malpractice — terminated; E.O. Awoniyi, senior pharmacist, inefficiency — retired; F.H. Ijomah, senior pharmacist, irresponsibility, inefficiency including incompetence — retired; Mrs. A.E. Eyo, senior pharmacist, inefficiency including incompetence — retired; E.E.U. Awanah, senior pharmacist, inefficiency including incompetence and irresponsibility — retired; A.O. Kalu, dispensing assistant, fraud, abuse of office, gross misconduct — dismissed; M.A. Okalor, principal radiographer, ill-health — retired; S.O. Olowu, hospital secretary, ill-health, dwindling productivity — retired.

J.O. Adebambo, senior electrical officer, dwindling productivity — retired and A.O. Omohegbole assistant executive officer, dwindling productivity, inefficiency including incompetence — retired.

Miss P.D. Ogholaja, typist grade III, ill-health — retired; J. Akinpelu, dental technologist, inefficiency — retired; E.R. O. Marquis, clerical officer, misconduct — dismissed; Mrs. C.M. Lewis, nursing officer, ill-health, dwindling productivity — retired; Mrs. J.O. Sowande, nursing officer, ill-health, dwindling productivity — retired; I.A. Ogunowo, nursing superintendent, ill-health, dwindling producti-

vity — retired; Mrs. E.A. Dabiri, staff midwife, ill-health, dwindling productivity — retired and E.A. Odulami, principal stores officer, inefficiency — retired.

M.O. Sofela, higher stores officer, misconduct — dismissed; O.A. Lawal ag. senior stores officer, misconduct — dismissed; W.O. Oyekan, asst. Store officer, misconduct — dismissed; M. A. Adeyemo, store-keeper, misconduct — dismissed; Mr. Ilori, store-keeper, inefficiency — terminated; M. Aghedo, senior stores keeper, misconduct — dismissed; S.A. Ogunbiyi, assistant store-keeper, misconduct — dismissed; G.T.A. Williams clerical officer, misconduct — dismissed and Mrs. F. Lawrence, clerical assistant, irresponsibility, inefficiency, including incompetence — terminated.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND TOURISM

R. Teriba, messenger, ill-health — terminated; K. Salako, driver, abuse of office — terminated; E.A. Oyetoro, senior printer grade II old age — retired and A. Fasusi, press artisan, ill-health — retired.

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND CHIEFTAINCY AFFAIRS

S.S. Omotaja, A.E.O. (accounts) embezzlement — dismissed and A. Okukenu, driver, insubordination and rudeness — terminated.

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND PLANNING

I.O.Y. Sanni, executive officer general, inefficiency — retired; I.O. Akerele, clerical officer, ill-health — terminated; J. Paul, clerical officer, misappropriation of fund — dismissed; S. Brown, clerical officer, ill-health — terminated; A. Samuel, messenger, indiscipline and inefficiency — terminated; M. Agbetoba senior timekeeper, inefficiency and malpractice — terminated; S. Fambegbe, timekeeper grade III, dishonest practice — dismissed; S. A. Ogunkayo, stores attendant, malpractice — dismissed; S. Ajose, stores attendant, malpractice — dismissed.

tired and M.O. Osofisan, social worker, ill-health — retired.

Mrs. C. Anibaba, social worker, ill-health — retired; S.A. Popoola, craftsman Instructor, Inefficiency — retired and F. Abass, clerical assistant, inefficiency — terminated.

MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

P.O. Ogbangwor, chief clerical officer, ill-health — retired; E. Utulu, motor driver/mechanic, incompetence — retired; M.A. Balogun, senior co-operative inspector, incompetence — terminated, O.O. Ewwaraye, senior co-operative inspector, malpractice — dismissed and T.O. Abidoye, assistant co-operative officer, malpractice — dismissed.

November 6, 1975

The Western State Governor, Colonel David Jemibewon, reconstituted the board of directors of nine of the 10 statutory corporations in the state which were dissolved in August 1975.

The board of the 10th — the Sketch Publishing Company, Ibadan was reconstituted earlier on September 1.

The composition of the reconstituted boards was as follows:

Western Nigeria Water Corporation, Chairman — Lady Deborah Jibowu. Other members are: Chief J. Fagboyegun, Dr. P.F. Olatolu, Mr. O. Akinrele the chief planning officer, Ministry of Works and Transport, chief health officer, Ministry of Health; the deputy permanent secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, and the general manager — Western Nigeria Water Corporation.

Western Nigeria Printing Corporation, Chairman — Mr. N.O. Funmilayo. Other members are: Chief O. Olagoke, Chief J.A. Adeniyi, Mrs. M.A. Ogunsola, the government printer, Ministry of Home

Affairs and Information; chief education officer, Ministry of Education and the general manager, Western Nigeria Printing Corporation.

Western Nigeria Broadcasting Corporation: Chairman — Professor F.O. Okediji. Other members are: Mr. Kayode Somolu, Olori Yetunde Gbadebo, Mr. R. A. Asuni, the state's chief Information officer, and the general manager, Western Nigeria Broadcasting Service.

Western State Agricultural Investment Corporation: Chairman — Mr. E.O. Ojurongbe. Other members are: Mr. S. O. Bamgbose, Mr. J.A. Agboola, Dr. T.I. Omotosho, Mr. A.F. Odeniyi, Mrs. Ronke Doherty, the controller of the state agricultural services, and the general manager, Western State Agricultural Investment Corporation.

Western State Agricultural Credit Corporation: Chairman — Dr. Dolapo Oguntuga. Other members were: Dr. A. Adalemo, Mrs. A. Olagbaju, Mr. Solomon Adeboye, Mr. E.M. Ajala, Dr. A.I. Ashiwaju, the representative of Nigerian Agricultural Bank, and the general manager, Western State Agricultural Credit Corporation.

Western Nigeria Housing Corporation: Chairman — Dr. M.O. Olaseinde. Other members are: Mr. Ayo Ojebode, Mr. Bola Folayan, Mrs. Funke Olatunbosun, Dr. O.G. Onibokun, Mr. Ife Akin-tunde, Mr. E.J. Ogunbanke, and the general manager, Western Nigeria Housing Corporation.

Western State Industrial Investment and Credit Corporation: Chairman — Mr. C.O. Akindolire. Other members are: Mr. Z.A. Alabi, Lt.Col. J.O. Ayo-Arinyo, Mr. Ade Boledeoku, Mr. Afolabi Kuku, Mr. E. A. Ojuolape, Alhaja S.O. Adekola, and the general manager, Western State Industrial Investment and Credit Corporation.

Western Nigeria Marketing Board, Chairman — Chief E. Oshunkunle. Other

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members were: Professor Ajibola Taylor, Chief A. Adefarati, Dr. (Miss) K. Awosi — the principal agricultural officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources; chief commercial officer, Ministry of Trade and Cooperation; deputy permanent secretary, Ministry of Economic Development; chief investment promotions officer, Ministry of Industries, and the general manager, Eastern Nigeria Marketing Board.

WEMA Board Estate Limited: Chairman — Mr. M.A. Ifaturoti. Other members are: Mr. G.B. Onipinla, Mr. O.O. Desina, Mr. O. Ogbonegun, the acting chief lands officer, the deputy permanent secretary, Ministry of Finance and the general manager WEMA Board Estate Limited.

The appointments took effect from November 1, 1975.

November 7, 1975

A senior lecturer at the University of Lagos, Dr. Obarogie Ohanbamu appeared at a Lagos magistrate's court on a charge of sedition. As the Chairman and editor-in-Chief of a monthly magazine — *African Spark* — he was alleged to have published in the October 1975 issue the following statement at page six — with "But for an effective cleansing operation, we of this paper appeal to Brigadier Murtala Muhammed to let dirty begin from home. If he should take the initiative by declaring his own assets and passing the ones he can't account for to the state, then the war against corruption is half won. The present nationwide whispering campaign being waged against him about his own alleged property in Kano and his fleet of vehicles must have been crushed before any damage is done to his image and time. After him, all his associates must follow suit, then none of us can hide under the slogan "physician heal thyself."

November 7, 1975

Three foreign diplomats, Mr. A. Mohammed Sharaseddin, Ambassador of Libya to Nigeria; Mr. Zbigniew Soluba of Poland and Brigadier H. Dua Twin — Durimal, new Ghana's High Commissioner — presented their letters of credence at the Dodan Barracks, Lagos.

November 7, 1975

Eight hundred and eighty-nine people lost their plots to the Kwara State Government, following the announcement of the Land Tenure Law (special provision), Edict No. 9 of 1975.

The edict which came into effect on August 1, empowered the governor to revoke the statutory right of occupancy of land and to lay down from time to time policies relating to the allocation of land.

According to the Kwara State chief lands officer, Mr. A.O. Adu, the government had taken over various plots of land from 889 people because they were unable to develop the plots since they were allocated.

He said the certificates of occupancy were withdrawn from the plot owners in accordance with provision of the edict and that N35,000 had been set aside as payments in respect of the plots affected.

November 7, 1975

Mr. George Bako was appointed NBC Deputy Director — General (Technical), Aged 38, Mr. Bako was born in Wusasa, Zaria. He started his career in broadcasting at the NBC Lagos in 1956. He was transferred to NBC Kaduna in 1958. In 1962 he travelled abroad to study television broadcasting and radio communication at Norwood University where he received his diploma.

November 8, 1975

Chief Deaconess Elizabeth Omonaike

Oyesile, mother of Mrs. H.I.D. Awolowo, died at Ikenne, Western State.

November 8, 1975

Rangers International Club of Enugu thrashed Mehalla Football Club of Egypt by 3 goals to nil at the second leg of the African Cup of Champion Clubs semi-final match placed at the Enugu Sports Stadium. Rangers thus qualified for the finals.

November 11, 1975

Twenty officials of the Nigerian National Shipping Line Limited including the managing director, Nigerline (UK) Limited, Mr. S.O.A. Folami, and the company's secretary, Mr. J.O. Itodo, were relieved of their posts with immediate effect.

A statement by the company in Lagos explained that the services of the men were being dispensed with because of old age, financial indiscipline, abuse of office, laziness, doubtful integrity, drunkenness, gross inefficiency, incorrigibility, negligence, ill-health and habitual late-coming to duty.

Three officers dismissed were: S.O.A. Folami, for alleged gross financial indiscipline, abuse of office and insubordination; O. Ogundipe, technical manager for alleged inefficiency and criminal negligence and N.A. Oti, port agent for alleged financial indiscipline and doubtful integrity.

Those whose appointments were terminated were: M. Daggash, engineering assistant, for alleged indiscipline and lack of devotion to duty; A. Ali-Balogun, claims insurance manager, for alleged incorrigibility, laziness and ineffectiveness; U.I. Ogan, U. Umaru Faruk, O. Ogunyinka, Mrs. S. Ejeh and E.O. Ogunbarwo.

Ten others retired with full benefits were: J.O. Itodo, secretary to the company, for alleged ineffectiveness and

unsuitability; I.A.I. Oboi, Container Express Agency, for alleged gross inefficiency and laziness; E.O.C. Ochei, seafarer, auditor, for old age and inactivity and A. Nakanda, vessel superintendent, and J. Udo Akpan, for gross inefficiency.

Messrs Zubaru Zango, F.C.M. and E. Udechukwu, F.C.M. and F.A. Ashinze were retired with full benefits.

November 12, 1975

Chief Justices were appointed for six northern states: Mr. Justice Bako for the North-Western State, Mr. Justice Ardo for the North-Eastern State, Mr. Justice Jones, for the Kano State, Mr. Justice Bate, for the Bauchi State, Mr. Justice Kawu, for the Kaduna State, and Mr. Justice Wheeler for the Central State.

An official statement said that the appointments took effect from November 1.

The government also announced the appointment of Mr. Justice Kalyo as a judge of the High Court of Kano and North-Western State, and Mr. Justice Pedro A. Ardo as a judge of the High Court of the North-Eastern State.

Alhaji Uthman Mohammed was appointed acting judge of the High Court of the North-Western State from November 1.

The Supreme Military Council announced the appointment of Grand Khadis to the posts and published six sharia courts of appeal for the northern states.

They were Alhaji Hassan Grandi Khadi for the North-Western State, Alhaji Abubakar Muhammad Grandi Khadi for the North-Eastern State, Alhaji Ibrahim Gwarso Grandi Khadi for the Kano State, Alhaji Abdulkadir Grandi Khadi for Kwara State,

ver, store-keepers and messenger.

The following were dismissed: E.U. Oro, B.A. Esene, M.J. Arugu; E.J. Arang and P.E. Isonguyo.

Those retired T.O. Oboli, P.J. Essiet; Anah, F.O. Abolade, M. Uwajemore, E.M. Alabo; A.O. Idowu; D.O. Afidon; W.C. Okwuanasoanya, F.N. Iadi, J.K.A. Umerah and I.G. Awani.

Also retired: M. A. Yusuf, A.E. Afia, B.U. Okafor, W.E. Sogules; C. Ubala, I. Nsemo; B.A. Okonkwo; J.A. Njoku and E.A. Ojiba.

The appointments of the following were terminated: D.T.R. Wilcox, O.U. Avup; C.O. Joseph, D.T. George, P.I. Anionkhar; E.C. Onwugbene, C.N. Ibi, Mrs. F.N. Enere-Njoku, A.O. Okerere, A. Olatunde and I. Shendam.

November 12, 1975

General Yakubu Gowon, former Head of State was now placed on the reserve list as a full General, stated a notice titled "Compulsory Retirement of Officers Corrigendum" published in Lagos. The notice amended a previous government notice No. 1303 published in respect of the General in Gazette No. 42 of August 28, 1975, page 1317, which had that General Gowon together with other top officers of the Armed Forces were "compulsorily retired from the Nigerian Army with full benefits in accordance with the provision of the Terms and conditions of services, Nigerian Officers 1960 paragraph 27(b)."

November 13, 1975

Chief Harold Dappa-Biriye, former Commissioner for Information in the Rivers State and an ex-member of the State's Council of Chiefs, Chief John A. Sirim who had been standing trial on a two-court charge of conspiracy and forgery were discharged and acquitted. A Port Harcourt Chief Magistrate's court presided over by Mr. W.E. Appah

for "want of evidence." The prosecution had alleged that the two men had conspired and thereafter forged a documental petition alleging maladministration against ex-governor, Commander Alfred Diye-Spiff to the former Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon between November and December 1974.

November 13, 1975

One hundred and fifty people fell from the "Ivory Tower" in Lagos in the first purge to hit the universities.

Striking faces among dons and administrators swept away from the Lagos University were Dr. Adetoro, former Federal Commissioner for Industries, Dr. Obarogbe Ohonbamu, a senior lecturer in law; Registrar S.A. Osinulu and his deputy, Femi Oyewole.

Some of the others were Professor A. Akisanya, dean of the faculty of science, Dr. T.O. Dada, associate professor of medicine, Professor R.A. Akinola, Dr. Femi Ayantuga, Professor B.A. Williams and Professor O.J. Fagbemi.

An official statement said that the Federal Government had approved the recommendation of the Council of the University of Lagos to remove them.

Out of the number, 129 were retired, 11 terminated, nine dismissed and one had his contract appointment terminated.

Reasons for the removal ranged from inefficiency, low or declining productivity, ill-health, old age, to misconduct, doubtful integrity and divided interest.

The government said Professor C.O. Taiwo had voluntarily retired from the services of the university.

The government said it had decided that Dr. Ohonbamu, one of those to be retired, be suspended with full pay until the conclusion of the case now pending against him.

Another lecturer, Mr. B.A. Bamigboye, on study leave abroad, was to be re-

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One important aspect of this problem is protein deficiency. Maize, cassava and suchlike foods, while filling the stomach, do not supply enough of the protein that is vital to growth and cell replacement. Indeed, they do not even contain the right kind of protein.

Meat does. But it is not enough to have a big meat meal once in a while; proteins and minerals cannot be stored in the body. It is better to have perhaps less meat - but more regularly.

We are strenuously trying to increase the supply of meat products within Nigeria while stabilising (and whenever possible reducing) their cost. But the more that meat eating is encouraged the more quickly will a full and economically available supply become possible.

Satis

Gala

*So spread
the word*

THE BRAND NAMES TO LOOK FOR AND TO TRUST

Kanum, Grand Khadi for Benue-Plateau State and Mohammed Dodo, Grand Khadi for the North-Central State.

Also appointed judge and acting judge respectively were Alhaji B. Madmud, sharia court of appeal, Benue-Plateau and Malam Bashiru Sambo, North-Central State. The appointments took effect from November 1 except that of Malam Bashiru Sambo which is effective from December 1.

The setting up of an upper sharia court of appeal with a president at its head was also approved.

The Supreme Military Council ratified the appointments of the Chief Justice of the Western State and other six High Court judges.

November 12, 1975

A total of 276 public officers of all categories, among them permanent secretaries in the South-Eastern State public service were either dismissed, retired or had their appointments or contracts terminated.

The weeding exercise which brought to an end a week-long retirement fever affected gardeners, typists, porters, stewardesses, permanent secretaries, administrative officers, teachers, expatriates, a magistrate, drivers, mechanics, plantation workers as well as employees in government industries.

Also retired with benefits were Mr. I.U. Ofem, officer grade V and Mr. E.U. Akai, both administrative officers.

The managing director of Calabar Cement Company (CALCEMO), Mr. F.G. Appiah; Mr. C.U. Nyong, sales manager; Mr. A.J. Akpakpan, secretary SES agriculture corporation were removed.

Others retired included a magistrate, headmasters and tutors in secondary schools in the state.

All told, there were 68 dismissals, 100 retirements and 108 termination of

appointments or contracts.

Fifty-two of the 100 of those retired were with benefits.

The effective date for the various actions was Wednesday, November 12.

Reasons given for the action ranged from official corruption, indiscipline, fraud, misconduct, abuse of office, drunkenness, ineffectiveness, ill-health and doubtful integrity, low productivity, and absence from duty without permission.

The three permanent secretaries dismissed were A.H. Ikwang, development administration (formerly Works and Housing); J.M. Essien, Trade and Co-operatives and O.O. Duke, Establishments.

The five permanent secretaries retired with benefits were J.D. Ekwere, Information and Culture Affairs; G. A. Daniel, Health; Chief E.U. Okon, Industries and Tourism; E.U. Oton, Transport; and E.O. Eyo, Administration.

November 12, 1975

Thirty-seven employees of the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited lost their jobs.

A statement by the company's general manager in Lagos said that five were dismissed, 21 retired while 11 were terminated with immediate effect.

The dismissal, termination and retirement actions, the statement said: were due to misconduct, embezzlement, abuse of office and fraud by those affected.

Other reasons given included old age, infirmity, inefficiency, incompetence, declining productivity and divided interest.

The statement said arrangements were being made to pay those entitled their terminal benefits with minimum delay.

Those affected included shipping officers and assistants, accounts clerk

called to answer serious allegations against him.

All those removed were instructed to hand over university property in their care immediately.

Those of them in official residences should also vacate the quarters within two weeks.

The full list read:

Mrs. L.K. Ogunlana, stenographer, retired; Mr. P.O. Durojaiye, asst. chief clerk, retired; Mr. D.A. Martins, porter, retired; Mr. A.O. Olujuwape, securityman, retired; Mr. R. Solomon, watchman, retired; Mr. A.V. Agbagwu, chief porter, retired; and Mr. E.A. Awodeko, messenger, retired.

Mr. T.A. Mayaki, dup. machine operator, terminated; Mr. J.A. Ogunba, securityman, retired; Mr. B. Akanbi, patrolman, retired; Mr. P.A. Azabi, patrolman, retired; Mr. G. Pobe, patrolman, terminated; Mr. J.S. Soyemi, securityman, retired and Mr. D. Ozor, head watchman, retired.

Mr. A. Aregbe, watchman, retired; Mr. K. Odenike, watchman, retired; Mr. M.A. Adanekan, patrolman, retired; Mr. Uwagbue, J., watchman, retired; Mr. A.N.O. Ajao, groundsman, dismissed; Mr. Tmahiagba, O., field attendant, retired; Mr. B.B. Ogunsola, watchman, retired; Mr. M.V. Evbuomwan, executive officer, retired and Mr. Y.A. Sanni, chief porter, retired.

Mr. A. Ayodeji, cleaner, retired; Mr. M.A. Dairo, typist, dismissed; Mr. P. Banjo, chief porter, retired; Mr. P. Afagbu, patrolman, retired; Mr. T. Jimoh, patrolman, retired.

Mr. A. Babalola, watchman, retired; Mr. G.O. Okunzua, senior technologist, retired; Dr. T.O. Dada, associate professor, retired; Mr. B.O. Onagoruwa, lecturer, retired; Dr. O.O. Ohonbamu, senior lecturer, retired; Dr. F.O. Onipele, senior lecturer, retired; L.A. Ozuinde, lecturer, retired; Mr. Bisi Adu, senior

lecturer, retired.

A.A. Adejumobi, lecturer, retired; Prof. B.A. Williams, retired; Dr. O.O. Soboyejo, senior lecturer, dismissed; Dr. O.J. Fagbenle, senior lecturer, retired; Dr. A. Akisanya, retired; Mr. E. Ogie, lecturer, retired; Dr. Femi Ayantuga, senior lecturer, retired; Prof. R.A. Akinola, professor, retired; Chief H.M.B. Somade, CESAC, retired; Mr. A.A. Taiwo, transport officer, retired.

Mr. J.E. Otumu, senior assistant officer, retired; Mr. S.A. Akibode, engineering manager, retired; Mrs. R.A. Esua, asst. catering officer, retired; Mrs. G.O. Morgan, administrative officer, retired; Mr. J.O. Rojaiya, administrative officer, retired; Mr. Femi Oyedele, deputy registrar, retired; Revd. S.A. Ilu, registrar, retired; Dr. J.A. Akinola, senior lecturer, retired.

November 13, 1975

A total of 1,539 civil servants and local government employees in the Western State, were relieved of their positions with immediate effect in furtherance of the government's plan to purge the service of "deadwoods" an official said.

According to the statement from the governor's office in Ibadan, 743 senior and junior civil servants as well as senior and junior staff of various local government councils were affected.

Also affected were 190 school principals, headmasters, teachers, bus conductors, senior and junior area planning officers and staff.

Among the senior civil servants relieved in the purge were a state medical officer whose appointment was terminated, a principal medical consultant and several education officers.

The bulk of those affected were

Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Works and Transport.

The purge, which was described as the "final of its kind", also affected other ministries, local government councils, area planning authorities and primary and post-primary schools throughout the state.

The government statement pointed out that all those affected had been served with letters which explained various reasons for which they had either been terminated, retired or dismissed.

In the Ministry of Health, the principal consultant, Dr. F.A. Olapade, was dismissed while Dr. A.O. Olowe, senior consultant was retired.

Mr. B.A. Oke-Owo, state counsel Grade I in the Ministry of Justice had his appointment terminated, while Mr. M.B. Alao, inspector of taxes of the Ministry of Finance was retired.

In the Ministry of Education, Mr. M.O. Akinbobola, education officer Grade I was retired while another Grade I education officer, Mr. D.A. Fabusuyi, was dismissed.

A senior civil engineer, Mr. O.A. Adelakun and an engineer Grade two, Mr. Oyeniran Ojo, were dismissed in the Ministry of Works and Transport.

Mr. K.A. Akande, electrical engineer also of the same ministry was terminated.

In the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, a senior agricultural officer, Mr. D.O. Olaniyan was dismissed, while the higher forest superintendent, Mr. F.A. Adewuyi, was retired.

Both the higher social development officer, Mr. H.A. Dagbo, and Mr. G.O. Oriola, assistant social development officer in the Ministry of Economic Development, were retired.

November 13, 1975

No individual would be allowed to have more than one plot of land or house in any of the seven areas developed in the last few years by the Lagos State Deve-

lopment and Property Corporation, said a government policy.

The areas were Ilupeju residential estate, Gbagada residential area, Isolo residential area, Ogba scheme, Omole scheme, Animashaun extension/Alaka development scheme in Surulere, and Amuwo/Odofin estate.

The State Commissioner for Special Duties, Mr. S.A. Laguda, said in Lagos because of the policy, husband, wife and children above 21 years of age were treated as separate citizens and would be permitted to hold one plot or house each in any of the areas.

The policy led to the forfeiture of 101 plots or houses to the government.

In the interim forfeiture list published in Lagos — the second by the corporation — two of the affected people, apart from losing their plots also forfeited their buildings on the plots.

They were Mr. Sam Amuka Pamu of the Punch Publications who forfeited his house at Akinsemoyin Street, Lagos, and Miss Olubisi Thompsons who forfeited her house at Adeniran Ogunsanya Street, Surulere, Lagos.

The affected plots were situated at Ogba, Amuwo Odofin, Omole, Gbagada phases I and II; Animashaun Estate extension, Oshodi, Adebola Street, Surulere, Alaka Estate and Ilupeju.

Among notable personalities affected in the exercise were the Federal Commissioner for Youths, Sports and Social Development, Brigadier Olufemi Olutoye; Dr. G.A. Jawando, general manager, Union Trading Company; Col. Kehinde Sho-Silva, former chairman, Lagos City Council; Professor B.A. Williams, former Lagos State Commissioner and Mr. Justice S.O. Lambo.

The others were Mrs. E.M. Boardman, (Amuwo Odofin); Mr. M.A. Buraimoh, (Omole); Miss E.R. Bassey, (Gbagada Phase II); A.A. Badmus, (Amuwo Odofin); M.A. Bashua, (Omole); Mrs. M.F.I. Bakare,

(Amuwo Odofin); Dr. M.F. Bojuwoye, (Amuwo Odofin); D.O. Coker, (Amuwo Odofin); and Miss O. Campbell, (Amuwo Odofin).

Dr. J.A. Doherty, (Omole); Mrs. C.O. Debayo Doherty, (Amuwo Odofin); Dr. S.O. Daniel, (Ogba); Major K. Danmole, (Amuwo Odofin); R.O. Dosumu, (Amuwo Odofin); Joshua A. Dosumu, (Animashaun Estate Extension); Rasheed A. Dosunmu, (Animashaun Estate Extension); Alhaji F.A. Dawodu, (Amuwo Odofin); A.O. Ejunmi, (Amuwo Odofin); Ebenezer A. Euba, (Amuwo Odofin) and Olufunsho B. Ewedemi, (Animashaun Estate Extension).

J.O. Fadairo (Amuwo Odofin); R.A.O. Folami (Amuwo Odofin); Mrs. S.M. Folami, (Oshodi); T.A.B. Fashanu, (Amuwo Odofin); Dr. C.B. Fadipe, (Animashaun Estate Extension); Dr. J.O. Ginsonri, (Amuwo Odofin) and N.K.A. Gbajabiamila (Amuwo Odofin).

M.K. Gbajabiamila (Amuwo Odofin); A.O. George, (Amuwo Odofin); M.O. Hameed, (Amuwo Odofin); A.A. Halim, (Amuwo Odofin); H.O.A. Ilori, (Amuwo Odofin); N.L. Ikpe, (Omole).

A.T. Jagun, (Amuwo Odofin); B.S. Joseph, (Omole); Dr. G.A. Jawando, (Adebola Street, Surulere); V.O. Jonah, (Gbagada Phase II); V.O. Jonah, (Amuwo Odofin); Dr. A.R. Jinadu, (Gbagada Phase I); and J.A. Johnson, (Omole).

A.E. Karim Kaffo, (Amuwo Odofin); O.A. Kassim, (Amuwo Odofin); Mrs. D.B. A. Kuforiji, (Amuwo Odofin); T.A.O., (Amuwo Odofin); Dr. O.A. Lalude, (Amuwo Odofin); Miss F. Labinjo, (Amuwo Odofin); A.A. Lakanu, (Oshodi) and Mr. Justice S.O. Lambo, (Ogba).

M.A. Ligali, (Amuwo Odofin); F.B. Mogaji (Amuwo Odofin); Alhaji A. Mustapha (Omole); Miss E.A. Macaulay (Gbagada Phase II); F.R.A. Marinho (Animashaun Estate Extension); G.A.O. Nosiru (Alaka Estate).

B.D. Ogboye (Amuwo Odofin); E.I. Odina (Omole); Chief Molade Okoya-

Thomas, (Animashaun Estate Extension); Iade Okoya (Amuwo Odofin); kutu, (Amuwo Odofin); Mami muyiwa (Amuwo Odofin); and yemi (Gbagada Phase II).

Miss A.A. Okenla (Omole); Ogunsola (Amuwo Odofin); A.A. (Amuwo Odofin); T.A. Onigbawo Odofin); R.A. Oyekan (Omole); K.O. Onimole (Amuwo Odofin); Odeleye (Amuwo Odofin); E. Olutoye (Omole) and A.O. Oshun Estate Extension).

M.O. Onafowokan (Alaka Estate Extension); A.O. Ogunmowo (Amuwo Odofin); S.A. Ogunbiyi (Amuwo Odofin); Oshodi (Amuwo Odofin); R. Oshodi (Amuwo Odofin); M. Oshodi (Amuwo Odofin) and Ogunsanya (Amuwo Odofin).

Mrs. A.B. Pearce (Amuwo Odofin); K. Randle (Amuwo Odofin); A.J. Reftel, (Gbagada Phase II); Rilwan (Amuwo Odofin); B.S. (Amuwo Odofin); Alhaji K.O. (Oshodi); Col. D.K. Shonubi (Amuwo Odofin); and M.A. Soneye (Amuwo Odofin).

S.A. Shitta-Bey (Amuwo Odofin); Sulaiman (Omole); M.A. Sule (Amuwo Odofin); O. Bosun Sani (Amuwo Odofin); Bosun Sani, (Gbagada Phase II); Miss Olabisi Thompson, (Type 1/4 niran Ogunsanya) and Miss Olabisi Thompson (Amuwo Odofin).

Mrs. Adetola Thomas (Amuwo Odofin); G. Ademola Thomas (Amuwo Odofin); I.O. Talabi (Gbagada Phase II); O. Gladys Williams, (Animashaun Estate Extension); A.A. Williams (Amuwo Odofin); Professor B.A. Williams, (Alaka Estate Extension); G.A. Davies, (Alaka Estate Extension); Rasaki G.A. Oyekan, (Omole); Amuka Pemu (Type 1/4 Alaka Estate, (Surulere)).

A.J. Ref

September 13, 1975

Only television stations would be controlled centrally by the Federal Government in a national network.

Explaining this in Lagos, the Federal Commissioner for Information, Brigadier M. Haruna, emphasised that radio stations were not affected in the plans which concerned broadcasting services.

The commissioner said the national network was designed to put the nation's financial and human resources to the best economic use.

He was speaking at a meeting with the national executive council members of the Nigerian union of journalists.

September 14, 1975

The former secretary to the Kwara State Government, Mr. J.A. Aderibigbe, was dismissed from service of the state with immediate effect.

Mr. Aderibigbe was first sent on compulsory retirement with full benefits in August. But his retirement was later reviewed by the state governor, Col. Ibrahim Taiwo, and he was placed on suspension pending some investigations being made into some state government institutions.

The government said in Ilorin: "In view of his dubious roles tantamounting to gross misconduct and flagrant abuse of office in this and other revelations from previous inquiries, the former secretary to the Kwara State Government and Head of Public Service, Mr. J.A. Aderibigbe, was dismissed from the public service of the state with immediate effect. His dismissal from the public service notwithstanding, further actions will be taken against Mr. J.A. Aderibigbe."

Other decisions of the government in the light of the findings and recommendations of the Wuraola inquiry were:

- The former general manager of the Kwara State Investment Corporation, Mr. J.A. Fabiyi was demoted from administrative officer senior staff grade to admin-

istrative officer grade one with effect from October 18, 1975 and retired from service with immediate effect, Mr. Funsho Abifarín was also de-seconded from KIC and reassigned to the Ministry of Works from redeployment.

- The questionable involvement of the former permanent secretary in the Governor's Office, Mr. D.R. Omokore, in handling the first phase of the Federal Low Cost Housing Scheme in Kwara State was referred to the Public Service Commission for appropriate disciplinary action. In the meantime, Mr. D.R. Omokore was suspended from office until further notice.

- The appointments of Mr. J.J. Omokore and Mr. J.K. Abioye, with the Kwara State Investments Corporation were terminated.

- The second set of contract agreement for construction of 64 low cost housing units in Ilorin irregularly entered into between the former Kwara State Government and Associated Business Construction Company (ABC) was revoked. Similarly the 250 housing units allocated to ABC in the second phase of the housing scheme was cancelled. The construction company (ABC) was black-listed and would henceforth not be considered for award of any government contract in Kwara State.

- The re-constituted board of Kwara Investment Corporation was directed to locate its Kwara Paper Converters Project at Erin Ile in Oyun Division. The board was also directed to arrange immediate transfer of the project to the Kwara State Printing and Publishing Corporation for execution in order to avoid wasteful duplication of efforts and resources.

November 14, 1975

The Federal Government approved the recommendation of the Council of the University of Ife that 37 persons, including one professor be removed from their posts in the university.

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Six of them were dismissed while the others were retired with full benefits.

Those dismissed were: Mr. J.S.K. Osludu, Mr. A.O. Oyediji, Mr. F.A. Areola, Mr. M.O. Jaiyeoba, Mr. E.O. Adegeye and Mr. M. Ekwerre.

The dismissed and retired officers were instructed to return university property in their care and if they occupied university quarters, to vacate them within two weeks.

Among those retired were Professor Enweonwu, one senior lecturer, Rev. Dr. W.O. Ajayi; Two lecturers, Mr. E.O. Siwo and Mr. A. Akinnusi; maintenance engineer/electrical and M.M.A. Awolaja; Mr. A.O. Young, storekeeper; Mr. E. Kinola, storekeeper; Mr. M. A. Magbonfa, head storekeeper; Mr. B.O. Omikunle, storekeeper; Mr. A.O. Oyediji, assistant storekeeper and Mr. O.O. Adesanya, superintendent technician.

Others included Mr. E.A. Makinwa, senior assistant technician; Mr. F.A. Areola, assistant technician; Mr. M.O. Jaiyeoba, assistant technician; Mr. E.O. Adegeye, assistant technical officer.

November 14, 1975

The purge in public sector and government-owned companies spread to the Tourist Company of Nigeria Limited — owners of the Federal Place Hotel.

The services of 36 of its employees were terminated with immediate effect.

In a statement, the general manager of the hotel, Mr. Ibrahim, said that 23 of the affected employees were being retired on account of old age, ill-health and declining productivity while the appointment of the remaining 13 were being terminated on the grounds of indiscipline and bad vices.

Those affected, he said had been notified individually.

November 14, 1975

The Federal Government approved the

removal of 57 persons from their posts in the University of Benin. Twenty-four of them were dismissed, 23 terminated and 10 retired.

Professor T. Bello-Osagie and Professor P.R. Attwood as well as a senior lecturer, Dr. O.G. Idemudia, were on the retirement list while one lecturer, Dr. F.G.A. Ogbe, was among those dismissed.

Others terminated included Mr. G.O. Ugoma, stores assistant; Mr. O.A. Uzamare, administrative officer; Mr. P. Obanor, security watchman; Mr. R. Ojiviavie, security watchman, Mr. B. Ohamu, senior driver; Mr. P.I. Ugiagbe, driver, Mr. P.E. Aikpitanyi, assistant maintenance officer; Mrs. C.U. Osazin, kitchen supervisor; Mrs. R. Ohiro, assistant kitchen supervisor, Mrs. E.O. Ehiemua, assistant kitchen supervisor; Mr. J. Akhsure, steward; Mr. W.E. Bekederomo, cook and Mrs. C. Oronsaye, cook.

Those dismissed included Mr. S.O. Odaro, chief engineer; Mr. G. Amagbama, maintenance officer; Mr. J. Ejiye, foreman; Mr. S. Okoro, duplicating machine operator; Mr. I.A. Umoru, porter; Mr. P.E. A. Ogbidi, assistant executive officer; Mr. J. Ohenhen, cleaner; Mr. J.E. Okhuakhuo, typist; Mr. F.C. Uche, clerk; Mr. John Uwaghee, cleaner, Mr. C.O. Eromosole, account clerk; Mr. J. Imeri, driver; Mr. P. E. Otojareri, time keeper and Mr. D.O. Egbedi, personal secretary.

All those affected in the exercise were instructed to return university property in their care and if they occupy official quarters they should vacate such quarters within two weeks.

November 14, 1975

The appointments of 468 officers of both the state and local governments in the North-Central State were terminated with immediate effect.

Among them were high ranking civil servants, messengers and middle-class employees.

Their letters of termination were handed over to them as soon as they resumed duty in their various offices on Thursday morning, November 13.

A government announcement later in the afternoon said of the 468 employees, 144 of them were dismissed due to embezzlement, theft, drunkenness, corruption and absenteeism.

Eighty-one were terminated as a result of old age, engagement in private business, redundancy and inefficiency.

All the 81 people were on contracts in the state.

Also retired for old age, inefficiency and acts of irresponsibility were another set of 243 officials.

The government explained that the list of the affected officials was made after "a most thorough exercise."

November 15, 1975

State governments were banned from further converting colleges of technology and advanced teachers' colleges into universities.

The Federal Government directed that henceforth colleges of technology must concentrate on producing technicians and middle-cadre manpower which the country badly needed.

The ban was announced by the Federal Commissioner for Education, Col. A.A. Ali, while addressing the staff and students of the Institute of Management and Technology (IMT), Enugu.

November 16, 1975

A board of inquiry was set up to look into allegations of discrimination in the operations of the Nursing Council of Nigeria.

November 16, 1975

The North-Eastern State Governor, Lt.-Col. Muhammadu Buhari revoked the contract agreements of 14 Contractors building the government staff quarters in vari-

ous parts of the state.

November 16, 1975

Mr. E.E. Monjok was appointed Secretary to the South Eastern Government in succession to Archibong who voluntarily retired.

November 16, 1975

A total of 140 employees of Borno State University were recommended for termination by the university council and approved by the Federal Government.

Forty-three of them were terminated and 48 retired with benefits.

The senior academic staff were: Mr. J.A. Adeka and Mr. K. Asokome, whose appointments were terminated. Two other lecturers, C.G.O. Oghoghorie and Mr. V. as well as the university librarian, Armitage, were retired.

Those retired also included the officer, Hajiyo A. Kaile, the censor, Mrs. M. Mohammed and the superintendent, Mrs. A. S. Moham-

Others affected were non-academic staff of the university. They were to surrender university property and vacate university premises within two weeks.

November 16, 1975

Three executives of the State Marketing Board were removed: general manager, Mr. E.U. B. chief accountant, Mr. S.O. A. cashier and executive officer, Uwaifo.

The secretary of the board, Igbinoia, was removed and replaced.

Also retired with immediate effect was the managing director of the Company Limited, Sapele, Warri, Okiy.

n a statement in Benin the government said it accepted the recommendation of the Odje commission of inquiry into the activities of private corporations and state-owned companies that the officials misused their positions.

September 16, 1975

One hundred and fourteen employees of the Nigeria Airways lost their jobs in a nationwide clean-up of the public service.

Seventeen of them were dismissed for alleged corruption and fraud.

Forty-two had their appointments terminated for alleged insubordination and negligence of duty while 54 others were retired on grounds of old age and inefficiency.

An official statement said the airline's deputy secretary, Mr. S.B. Dalumo and the chief flight stewardess, Miss Yinka Olujare, were retired for old age and inefficiency respectively.

Retired on the same grounds were public relations officer of the airline, Chief

Bara-Hart, a catering officer, Miss I. Layeni, senior sales representative, I. Obiozo, senior internal auditor, J.B. Ara; and the flights operations superintendent, Mr. A.O. Akinwunmi.

Others affected in the retirement were personnel officers, Mr. Oluade, Mr. T. Dada, Prince B.A. Akintoye, Mr. A. Omola and some cargo officers; including Mr. S. Fatoye and S. Isatayo.

Among the 17 people dismissed for alleged corruption and fraud were two chief flight stewardesses, Miss E.A. Maru and M. Ikuomola.

September 16, 1975

Four officers of the Nigerian Coal Corporation were among the 53 employees removed from service with immediate effect.

They were Mr. W.U. Uwakwo, the general manager; Mr. A.I. Ani, area sales manager; Mr. J.C. Enaja, chief clerk; and

Mr. L.I. Iwednobi, a senior electrical engineer all of whom were dismissed.

Thirty-three others were retired with benefits while 16 had their appointments terminated.

The disciplinary grounds included corruption, malpractices, abuse of office, inefficiency, insubordination, old age, ill health, drunkenness, declining productivity and misconduct, it added.

November 16, 1975

Two permanent secretaries were among 112 employees of the public service and statutory companies and corporations in the Kwara State that lost their appointments in the second phase of the current exercise to clean the services.

Mr. T.W.B. Bako, the former permanent secretary in the state's Ministry of Education, was dismissed from service with immediate effect on the ground of gross misconduct, abuse of office, mismanagement and embezzlement of public funds.

Mr. Bako, who in August elected to retire from the public service, had his retirement reviewed and placed on suspension pending the report of the probe into the management of the Universal Free Primary Education (UPE) project in the state.

The probe report found him heavily involved in the alleged mismanagement of the N20 million UPE projects in the state.

Another permanent secretary, Alhaji Maman Idu, formerly in the state's Ministry of Trade and Industry was also dismissed from service with immediate effect.

His case had earlier been referred to the state's Public Service Commission for his role in the government's participation in the Match Company Limited (MATCH-CO).

The axe also fell on the secretary/legal adviser of the Kwara State Water Corporation, Dr. Funsho Adaramola. His appointment was terminated with immediate

effect in public interest.

Dr. Adaramola was the state's sole Boundary Dispute Commissioner, who conducted the inquiry into the Offa-Erin-Ile boundary dispute in Oyun Division of the state.

The permanent secretary in the Ministry of Trade Alhaji Shabi Idris, whose case was referred to the state's Public Service Commission in respect of one of the recent probes in the state was cleared.

November 17, 1975

The vice-chancellor of Nigeria's premier university joined the jobless queue.

Vice-Chancellor, Horatio Oritsejola Thomas was retired for what the Federal Government described as "conduct unbecoming of a holder of higher office in Nigeria's higher educational institution."

Professor Thomas, who was appointed vice-chancellor of the University of Ibadan in 1972, was removed along with 353 others from the institution in the nationwide purge of the public services.

Of the 853 people removed on the recommendation of the University Council, 33 were dismissed for alleged fraud and malpractices.

The others were retired.

Those retired included three readers, Dr. Betty M. Clark, Dr. V.S.V. Fernand and Dr. I.S. Dama.

Others were Mr. S.S. Allonah, senior lecturer, Mr. O.A. Oduolowu, lecturer, Mr. A. P. Ige, assistant lecturer; Mr. S.A.O. Odumuye, deputy registrar and J.I. Gbotosho, acting bursar.

Eight persons were either dismissed or retired because of their involvement in the loss of N1 million in the university's catering department.

All the officers removed were instructed to surrender university property in their care and if they occupy official premises, they should vacate them within two weeks.

Some of the others were kanmbi, senior assistant re. Mr. J.A. Ighodalo, senior a. retired; Mr. J.F. Ayoade, sen. retired; Mr. A.A. Bambi, se. missed; Mr. B.A. Oso, por. Mr. R.A. Adegbite, exec. retired.

Mr. V.O. Akanmbi, re. dismissed; Mr. P.A. Idaevor. cian, retired; Mr. B.O. Osun. nistrative officer, dismissed; jekodunmi, clerk, dismiss. Henry John, laboratory atten. Mr. M. Kolade, artisan, reti. Sado, cleaner, dismissed; Mr. ekseper, retired; Mrs. C.F. stenographer, retired; Mr. driver, retired.

Mr. E.E. Akindehin, ha. retired, Mr. S.O. Olanrewa. engor, retired; Mr. P. Iyan. mechanic, retired; Mr. G. A. driver, retired; Dr. I.S. Dama. ed.

Mr. Olukoya, stores and Mr. J.K. Doghor, field over. Mr. Charles Umezude, m. art, retired; Miss K.T. A. pher, retired; Mr. F. M. mechanic, dismissed; Mr. nursing capt., retired; Dr. V. reader, retired; Mr. N.E. oratory assistant, retired; M. yemi, laboratory assistant. Y.G.A. Derinto, laboratory ed; Mr. J.A. Okubule, om. technician, retired; Mr. A. attendant, retired; Mr. G. livestock attendant, retired. livestock attendant, retired.

Mr. Eso, G. crop atten. Mr. J. Adeyemi, labourer, m. A. Udofia, gardener, retired. E. agro. assistant, retired.

Mr. A. Ishola, labourer, F.O. Emovo, stenographer,

Adeagbo, organiser, retired; Mr. G.L. Aikan, temp. assistant executive officer, retired; Mr. F.M.A. Adu, chief clerk, retired; Mr. S. Igbuku, storekeeper, retired; Mr. A. Iresuge, nightwatchman, retired; Mr. D. Akabusi, library attendant, retired; Mr. A. Akhiromen, library attendant, retired; Miss O.T. Alayande, library attendant, retired; Mrs. G.O. Ogünleye, typist, retired; Mr. T.I. Emechete, library officer, retired.

Mr. M.O. Akala, senior executive officer, retired; Mr. A.O. Idowu, senior executive officer, retired; Mr. M.O. Adeniji, higher executive officer, retired; H.O. Matthews, higher executive officer, retired; Mr. M.O. Dogbe, higher executive officer, retired; Mr. G.A. Akinwande, stenographer, retired; Mr. M.A. Kukoyi, executive officer, retired; Mr. W.A. Akinro, executive officer, retired; Mr. J.O. Atutu, clerk, dismissed; Mr. I. Oremosu, clerk, retired.

Mr. K.J. Awobi, clerical assistant, retired; Mr. S.B. Fagorusi, storekeeper, retired; Mr. A.A. Fadairo, stenographer, retired; Mr. J.J. Oduye, executive officer, retired; Mrs. D.A. Aseda, telephone supervisor, retired; Mrs. F.B. Lajumoke, telephone operator, retired; Mrs. M. Akabeka, telephone operator, retired; Mrs. Okon, telephone operator, retired.

November 17, 1975

Anybody, who smokes Indian hemp has a wrap of it, will be fined N200 or to jail for six months.

This amended the controversial law which stipulated 10 years' imprisonment for hemp smokers.

Where a person cultivates, sells, imports and exports Indian hemp, he will be the same 10 years in jail.

The amendment published in Lagos in an official gazette said: "Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Interpretation act 1964, the appropriate penalty prescribed in respect of an offence by

the Indian hemp decree 1966 as amended by this decree shall be applicable in respect of any person who, after the commencement of the decree is convicted of that offence whether or not the offence was committed before the commencement of this decree."

Before the amendment, in some cases, Indian hemp farmers faced death penalty or 15 years' imprisonment.

The 1966 decree attracted a spate of criticisms from the various professions including the Bench and the Nigerian Bar Association (NBA).

November 17, 1975

The National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria (NICON) relieved 11 members of its staff of their appointments with immediate effect.

Announcing this in Lagos, the acting managing director of the corporation, Mr. O. Lijadu, said the decision to relieve the officers of their appointments, was part of the current exercise being carried out by the present administration to give new direction value and discipline to the civil service and public institutions.

The statement said that three of the officers were dismissed on the grounds of fraud and dishonesty, while the remaining eight have their appointments terminated because of bad health, misconduct, inefficiency and declining productivity.

The dismissed officers were: a typist, P. Ibiah, for alleged dishonesty and fraud; a senior typist G. Akang for alleged fraud and dishonesty and a stenographer, O. Okereke, for alleged fraud and dishonesty.

November 17, 1975

Three-hundred and forty-nine people were removed from the North-Eastern State public service.

An official statement by the state's chief information officer, Alhaji Baba Malam, said that the people were removed on reports by the permanent secretaries, pro-

vincial secretaries and heads of departments.

The reports were in compliance with the state governor's directive to rid the civil service of "deadwoods, unproductive, aged, dishonest and other undesirable elements."

The statement made it clear that apart from these officers, others, who were found guilty of one offence or another as a result of various probes now going on, would also be dealt with appropriately.

The grades affected ranged from that of administrative officers down to messengers.

Offences levelled against them included drunkenness, malpractices, doubtful integrity, reckless driving, drug addiction, forgery, stealing, misbehaviour, dubious character and absence from duty without leave.

According to the statement, "of this number, 104 were retired on account of old age and ill-health and 97 on account of inefficiency and declining productivity."

"Officers in these two categories will receive their retiring benefits, the statement added, but it did not say anything regarding the benefits of other officers affected.

To minimise hardship to the departing officers, ministries and departments had been given strict instructions to prepare an up-to-date record of service of all civil servants so that in the event of "he or she being affected by the exercise, their gratuities and pensions should be paid within one month from the date of leaving the service."

November 17, 1975

The Federal Government dissolved the board of the Federal Housing Authority and vested its powers in the Federal Commissioner for Housing, Urban Development and Environment.

A statement from the ministry said

that the action was taken to reorganise and streamline it.

Steps were being taken by the authority by recruiting to enable it discharge its responsibilities, the statement said.

The authority was established by decree on October 1, 1973.

November 17, 1975

The former chief architect of the State, Mr. J.B. Aje, was ordered to pay N50,000 to the government.

The amount was the cost of a consultancy rendered, says an official statement.

The consultancy was in respect of the state secretariat building project.

November 17, 1975

The Ijewere Committee, set up on September 12 by the Federal Government to renegotiate cement contracts with overseas suppliers, submitted a report to the Federal Commissioner for Lands, Lt.-Col. S.M. Yar'Adua at his office in Lagos.

The committee's terms of reference were, among others, to examine contracts for the supply of cement, to ascertain how much of the cement had not been delivered, to renegotiate price and discuss re-scheduling of delivery of the cement, to re-examine the possibility of reducing the cost of cement by 50 per cent and to recommend the operation of the Baltic Exchange for re-scheduling and registration of cement before their departure for Nigeria.

November 18, 1975

The retired Federal Chief Justice, Taslim Olawale Elias, was elected a member of the International Court of Justice.

An announcement from the United Nations Information Centre said that the election was done by the United Nations General Assembly.

General Assembly and the Security Council voting in conjunction as called for by statute of the World Court.

Four other members elected into the Court are Manfred Lachs (Poland); Hermann Mosier (West Germany); Shigeru Ueda (Japan); and Salah Tarazi (Syria).

November 17, 1975

In line with the current reorganisation exercise of local government authorities in Kwara State, it became necessary to retire, terminate and dismiss 157 local government authority staff on grounds of old age, ineffectiveness, inefficiency, indiscipline, corruption, abuse of office, misconduct and embezzlement of public funds.

This was announced by the state government in Ilorin.

The breakdown of those relieved of their posts in each administrative division was as follows: Ankpa 18, Borgu eight, Epeke 17, Idah 19, Igbira 14, Igbomina-kiti 20, Ilorin 19.

Others were Kebba 12, Kogi 11, Alhaji-Pategi 14, and Oyo five.

November 18, 1975

New members appointed for the Lagos State local councils were Oba Oyekan of Lagos, president of the Lagos City Council and Mr. Akinwande Lewis, the chairman.

Some of the other members of the 28-member council Mr. Resheed Williams, Mr. S.B. Lakanu, Lt. Cdr. (retired); B.O. Meredeth, Chief Tawallu Bello (Onise of Lagos) and Chief Salawu Adisa, (Egbo of Lagos).

The Egun-Awori District Council is headed by Chief T.O. Moiarte as president; Mr. T.O. Onipede, chairman.

Other members included Oba J.O. Odega, Oba of Ifogbo; Oba S.B. Idowu, Oba of Ajido; Mr. M.A. Akinyele and Mrs. Labi-Hundeyin.

The president of the Ikeja District Council is the Olu of Ikeja while Mr. Opeolu Oni is the chairman.

Some of the members were Balogun of Agege; Chief J.M. Adewunmi, the Onikoro of Oniba; Chief Wahabi Kalejaiye, Alhaji R. Sarunmi; and Mr. Akin Cole.

Oba Alaketu of Ketu heads the Epe District Council as president; while the chairman is Mr. H.O. Ogunbanjo. Other members include two Obas, the Oloja of Epe, Oba David A. Ajayi, and Onibeju of Ibeju, Oba Musa Agbabiaka.

The Onitire of Itire, Oba A.A.S. Layeni is president of the Mushin Town Council, while the Rev. J. Opeagbe is the chairman. Some of the members include Osolo of Isolo, Oba Disu Olaiyiwola Farombi, Alhaji A. Akerele, Chief S.O. Jolaoso, Mrs. S. A. Balogun and Chief Lawani A. Oluwo.

The Awori-Ajeromi District Council is headed by the Oniba of Iba, Oba Goriola Oseni as president and Mr. J.O. Ogunyemi as the chairman. Other members of the council include, Mr. T. Junaid, Oba Dawodu Ashafa the Onijanikan of Janikin, Madam Sarata Abegbe Majeobaje and Alhaji R. Ojora.

The Ayangburen of Ikorodu, Oba Oyofusi, is the president of the Ikorodu District Council while Mr. Sikiru Samuel is the chairman.

Other members included Mr. Kayode Erogbogbo, Oba A.A. Adejo, (Ramodu of Imota); Oba Aliyu Obi Akilo (Oloja of Ijede); Mrs. K.O. Sumonu and Alhaji Kola Sanni.

November 18, 1975

Eight hundred people were removed from the Mid-Western State Public Service — the biggest since the nation-wide clean-up of corporations and civil service began in August.

They were made up of 369 civil servants and 431 officials of statutory corporations, boards and state-owned com-



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panies.

In the civil service, 217 were retired, 37 dismissed while 266 had their appointments terminated.

A government announcement listed 78 officers who were retired, 87 dismissed and 266 who had their appointments terminated in the corporations and state-owned companies.

Five civil servants were reduced in rank. They included: Mr. M.O. Ovuede, acting administrative officer/senior staff grade, who fell to administrative officer staff grade, Mr. C.I. Umane, administrative officer grade II who went to senior assistant secretary.

The others were Mr. S.S.O. Akpata, chief research and planning officer, reduced to deputy chief; Mr. E.O. Azamani and Mr. J.A. Iyi-Eweka, both principal state counsel, who fell to senior state counsel.

Those retired were Mr. G.N. Okafor, administrative officer grade III, Mr. E. Dolor, administrative officer grade IV, Mr. E.O. Osa, administrative officer grade IV, Mr. J.E. Osazuwa, principal conservator of forests; Mrs. C.I. Osanife, confidential secretary grade II; Mr. Fred Konwea, principal information officer, Mr. A.O. Odogwu, higher information officer; Mr. W.D. O. Aghahowa, principal state counsel; Mr. L.O. Ogbeide, acting director of works and Mr. P.J. Uduchi, chief civil engineer.

Among those dismissed in the corporations and companies were Mrs. O.O. Onajide, head of news and current affairs of the Mid-West Television; Miss A.O. Asemota, an editor, Ethiopie Publishing Corporation; Mr. C. Ghomrai, an editor, with the same corporation and G.A. Osunde, a confidential secretary.

The editor of the Nigerian Observer, Mr. Sam Eguavoen, his production editor, Andy Akporugo; and chief correspondent, Emmanuel Osu, had their appointments terminated.

Those dismissed were a technical officer in the Ministry of Works and Transport; Mr. J.B. Ogbeide, a produce inspector; Mr. N.A. Uangbioje, an executive officer; Mr. M.M. Okoro, a principal lands officer; Mr. E.N. Okotie and an acting chief engineer, Mr. J.O. Nwabudike.

The government said that the officers had been removed for non-compliance with the recognised ethics of a good public service and complete disregard for the norms in the general orders, old age, inefficiency; placing great value on personal affairs, corruption and abuse of office.

November 18, 1975

Six hundred and seventy-seven civil servants were swept away from the North-Western State public service and various local authorities.

Of the number, 160 government employees were retired, 98 were dismissed while 340 local authority employees were retired and 79 were dismissed.

In the local authority of Sokoto, 89 while nine were dismissed.

In Argungu, 32 were retired, four were dismissed, in Yauri, 16 were retired and five were dismissed; while in Agaie, five were retired and in Lapai, one was retired, retired.

Other local authorities were Kontagora where 16 were retired and three were dismissed. The joint local education authority of Bida Agale/Lapai, three were retired; and 19 were dismissed; Bida had 33 retired; Minna had 19 retired and six dismissed; Kagara had 11 retired and three dismissed; Gwandu had 72 retired and 11 dismissed.

A government announcement explained that the exercise had been based mainly on the maximum compulsory retirement age of 55 years.

The announcement explained that the employees retired compulsorily for old age would be allowed to serve their period

of notices as stipulated in the conditions of service.

November 18, 1975

The principal solicitor of the Nigeria Building Society, Mr. O.A.A. Olajolo, was among 11 others retired with full benefits in Lagos.

An official statement said that the people were retired on grounds of poor public relations, inefficiency, ill health and indiscipline.

Others affected in the purge were O.A. Adebowale, management trainee; S.A. Sopitan, J.U. Tombia, E.E. Jonathan, all shorthand typists and A.C. Akujobi (Miss) clerk.

Others were A.O. Akinyoola (Miss) clerk; Alhaji A.I. Animashaun, cashier; S.O. Oredako, maintenance attendant and M. Nwachukwu, cleaner and gardener.

November 18, 1975

The closing chapter of the clean-up exercise, in the public service, statutory corporations and companies in Kwara State, claimed 26 employees of six government institutions.

The institutions were the Kwara College of Technology, the Kwara State Printing and Publishing Corporation, the Kwara State Food Production Company Limited, the Kwara State Water Corporation, the Kwara Co-operatives Federation Limited and the Midlands Supplies Limited.

Prominent among those who joined the jobless queue were the acting editor of the proposed Sunday Herald, Mr. Yakubu Abdulazeez, retired for alleged drunkenness; Alhaji M. Baruwa, Herald's chief sub-editor (old age) and Mrs. Rachel Odukomanya, the credit controller of the State Printing and Publishing Corporation based in Lagos, (ill-health and ineffectiveness).

The retired permanent member of the state's public service commission, Mr. S.

Adeniyi, had his appointment of continuing education, Kwara Technology, Ilorin, terminated on grounds of unsuitability.

November 18, 1975

Eight new acting heads of faculties of the University of Lagos were appointed by the vice-chancellor J.F. Ada Ajayi.

The new heads replaced those who had been removed from office by the Federal Government in the purge in the country's public service.

November 19, 1975

The University of Lagos had its own turn of the purge in the public services, with 85 employees retired.

Twenty-four of them were acting heads of faculties. Including one assistant lecturer, 23 were retired with full benefits.

Among those retired were 10 professors and seven other academics.

As in other universities, the clean-up exercise took place in a swift and sweeping manner. Those swept away at the University of Lagos were asked to surrender university property in their care and leave the country within two weeks.

Some of those retired were: Mr. Eruchalu, senior lecturer; Mr. B. O. Oluwalanle, chief engineer; Chief J.H. B. Oluwalanle, senior lecturer; Mr. J.O. Anowi, senior lecturer; A.N.A. Modebe, agriculture lecturer; Mr. Ogueri, senior lecturer; Dr. B.I. Oluwalanle, registrar's office; Mr. Famous, farm manager; Mr. G. Ejiofor, senior lecturer; Dr. E.N. Ukpabiy, formerly director of agriculture.

Mr. Effiong, catering; Mr. P. O. Oluwalanle, catering; Mr. F.I. Okpa, tutor; Dr. J.B.C. Okala, reader; Mr. P. O. Oluwalanle, religion; Mr. M.N. Nwankwo, maintenance officer; Mr. G.A. Madu, assistant; Mr. A. Okonkwo, porter.

Mr. Andrew Osu, porter; Mr. Ebeke, cook; Mr. E.A. Ezeigbo, cook.

; Mr. P.N. Eluaka, carpenter and Mr. Obayi, plumber.

September 19, 1975

CORRUPT — that was the verdict of a mission on the former governor of the North-Western State, Alhaji Usman Faruk. In an amazing dressing-down, the mission's commission, which probed the state's tenders board, said former Governor Faruk set a corrupt example which demoralised the North-Western State civil service.

September 21, 1975

The Deputy House Governor of the University College Hospital Ibadan, Mr. Fashakin and 73 others were removed from the services of the institution by the Federal Military Government.

Out of this, 39 officials were retired, appointments of 21 terminated while others were dismissed.

The names of the officials removed were announced in Ibadan by the management of the hospital.

The names of the affected officials were:

Mr. T.L. Fasakin, Deputy House Governor, Retirement; Mr. R.O. Soluode, Senior Mechanical/Electrical Superintendent, Retirement; Mr. O.A. Taiwo, Senior Medical Records Officer, Retirement; Mr. A. Adeyomoye, Pharmacist, Dismissal; A. Johnson, Conf. Secretary Grade II, Termination; Mr. G.A. Onafowora, Pharmacist, Retirement; Mr. O. Oyemaja, Deputy Chief Stores & Supplies Officer, Retirement; Mrs. F.M. Olusilo, Ward Sister, Retirement.

Mrs. G. Olutunfesi, Staff Nurse, Retirement; Mrs. S. Adesina, Staff Nurse, Retirement; Mrs. F. Odujole, Staff Nurse, Retirement; Mrs. R. Adelaye, Staff Nurse, Termination; Mrs. E. Abidoye, Staff Nurse, Termination; Mrs. M. Okeowo, Staff Nurse, Termination.

Mrs. O.I. Ilori, Staff Nurse, Termination; Miss C.I. Anusiem, Staff Nurse, Termination; Miss C.T. Omotosho, Staff Nurse, Termination; Mrs. E.O. Imodo, Staff Midwife, Retirement; Mrs. F.O. Mabayole, Staff Midwife, Retirement; Mrs. M.O. Komolafe, Staff Midwife, Retirement; Mrs. M.O. Obembe, Staff Midwife, Retirement; Mrs. M. Ejoor, Staff Midwife, Retirement; Mrs. M.O. Adekoya, Staff Nurse, Retirement.

November 21, 1975

Mrs. M.A. Malomo, Staff Midwife, Retirement; Mr. S. Ycsufu, Asst. Exec. Officer, Retirement; Mr. J.A. Odetola, Snr. Clerical Officer, Dismissal; Mr. S.O. Adejumo, Conf. Secretary Grade III, Termination; Mr. S.A. Ogunsanya, Snr. Clerical Officer, Retirement; Mr. E.B. Williams, Snr. Clerical Officer, Retirement.

Mr. F. Olokun, Dispensing Assistant, Dismissal; Mr. Saka Alaka, Hospital Orderly, Dismissal; Miss C.N. Ogbechie, Hospital Maid, Retirement; Miss F.K. Olupitan, Clerical Assistant, Retirement; Mrs. F. Okodue, Typist Grade I, Termination.

Mr. C. Arowosafe, Laboratory Attendant, Dismissal; Mrs. I. Busari, Hospital Maid, Dismissal; Mr. M. Amanesi, Cook Grade I, Dismissal; Mr. E.O. Olubo, Messenger, Dismissal; Mrs. E.F. Adakoya, Hospital Maid, Retirement.

Mr. J. Okeleye, Cook Grade I, Dismissal; Mr. A. Ugbomah, Hospital Orderly Grade I, Termination; Mrs. E.O. Ajayi, Cook Grade I, Dismissal; Mr. J. Obvieria, Artisan Mate, Retirement.

Mr. T.A. Sanni, 1st Class Clerk, Retirement; Mr. M. Oladunni, 1st Class Clerk, Retirement; Mr. M. Onuoha, 1st Class Clerk, Retirement; Mr. B.O. Lawal, 1st Class Clerk, Retirement; Mr. E.A. Ishola, 3rd Class Clerk, Dismissal; Mr. N.U. Onyemah, Clerical Assistant, Termination.

Mrs. R.T. Sasore, Clerical Assistant, Termination; Miss B. Afolabi, Clerical Assistant, Termination; Mr. O. Soyemi,

1st Class Clerk, Retirement; Mr. J. Aiye-lagbe, Laboratory Attendant, Dismissed; Mr. P.A. Adegefon, Artisan Mate, Dismissal.

Mr. A. Gangatilo, Storeman, Retirement; Mr. A. Olubo, Driver, Retirement; Mr. J.O. Akinola, Storeman, Retirement; Mr. W.A. Adeagbo, Securityman, Termination; Mr. Y. Olowuyi, Securityman, Termination.

Mr. A.L. Ogunola, Securityman, Termination; Mr. L. Ogunrin, Securityman, Termination; Mr. W. Kareem, Securityman, Termination; M.S. Sanni, Securityman, Termination; Mr. E.K. Ige, Securityman, Termination.

Mr. K. Akinsola, Laundryman, Grade II, Retirement; Mr. N. Okon, Telephone Operator, Retirement; Mr. A. Momodu, Artisan Grade II, Dismissal; Mr. S. Akpadija, Artisan II, Retirement; Mr. S. Ibrahim, Artisan Grade II, Retirement.

Mr. J. Olomu, Artisan Grade II, Retirement; Mr. L. Agbaraojo, Artisan Grade I, Retirement; Mr. M. Laguna, Stores Assistant, Retirement; Mr. Rufus Adejumo, Stores Assistant, Retirement; Mr. Saka Adeleke, Driver/Mechanic Grade II, Retirement.

November 21, 1975

The clean-up exercise in the federation was now over and the public services could settle down to normal life.

An official statement issued in Lagos said:

The statement signed by Brigadier Olusegun Obasanjo, Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, said that with the "clean-up", it was hoped that all public office holders would now put efficiency and service to the nation first.

November 21, 1975

The Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Holy See (Vatican), decided to exchange Diplomatic Missions at ambassadorial level.

According to an official statement in Lagos, the decision was taken to promote mutual friendship between this country and the Holy See.

November 21, 1975

Ninety-five public officers were removed out of two Federal Government institutions, Yaba College of Technology and the University of Lagos. 21 were removed and the University College Hospital, Ibadan.

Those affected included 21 officers of Yaba College of Technology, 10 of Akinleye and the institutions of Mr. T.O. Shotunde.

The House Governor of the University College Hospital, Ibadan, Mr. P. Ade and his deputy, Mr. T. L. were retired with immediate effect on grounds of ineffectiveness, lack of disimishing productivity and loyalty.

Those retired from the University College Hospital included full benefits: Mr. A. Ade, Mr. A. Clarke, Mr. A. Lad. Ibaru, Mr. S. Idehen, Mr. N. Asani, Mr. N. Iyanya and Mr. F. Babatunde.

Others were Mr. M. M. Okochi, Mr. N. Egeiya, Mr. H. L. Yussuf.

Those, whose appointments were terminated included Mr. H.E. Oke, Mrs. F.I. Oyenobi, Mr. S. Mrs. E.A. Shaibu and Mr. S.A.

At the University College Hospital, Ibadan, 14 persons were removed. F. Olckun, Mr. Saka Alaka, Mrs. safe, Mrs. Idowu Busari, Mr. and Mr. E.O. Olubo.

Others were Mr. J. Okelate, Ajayi, Mr. E.A. Ishola, Mr. J. Mr. J. Aiye-lagbe, Mr. P.A. A. Momodu, and Mr. O.A. T.

Those, who were either their appointments terminated or removed from hospital were Miss C.N. Ogburne, Olupitan, Mrs. F. Okodu, Mr.

Mr. A. Ugbomah, Mr. J. Obviera, T.A. Sanni, Mr. M. Oledunni, and Mr. Onoh.

Mr. B.O. Lawal was retired while Mr. J. Onyemah, Mrs. R.T. Sasore, and Miss Anle Afolabi were terminated.

Among those retired: Mr. S. Yesufu and Mr. O. Soyemi, while Mr. S.O. Adebo was terminated.

Mr. A. Gangatilo and Mr. A. Olubore retired.

Mr. J.O. Akinola had an alternative of retirement or termination.

Others terminated included Mr. W.A. Iagbo, Mr. Y. Olawuyi, Mr. A.L. Ajunola, Mr. L. Ogunrin, Mr. W. Kareem, T. S. Sanni and Mr. E.K. Igo.

Mr. K. Akinsola and Mr. S.A. Ogunsaba were retired.

In the exercise Mr. A. Momodu was dismissed.

Others retired were Mr. S. Akpadija, Mr. S. Ibrahim, Mr. J. Olomu, Mr. L. Ogbaraajo, Mr. E.B. Williams, Mr. R.O. Oluade, Mr. T.L. Fashakin, Mr. M. Lagun, and Mr. Rufus Adejumo, while Mr. Aka Adeleke was terminated.

Mr. O.A. Taiwo was retired while Mr. Johnson was terminated.

Others retired were Mr. G.A. Onafowode, Mr. O. Oyemaja, Mrs. F.M. Olusilo, Mrs. G. Olutunfese, Mrs. S. Adesina, and Mrs. F. Odujole.

Mrs. R. Adelaye, Mrs. E. Abidoye, Mrs. O. Okeowo, Mrs. O.I. Ilori, Miss C.I. Anunem, and Miss C.T. Omotosho were terminated while Mrs. E.O. Imode, Mrs. F.O. Abayajo, Mrs. M.O. Komolafe, Mrs. M.O. Abembe, and Mrs. M. Ejoor were retired.

Mrs. M.O. Akekoya and Mr. M.A. Mammo would face termination or retirement.

November 21, 1975

Ten officials of the Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH) were among those thrown out as the clean-up exercise the country came to an end.

They included the hospitals House Governor, Mr. E.O. Otitoju, who was retired on grounds of incompetence, ineffectiveness and maladministration.

Two others, Mr. T. Ajala and Mr. S.O. Daramola were retired with immediate effect for subversive activities.

The removals according to a government statement issued in Lagos followed the report of a recent inquiry into affairs of certain departments of the hospital.

The statement gave the names of others retired as Mr. A.E. Adefeso, Mr. G. O. Kaka and Mr. O. Faluyi.

Four others, Mr. M.B. Moronfolu, Miss F. Ewotan, Mr. O. Sofolahan and Mr. D.O. S. Gbodi were dismissed on various grounds including misconduct, fraud and acts of sabotage.

Three workers were ordered to be reprimanded for negligence and poor performance. They are Mrs. A.T. Okuribido, Mrs. A. Sotire and the hospital's Deputy Chief Engineer, Mr. S.O. Sodeinde.

November 21, 1975

Permanent Secretaries in the federal ministries were sworn in by the Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed at Dodan Barracks.

During the ceremony the 30 permanent secretaries took the following oath of office:

I hereby solemnly declare, swear and pledge that in the service of my country:-

- I will be faithful and will bear true allegiance to the Federal Republic of Nigeria at all times.

- I will never discriminate on the basis of religion, tribe, cult, or status or practice any form of partiality in the performance of my official duties.

- I will always place service to the public above selfish interest, realising that a public office is a public trust.

- I will always perform my official duties diligently and efficiently, and will

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engage or be involved in any activity, conflict either directly or indirectly this pledge.

I will eschew and expose corruption in the performance of my official duties, will also not corrupt others nor aid abet corruption in all its facets in outside the public service.

I will always follow the path of justice, honesty and concord in all I do.

God help me God!

November 21, 1975

The second session of the Constitutional Drafting Committee which ended in Lagos set up seven sub-committees to look into the various aspects of the constitution. The sub-committees were on:-

- National objectives public accountability.
- The executive and the legislative.
- The judicial system.
- The economy, finance and division of powers.
- Citizenship, Citizenship rights, fundamental rights, political parties and electoral laws.
- Public services including the armed forces and the police, and
- Legal draft sub-committee.

The committee met again on January 1976 to continue its work which includes the completion of the work of the sub-committees and the debate on those reports at the plenary session.

November 22, 1975

The Nigerian Agricultural Bank Limited with headquarters in Kaduna, North Central State had as at October 31, 1975, lent out over N80 million as loans towards the development of agriculture throughout the Federation since it began operation in April 1973, it was disclosed by the General Manager of the Bank, Mr. E.R.A. Mackay in Enugu.

November 22, 1975

A Diplomat, serving in Lagos, made a

dramatic escape from the hands of five hefty security men allegedly sent by his home government with orders to bring him home "dead or alive."

The Dahomean diplomat, Mr. Abel Zinsou, younger brother of the deposed President of Dahomey, Dr. Emile Derlin Zinsou, had been serving in Lagos since 1974. He was living at 32, Adisa Bashua Street, Surulere, with his wife, Angele.

November 23, 1975

Six bus service centres were set up in Lagos to enable parents to register their school children for the school bus service launched a few weeks back by Lagos State Governor, Captain Adekunle Lawal.

The centres were: Araromi, Baptist, Christ Church Cathedral, St. Paul's Breadfruit, Lagos City Council School, Obele-Odan; St. Paul's (R.C.M.) Apapa Road, Ebute Metta and Yaba Methodist.

November 24, 1975

The Federal Military Government warned employers in the private sector of the economy not to treat everybody retired as a result of the recent clean-up exercise in the public services as unfit for employment.

Where any employer required a personal reference in respect of a retired officer, the appropriate ministry, corporation or department would co-operate, Brigadier Olusegun Obasanjo, Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, said.

Brigadier Obasanjo, who seized the opportunity of his meeting with chief executives of commercial and merchant banks in Lagos to issue the warning, stressed that the government had no intention to witch-hunt those retired from the public services.

With the exception of the Armed Forces, retirement exercise had been concluded throughout the federation.

November 24, 1975

More than five thousand memoranda were received by the panel constituted by the Federal Military Government to look into the issue of the abandoned property in the eastern states.

Colonel S.F. Daramola, Chairman of the panel, announced this at the opening session of the panel in Enugu.

November 24, 1975

Suspension order placed on three officers in the South Eastern Public Service, including Mrs. Helen Esuene, the wife of the retired governor of the state, was lifted with immediate effect.

The two others, whose suspension had been lifted were Mr. E.U. Usukumah, Principal Assistant Secretary formerly of the Ministry of Finance and Mr. O.S. Udo, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

Mrs. Helen Esuene was a higher executive officer, Special Duties, Cabinet Office before the suspension.

November 24, 1975

The United States Embassy in Nigeria took the Federal Chief Immigration Officer, Mr. Edward Alayideino to court.

In an affidavit filed at a Lagos high court, Mr. Larry Gordon Piper, the embassy's administrative affairs counsellor asked the court to declare as valid the agreement entered into sometime in May 1974 between the US government and the defendant for a lease of property situated on plot 1268 Adeola Odeku Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.

November 24, 1975

About 100,000 children die every year from malaria, the Federal Commissioner for Health, Col. Dan Suleiman, revealed.

He gave the shocking address to the scientific address "Malaria in Nigeria", at the University of Ibadan.

Natural estimates showed that malaria accounted for the loss of 100 man hours per 1,000 workers each year in the country.

The commissioner said that malaria infection among infants was over 80 per cent in Borno and North-Western State after the residual spraying of houses.

Also in Ilorin, Western State, the mortality rate fell from 100 in 1949 to about 70 per 1,000 live births, which was an indication that malaria in the rural areas of the state could be reduced by the spraying of houses.

November 26, 1975

Ali Baba of Lagos won the Power Mike of Nigeria for his weight wrestling title in Lagos when he flew into the country confirming the title he lost in Kano two years earlier.

November 26, 1975

Sixteen people, among them the governor Samuel Ojo, were arrested by the administrator Ukpabi Asika for the plots of land in the Government Areas (GRA) in Benue State and the Mid-Western State Government.

Some of the other arrested were the Federal Commissioner for Lands, Mr. Edwin Clark, Mr. P.G. Akpan, Alison Ayida, secretary to the Government.

November 27, 1975

The military governor of the Eastern State, Lt-Col. Paul Obi, constituted a committee to look into the affairs of the South Eastern State.

newspaper Corporation since its inception in 1971.

Professor D.E.U. Ekong, principal, University of Lagos, Port Harcourt Campus was appointed chairman of the committee.

Other members: Chief J.H. Bassey, retired bursar, University of Nigeria, Nsukka; Mr. Bassey Etienam, a trade unionist in Lagos; Mr. U.J. Udofia, an Uyo-based legal practitioner as well as Mr. S.R. Umoh, deputy permanent secretary, Ministry of Education in Calabar.

November 27, 1975

Strategies to fight the country's number one enemy — inflation — were spelt out.

The Federal Government's measures included massive importation of essential food items — salt, rice, sugar, tomato puree, canned beef and stockfish.

And to ensure that the measures worked, N63 million was pumped into the Nigerian National Supply Company.

At the same time, efforts would be stepped up to provide some of the items locally together with foodstuff in all parts of the country.

Both the food items and the local foodstuff would be distributed by the Nigerian co-operative organisations.

Announcing the measures in Lagos the Federal Commissioner for Co-operatives and Supply, Mr. M. Ajose-Adeogun, said the importation of the food items would be handed by the Nigerian National Supply Company.

November 27, 1975

The East Central State Governor, Col. Ochefu, who was appointed governor on July 30, was among 216 officers removed from the Army.

The Federal Government explained that "Col. Ochefu's retirement was brought about by the conduct of affairs in his command as commander, Lagos Garrison

Organisation."

This announcement brought to an end the mass removal exercise in all sectors throughout the country.

The government said the Armed Forces had carried out screening and review of career officers in the three services — Army, Navy and Air Force.

The exercise in the Navy and in the Air Force, completed some five weeks before, had led to the retirement of 28 officers, 13 of them from the Navy.

Out of 216 removed from the Army, 169 were retired and 47 dismissed.

Those retired along with Col. Ochefu included Col. S. Apolo; Lt.-Col. G.O.C. Agada; Lt.-Col. H. Green; Lt.-Col. U. Dikko; Lt.-Col. T. Oyedele; Lt.-Col. N.A. Ayanru; Major M.O. Edionsere; Major A. Ukut; Major I. Shitta; Major F. Pereira; Major N. Dipeolu and Major C.Y. Da-Silva.

Those dismissed included Col. F.A.Z. Shielu; Lt.-Col. E.O. Akpan and Major M. Ojelade.

The list of those retired read: Col. A. Ochefu, Col. S. Apolo, Lt.-Col. G.O.C. Agada, Lt.-Col. H. Green, Lt.-Col. U. Dikko, Lt.-Col. S. Gumut, Lt.-Col. J. Okandaji, Lt.-Col. M. Malunfashi, Lt.-Col. J.T. Bondaga, Lt.-Col. C.O. Adebisi, Lt.-Col. T. Oyedele, Lt.-Col. P. Imadomwiyi, Lt.-Col. K. Ojomu, Lt.-Col. N.A. Ayanru and T/Lt.-Col. G.O.A. Adenuga.

Major A. Olanigan, Major M.J. Nwop, Major M.O. Edionsere, Major A. Ukut, Major J. Ojel, Major B. Oisameje, Major F. Efunmoye, Major D. Audu, Major A. Ojomu, Major Fajumbi and Major K. Danmole.

Major P.O. Megwa, Major M. Joel, Major F.L. Adewunmi, Major H. Edgal, Major H. Sheldas, and Major J.O. Adeoye.

Major C.I. Babade, Major I. Ajueshi, Major A.E. Oboh, Major B.O. Ayinde, Major D.I. Ichogol, Major P. Idoko and Major I. Shitta.

Major F. Pereira, Major G. Hassan, Major N. Dipeolu, Major G. Akinrinmade,

Major C.Y. Da-Silva, Major A. Akinsete, Major N. Folarin, Major Y.S. Quadri, Major A.A. Balogun, Major P.N. Orobar and Major C.O. Akogun.

Major A. Adeniyi, Major M.O. Oretade, Major A.O. Shobowale, Major J.A. Ginwa, T/Major D. Atama and T/Major C.E. Mnyim.

Captain N. Nasamu, Captain R.I.M. Agbaje, Captain J. Usiayo, Captain J.A. Akpan, Captain B. Pambi, Captain S.A. Adom, Captain F. Omoniyi, Captain M.M. Opubiri..

Captain S.N. Umar, Captain G.L. Sampson, Captain C.I. Ogbechie, Captain O. Inugai, Captain P. Oladele, Captain R. A.J. Hastings, Captain O. Demboa, Captain B. Olayinka, Captain S. Babafemi, Captain F.A. Roberts, Captain J. Akinse-lure, Captain T. Irek, Captain P. Okoruwa, Captain E. Essien, Captain O. Eni.

Captain L. Adediji, Captain E. Ogun-biyi, Captain P. Umoh, Captain I. Isia-kpoma, Captain E. Ada, Captain J. Adaka, Captain S. Ladipo, Captain H. Oladimaji, Captain N. Ogeremu, Captain J. Ozamezu, Captain A.B. Fawale, Captain O. Akin-rinade, Captain J. Etoloh, Captain S. Olagemi, Captain F. Ominue, Captain V. Okurene, Captain P. Omesa.

Captain I. Omatoje, Captain A. Ala-wede, Captain S. Mohammed, Captain V. B. Ibrahim, Captain Y. Ahmed, Captain N. Iroegbu, Captain H.T. Sale, Captain A.P. Wahuyim, Captain O. O. Kwamande, Cap-tain I. Garba, Captain A. Akinyemi, Cap-tain J.S. Gbodo, Captain O. Imugai, Cap-tain I. Shogbe, Captain G. Awani, Cap-tain M. Adetoro, Captain J. Faniyan.

Captain L.A. Fadiya, Captain Ajala-sadig, Captain B. Sikabofori, Captain R. Dauda, Captain J. Omokharo, Captain M. Ogbe, Captain E. Oregbon, Captain F. Afiakana, Captain S. Effa, Captain S. Oku-laja, Captain C. Amiye, Captain I. Obise-san, Captain S. Olubodun, Captain O. Olu-duro, Major G.I. Idoko.

Major I.O. Oluwabusola, Major Alhaji

S. Dauda, T/Captain S. G. Mohammed, Lt. W.A. Ta Roland, Lt. Z. Kato, Lt. J. Abera, Lt. E.I. Fadeyi, Lt. Lt. S. Esinmokhai, Lt. U.M. Alalade, Lt. S. Akpan, Lt. J. Adeyemi, Lt. D. Audu.

Lt. M.A. Lawal, Lt. H. Atanodi, Lt. I.I. Madugu, Lt. Lt. C. Ochogiwa, Lt. A. Godec Jigani, Lt. J. Nyutse, Lt. O. Usman, Lt. E.K. Ula.

Lt. J.S. Adeniyi, Lt. I. Och W. Odwyer, Lt. J. Uke, Lt. J. Lt. S. Malunfashin, Lt. J. Sh G. Okon, 2/Lt. B. Sule, 2/ Atuduhor, 2/Lt. B. Ogedevabe.

List of Officers Dismissed

Col. F.A.Z. Shielu, Lt. Akpan, Major M. Ojelade, T Mayei, Major S. Awoye, Major Major W. Olarinde, Major N.E. jor J. Gijelebi, Major A.B. Agos-tain J. Kato, and Captain E. Ooap

Captain A. Kadiri, Captain Captain S. Orbebe, Captain Captain M. Sule, Captain I. Ma Captain J. Agbogidi, Captain Captain S. Ekonye, Captain M. Captain J. Ogunde and Lt. J.W. K

Lt. K. Garba, Lt. L. Wale Omorodion, Lt. R. Nnando, Abubakar, Lt. E.S. Udofia, Lt. walson, Lt. M.M. Mozie, Lt. Lt. D.A. Aiemnan, Lt. C. Ogu Shanu, 2/Lt. A.M. Maiduguri, 2 Ukanu, 2/Lt. A. Madi, 2/Lt. 2/Lt. E. Adaji, 2/Lt. P.P. Brise O. Taiwo, 2/Lt. K. Lawal, 2/Lt 2/Lt H.D. Haselton, 2/Lt N.A. Sa

November 28, 1975

All ex-servicemen in the Nigeria would be discharged on pension said the commander of the The Division, Brigadier E.O. Abioye.

He was addressing officers and

61 infantry battalion in Janingo during a tour of the division.

November 28, 1975

All post-primary institutions in the East-Central State reverted to names by which they were known before the government take-over of all schools in the state in 1970.

The former Asika administration had changed the names of the institutions including primary schools following the take-over soon after the war.

An official announcement from Government House, Enugu, said that the former state governor, Col. Anthony Ochefu, had directed that the reversion should take immediate effect.

During his tour of Onitsha division, Col. Ochefu had directed that three post-primary institutions there — the Dennis Memorial High School, Heery High School and the Onitsha Teachers Training College — should revert to their pre-war names.

November 28, 1975

Federal Military Government (FMG) voted 238.615 million Naira under the Third National Development Plan for the expansion and consolidation of radio and television services throughout the country.

In the period covered by the plan, the federal government intended to have in each state capital, a new radio studio/administrative complex and a transmitting station.

These facts were disclosed in Lagos by the Federal Commissioner for Information, Brigadier I.B.M. Haruna, in his address to the 15th Delegates' Conference of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation's Engineering Workers' Association, in Lagos.

On television services, Brigadier Haruna announced the provision, under the national plan, of a country-wide colour system, which would operate throughout the country with six main stations to be sited in Lagos, Benin, Kaduna, Sokoto, Maiduguri

and Jos, each of which would have a fairly autonomous management and which would be able to originate its own independent programme output.

He added that six programmes would be receivable simultaneously throughout the country with the main stations being capable of receiving programmes from one another by arrangement and the entire system capable of operating as one network, whenever there was need to do so.

November 28, 1975

Fifty-nine senior and junior officers, serving under the Western State police command, were relieved of their posts.

The officers included a superintendent of police, one deputy superintendent and two assistant superintendents of police, as well as 24 police inspectors and 31 officers.

According to a statement issued in Ibadan, the officers were relieved on the grounds of old age, health and deteriorating productivity.

The "purge" exercise was aimed at giving new direction, value and discipline to the police force, the statement added.

November 28, 1975

Three legal practitioners, who were to represent Dr. Obarogie Ohanbamu, a retired senior lecturer at the University of Lagos, charged with sedition withdrew their services.

The three lawyers — Mr. Michael Agbamuche, Mr. S.G. Elaboy, and Mr. A. Uzuazebe — announced their withdrawal at a Lagos chief magistrate's court, saying that they had not received enough instructions from their client.

The alleged seditious material was said to have appeared in a local magazine: "African Spark" volume 3 No. 10 of October, 1975.

Later, Dr. Ohanbamu handling his own case applied to the chief magistrate, Mrs. Adunni Oguntayo, for six months adjourn-



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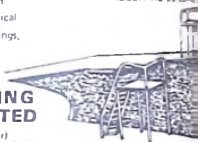
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in order to enable him defend him-

He said: "I am claiming my right under section 22 sub-section 5A to be given the time in order to gather some information so as to prepare my case."

Dr. Ohonbamu was told that the six months he was asking for was excessive and the case was adjourned till December 12.

November 28, 1975

A five-man Ivorian delegation led by the Ivory Coast Secretary of State in Charge of Mines, Mr. Paul Gui Dibo, arrived in Lagos to continue with the Nigerian Government, the discussions started last year on co-operation between the two countries in the field of petroleum.

The Ivorian Secretary of State for Mines and the Nigeria's Federal Commissioner for Petroleum and Energy, Dr. M. Akobo, confirmed, during the meeting the willingness of the two countries to sign in the near future, crude oil purchase and processing agreements.

Official circles in Lagos said they agreed on the necessity to extend the co-operation in the field of petroleum to the realisation of some regional projects.

In this regard, the Nigerian Government on the one hand had decided to participate with a few other West African countries in the establishment of an asphalt producing plant in Ivory Coast, while Ivory Coast on the other hand, had expressed its readiness in future to participate in a petro-chemical plant in Nigeria.

November 28, 1975

Retired Military Governor of East Central State, Colonel Anthony Aboki Ochefu pledged loyalty to and support for the Federal Military Government in its effort to clean up the nation.

"I want to make it abundantly clear that I still fully associate myself with the principles and goals of the present military administration", he added.

Colonel Ochefu was giving a farewell message to the people of East Central State in Enugu, a day after the announcement of his retirement from the Army.

He was retired because of the conduct of affairs during his tenure as Commander, Lagos Garrison Organisation.

November 29, 1975

The Federal Government earmarked N15 million for the expansion and equipment of the Federal Fire Service in the current Third National Development Plan.

The proposed expansion would include the establishment of a staff training college, erection of quarters for officers and men of the service.

These facts were revealed by the chief of air staff, Col. John Yisa-Doko, while addressing the passing-out parade of firemen of the Federal Fire Service and of the Nigerian Air Force in Lagos.

The chief of air staff disclosed that the Federal Fire Service attended to 1,000 fire calls and 400 rescue calls that involved lives and property in 1974 alone.

Col. Yisa-Doko said that over 800 people were released on various occasions from passenger lifts of both public and commercial houses.

He described the duties of the federal fire service as a humanitarian one which included hazardous duties far beyond the ability of the ordinary citizen.

Col. Yisa-Doko attributed the frequent causes of fire outbreak to poor workmanship by electricians, the indiscriminate use of open flames and lack of adequate planning for safety precautions in industries.

November 29, 1975

Thirty-eight employees of the local government council in Ijebu-Remo Division were relieved of their posts with immediate effect.

The officers, according to a government statement, were relieved of their posts on the grounds of old age, ill-health, inefficiency, involvement in commercial

activities corruption and malpractices.

Those retired with full benefits were Mr. E.A. Koleowo, the council's treasurer and Chief J.A. Akintola, senior dispensary assistant.

Other retired officers were Alhaji M.O. Okokun, L.O. Awolaja, S.O.F. Somorin, S.A. Ademusi, G.O. Ogunloye, A. Ogunkoya, W.A. Osiname, J.B. Ogunderu, S. Odunsi, A. Bamgbade, S. Osinowo, R. Fowope, J. Osu, K. Erinle, B. Oreselu, B. Akinbo, S. Solarin, J. Adefuye, R.O. Ogundeko, Saibu Bello, O. Osiniran, N. Awofeso, S.K. Ogunsanya, A. Sodipo, O. Ogunnsamen, S. Oluwole, Y. Jinadu, B. Mbonu and B. Akinola.

Four officers had their appointments terminated. They are M.O. Okanrende, A. Sonoiki, Sunmola Bawa and R.A. Giwa.

The dismissed officers were E.O. Odumosu, J.O. Asaye and S.O. Sopoiki.

November 29, 1975

A Lagos State secondary school principal was sent on compulsory leave for incompetence.

The principal, Mr. B.B. Majekodunmi, was heading the African Church Grammar School, Ifako.

A statement by the Lagos State School Service Board said Mr. Majekodunmi was lax in checking overcrowding of pupils in the school. The board also alleged irregularities of grants for building projects and payment of Udoji arrears to teachers.

The board announced his removal from office following the report of a board of inquiry into management of school funds.

Four other principals in the state also retired.

They were Dr. J.A. Adegbite, principal Baptist Academy, Lagos, who retired after what the board called "meritorious services"; Mr. S.O. Akintobi, principal, Lagos City College, Yaba, who voluntarily retired; Sister Scholastica McAndrew, principal Marywood Grammar School, Ebute Metta and Mr. S.S. Taiwo, principal, United

Secondary Commercial College, Lagos, on normal retirement.

Famed sports administrator, ball referee, the Rev. Father Slattery, principal of St. Finbarr's College, Akoka, was praised by the board for exceptional work.

He became honorary consultant to the Electronics Project. The priest initiated a project which would be completed in 1977.

The following new appointments were made to replace the outgoing principals with effect from Wednesday, November 30, 1975 in order to provide time for a smooth transition to the new administration.

Mr. L.A. Abayomi, principal, Baptist Academy, Lagos; Mr. A.A. Olatunji, principal, St. Finbarr's College, Akoka; Mr. M.A. Osunye, principal, Lagos City College, Yaba; Mrs. G. Agun, principal, Marywood Grammar School, Ebute Metta; Mr. Oke Osanyintolu, principal, African Church Grammar School, Ifako.

November 29, 1975

Brigadier Murtala Muhammed said that the Federal Government was committed to the success of the Lagos State School Service Board in Lagos.

This was contained in his address to the vice president of the International Committee of Federation of Educational Institutions in Lagos as the patron of the FESB.

November 29, 1975

The regulation under which students seeking passports to travel abroad for further studies were made to pay N300 to the government was abolished.

Announcing this in Lagos on a television programme "Moment in Time" the External Affairs Minister, Col. Joseph Garba, said that the abolition of the regulation, a colonial heritage, was to provide money for repatriation of students.

te students.

November 29, 1975

Michael Bamidele, the Nigerian light heavyweight wrestling champion was simply super in stopping his Spanish counterpart, Nino Pizzarro in the third of their international challenge 10-rounder at the tortcity indoor hall, Lagos.

November 30, 1975

An Angolan delegation breezed into Lagos in search of aid from Nigeria.

The delegation, led by Mr. Lopo do asimento, Prime Minister in the government set up by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, was the first from that country since she got her independence on November 11.

Nigeria had earlier given official recognition to MPLA as the government of the whole of Angola.

November 30, 1975

The orthopaedic unit of the Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital, Zaria, successfully performed a major surgical operation described as the first of its kind in Africa.

The operation, known as "reconstructive surgery of the hips" involved the replacement of the paralysed hips of a 3-year-old man, Malam Idi Abubakar, with artificial hips.

Malam Abubakar was reported to be talking normally.

The operation was performed by a team of surgeons led by the medical superintendent of the unit, Dr. Osed samwonyi.

November 30, 1975

Nigeria's next-door western neighbour Dahomey — changed its name to the popular Republic of Benin, Republique populaire du Benin.

President Mathieu Kerekou announced the change in Cotonou during celebrations to mark the first anniversary of socialism

in the country.

The country's national flag was also changed from green, red and yellow to green with a five angle red star on the left flank of the flag.

December 1, 1975

Six top civil servants were retired from the Benue Plateau State Public Service, on grounds of malpractices.

They were: Mr. Clement Bunu Gornwalk (permanent secretary); Mr. Hyacinth Sati Gogwim (senior education officer); Mr. J.H. Dzungwe (deputy permanent secretary); Alhaji Ibrahim Gadu (principal agricultural officer); Mr. Barnabas Dusu (principal assistant secretary); and Alhaji Yahaya Kwande (permanent secretary).

Their retirements took effect from last November.

A government white paper issued in Jos explained that their retirements, were as a result of their various roles in "the unfortunate incidence concerning the purchase of drugs in the state's Ministry of Health, the purchase of fertilizers, tractors and implements in the Ministry of Agriculture as well as irregularities in the sale of government properties and contract awards to Voteniski."

An Edict No 15 of 1975 published in Jos stipulated that the six officers should declare their assets and liabilities in order to qualify for retirement benefits.

Mr. A.J. Adaka, the former Commissioner for Finance, was also to declare his assets and liabilities.

Already, a five-man tribunal of inquiry was set up to investigate the assets of these officers.

December 1, 1975

A new governor, Lt.-Col. John Atom Kpera was appointed for the East-Central State.

He replaced Col. Anthony Aboki Oche- fu who was retired from the Army following what an official statement described as "conduct of affairs in his command as

commander of the Lagos Garrison Organisation."

Col. Kpera was sworn in by the Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed.

December 1, 1975

The Editor of Daily Times, Mr. Segun Osoba was appointed the acting general manager of the Kwara State Printing and Publishing Corporation, publishers of Nigerian Herald.

The Kwara State governor's office explained in a statement in Ilorin that Mr. Osoba was on secondment from the Daily Times of Nigeria to the corporation effective from December.

It was also stated that the state's governor, Col. Ibrahim Taiwo, had accepted the resignation of the general manager of the corporation, Chief Abiodun Aloba, and approved the appointment of Mr. Osoba.

Mr. Peter Ajayi was also promoted substantive editor of the Nigerian Herald with effect from September 1.

The statement added that Malam Yakubu Abdulazeez, recently relieved of his post for alleged drunkenness, had been severely reprimanded and re-instated.

Born on July 15, 1941, Mr. Osoba had his secondary education at Methodist Boys' High School, Lagos. He is an alumnus of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

After a year's research at Harvard University in 1974, Mr. Osoba became the first journalist from black Africa to win the much-coveted Harvard University Nieman Fellowship certificate for working journalists.

He also holds diploma in journalism of both the University of Lagos and Indiana University, Bloomington, U.S.A. as well as the fellowship certificate of the Commonwealth Press Union.

At various periods in his career with the Daily Times, Mr. Osoba worked as a roving reporter 1964-65; diplomatic corre-

spondent, 1966-67; acting editor, 1968; editor, Lagos Week; deputy editor, Sunday Times; deputy editor, Daily Times 1970.

December 1, 1975

Guilty of corruption, nepotism and constant lying in the running of his government, of the biting verdict handed on the governor of Benue-Plateau Joseph Gomwalk.

A report issued by a panel into the Benue-Plateau State contract procedure also gave the verdict on the ex-governor:

- * That he lied on his run government to the extent that he tried to hoard money and acquisitions made him selfish and intolerant. He could not even listen to his critics from people who genuinely had the state at heart.

- * That the BEPCO was formed and maintained solely to acquire property for the Gomwalk family and to help those who could contribute to that end.

After many other findings and recommendations, the panel, among their recommended that the properties should be recovered from Gomwalk.

- * The house built for Mr. Joseph Gomwalk at Pankshin after which he was paid N26,000 which he actually paid BEPCO.

- * The house being built by Mr. Jonathan Gomwalk at Dogo Jos, though the Government owned the plot, Mr. Gomwalk, the sum he paid Yahsin for acquiring the original title on the plot.

- * The house at Wamba built for Mr. Jonathan Gomwalk by BEPCO. The government may have paid N14,000. Mr. Gomwalk paid the balance before they erected this building.

* The house built (perhaps it is yet to be completed) for Mr. Clement Gomwalk by BEPCO on Tafawa Balewa Street, Jos. The Government may refund N2,000 which C. Gomwalk paid to BEPCO on this house.

* The two bungalows at Gyel Close built by BEPCO for Mr. Clement Gomwalk.

* The house built for Dr. Alexander Fom on Bukuru Road adjacent to the National Census Office, built by BEPCO.

* The house acquired by Dr. A. Fom from a departing alien where then had a supermarket at No. 19, Ahmadu Bello Street, and purchased with a loan of N53,000 from BEPCO and yet unpaid and on which BEPCO was then engaged in a further extension which so far had cost N71,056 for which he had not paid anything.

* Block A at 1, Naraguta Avenue, built originally by Messrs G. Cappa when they had contract with the state government at a cost of N13,000, and further extended by BEPCO to make it twice its original size on which he had just paid only N8,000 and out of a contract price of N15,000, although, an independent valuation placed this at N35,000.

The panel was chaired by Mr. Justice Alfa Belgore.

December 1, 1975

Les Bronson, South England's heavy weight wrestling champion, had the greatest whipping of his five years undefeated professional career, when Nigeria's Ben Lion Heart stopped him in the sixth round of their exciting international wrestling contest in Lagos.

December 1, 1975

The purchase of expired drugs from an Egyptian company by the ousted Gomwalk administration was "a deal by certain officials of the state government."

The Alfa Belgore panel found that the

permanent secretary in the state's Ministry of Health, Mr. Clement Gomwalk, was the initiator of the moves which led to the purchase of the drugs.

It also found that Mr. Clement Gomwalk was actively encouraged in the venture by an Egyptian medical officer serving with the ministry, Dr. Rabie, whose interest in the purchase of drugs from Egypt was more than mere patriotism.

It recalled that after meeting some Egyptian diplomats in Jos on the possibility of purchasing drugs from Egypt, Mr. Clement Gomwalk received invitation, followed by two return air tickets to Cairo.

The panel also found that a senior pharmacist, Mr. Yarnap, who was with Mr. Clement Gomwalk on the trip to Cairo, advised him against making purchases of drugs from Egypt as the Egyptian pharmaceutical standard might be different to the one to which they were accustomed to the one to which they were accustomed.

But on their return from Cairo, Mr. Clement Gomwalk contrary to expert advice, went ahead to order the drugs.

The panel recommended that:

* The contract between the ministry and the Egyptian firm for purchase of drugs be abrogated;

* The drugs already imported from Egypt should not be released for clinical use as they can create more hazard to health than they are supposed to cure;

* If Dr. Rabie or his friend, Dr. Handy (the man who claimed to be a representative of the Egyptian pharmaceutical firm) would be ready to take delivery of the drugs and use them outside this country, they should, by all means be allowed to take them away so as to allow the government storage facilities for genuine drugs;

* Mr. Clement Gomwalk should be severely disciplined for his part in the purchase of the drugs.

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September 1, 1975

A house in Jos valued at N800,000, was sold to the former Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon by the ousted Benue-Plateau State administration for N36,000.

This was one of the findings of a panel which investigated the state's houses and contract procedure.

The panel, headed by a High Court Judge, Mr. Justice Alfa Belgore, also investigated whether some persons made improper gains from the contracts.

The panel found that the house sold to General Gowon — Rayfield House — was first acquired by the former Benue-Plateau State administration, headed by Joseph Gwomwalk in August 1973 for N36,000. It was to serve as a guest house for the former governors' visitors.

When General Gowon was to visit Jos in January, 1974, a new set of furniture was bought for the house at a cost of N21,000 although there was no explanation on the whereabouts of 240 items of furniture bought along with the house apart from those sent to the official quarters of Mr. Clement Gwomwalk.

December 1, 1975

The other face of former governor Joseph Gwomwalk was revealed in only an eight-letter word.

He is a **DISGRACE**.

- * **DISGRACE** to the Nigeria Police.

- * **DISGRACE** to the reputation of the Nigerian administrative service.

- * **DISGRACE** to the integrity of the educated African.

In an outright condemnation of the former governor of Benue-Plateau State, the Belgore report said: "It is a tragedy of inequalled proportions to find that a graduate, a former administrative officer, Mr. Joseph Gwomwalk, clothed in the uniform of police commissioner and functioning as a military governor, with all the powers of the legislature and executive in his

hand, was acting as a common criminal with hardly anybody to challenge him.

And when he was challenged by Mr. Aker Aku, the accusations against him were summarily dismissed by the former head of state who never allowed a hearing of the whole affair."

December 2, 1975

Michael Bamidele returned to his post as the national wrestling coach.

Bamidele, who was one of the 36 officials purged out in a cleansing exercise in the National Sports Commission on September 22, 1975 was re-engaged immediately after the formal inauguration of a national governing body for wrestling on November 15.

Confirming his reinstatement in Lagos, a competent official of the commission explained that the wrestling coach's appointment was first terminated on grounds of redundancy.

The NSC spokesman stressed that since no national association was in existence then, it was pointless having to employ a coach who had no defined assignment.

He stated that after the national wrestling association was inaugurated on November 15, the commission decided to re-engage Bamidele since he was the best material available for the job.

December 2, 1975

Professor T. Tamuno, principal of the University College, Ilorin, was appointed vice-chancellor of the University of Ibadan. He succeeded Professor Horatio Oritshejomi Thomas retired in November.

In a statement in Lagos, it was explained that the appointment of Professor Tamuno was ratified by the Supreme Military Council following the recommendation of the joint committee of the Ibadan University Council and Senate to the Head of State.

The statement also said that the Supreme Military Council had ratified the appointment of Professor O.O. Akinkugbe as principal of the University College, Ilorin.

December 2, 1975

Federal Government agents burst open a fresh international plot against Nigeria.

The agents intercepted a message revealing some actions planned by foreign cement contractors.

The message, dated November 7 was sent by Mr. Robert Ross of the East Europe Import Inc., based in New York City, to Mr. R.T. Gulrajani, of Imshaw (Exports) Limited, based in London, in answer to Mr. R.T. Gulrajani's letter of last October 30.

Mr. Ross told Mr. Gulrajani that contractors in the United States were starting litigation against the Central Bank through Morgan Guaranty Trust Company.

He further revealed that the Spanish, French and German contractors were starting law suits.

The Deutsch Aussnhandels Bank (a German bank) he added, had frozen the assets of the Federal Government, and that contractors in the United States were trying to freeze Nigerian assets at Morgan Guaranty.

Mr. Ross suggested that Mr. Gulrajani's organisation should also try to freeze Nigerian assets.

He advised Mr. Gularajani to meet Mr. Samuel Pisar in Paris, who could give him some information and who would, perhaps "be very capable of handling the litigation and arbitration."

December 2, 1975

The sole agency held by the Nigeria National Supply Company (NNSC) for the importation of Peak milk was terminated. All other sole agencies held by the company were also abolished.

Other importers were now free to bring

in Peak milk to the country.

This was contained in a circular issued in Lagos by the Federal Co-operatives and Supply.

December 2, 1975

The new Governor of Edo State, Lt.-Colonel John Odiako arrived in Enugu in an Air Force plane to resume duties.

He did not address news conference to interview him.

Col. Kpera was welcomed to the state by the Commander of the 1st Army Brigade, Nigerian Army, Col. J.O. Oni; Police Commissioner, Tinubu, and the secretary of the State, Mr. Moses Udebiuwa.

The governor later met with the commissioners before driving to

December 3, 1975

The African Newspapers Limited, publishers of the *African Tribune*, was ordered by the Federal Court at Ibadan, to pay ₦100,000 to the National Provident Fund in February 9, 1976.

The amount was the fine of ₦30,850.25 which the court ordered the company to pay some time ago.

The remaining amount of ₦69,149.75, according to Mr. Justice Jona, must be paid on or before February 9, 1976.

This followed an action by the director of NPF over the failure to pay arrears of wages and compensation according to the law.

Mr. Justice Fiberelesma said that he was disappointed that he was disappointed in spite of his court's order, the court was not deemed it fit to pay them.

December 3, 1975

The Abese Balogun of Ife, Dr. Anthony Sakariyana, aged 73. Dr. Agbaje, who was

leafia Hospital, Adamesingba, Ibadan, at the University College Hospital, an in the early hours of Wednesday, mber 3 after a brief illness. The late Dr. Agbaje qualified as a medical practitioner in 1930.

December 3, 1975

The panel, which looked into the management and operational activities of the Times group of companies, submitted its reports to the head of state.

The panel was set up by the Federal Government on November 4. Its chairman was Mr. Mike Gbgbaje, the accountant-general of the Kwara State. Other members included Mr. I.O. Sulaimon, Mr. J. O. O. Somorin.

December 3, 1975

The Federal Government promulgated a corrupt practices decree to curb corrupt practices throughout the federation.

The text of a Cabinet Office statement in Lagos read:

"The Federal Government has promulgated a corrupt practices decree designed to curb corrupt practices in both the public and private sectors.

The decree made stiff penalties for any person found guilty of bribery and corruption, but made exception for bona fide customary and traditional gifts.

"Under the decree, an independent body to be known as the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau is to be established, headed by a director who will have assistant directors to help him to cope with the work of the institution.

"The director has wide powers to initiate investigation into any matter which appears to him to involve corruption as defined in the decree, he is also empowered to obtain information, conduct search and seize any articles he may consider useful for his inquiries.

"He can delegate his powers to his

assistants and other officers of his department, and it is an offence under the decree to obstruct the work of the director or any officers duly authorised by him to conduct investigation. If the results of an investigation indicate that a prima facie case of corruption has been made against any person, the director will refer the matter to the director of public prosecutions or some other suitable body empanelled for the purpose of prosecuting a case of corruption.

A special tribunal to be presided over by a High Court judge or a judge of the Revenue Court would be set up to try each case expeditiously.

December 3, 1975

Anti-Corruption decree was published which stated that anyone who tried to bribe any member of the Supreme Military Council, Federal Executive Council, state governors or state executive council members, would go to jail for 10 years or pay a fine of N10,000 or both.

Similarly, any member of these bodies who asks for, or accepts a bribe would go to jail for 10 years.

These were the stiff penalties published in a decree in the Federal Government's efforts to stamp out bribery and corruption from both the public and private sectors.

The decree, made exception for bona fide customary and traditional gifts.

It also stipulated that anybody who bribes a public official, and any public official who asks for or accepts a bribe would be jailed on conviction for seven years or fined N10,000 or both.

Anybody who offers a bribe or receives same to secure or award government contracts would be jailed seven years or pay a fine of N5,000 or both.

Anybody who accepts a bribe as an agent of another person or anybody who tries to bribe somebody through an agent

would on conviction, be jailed seven years or fined N5,000 or both.

If the offence of corruption in the case of agents, was in respect of a contract with the government, the offender would be jailed 14 years or fined N10,000 or both.

Where a person was convicted by a tribunal under this decree, the tribunal shall, in addition to any other punishment, order him to pay as a penalty an equivalent sum of the bribe involved.

The Head of State was empowered to set up tribunals for the trial of offences under this decree.

Such a tribunal should be headed by a High Court judge or judge of the Federal Revenue Court with two other persons at least one of whom should be a member of the armed forces not below the rank of a major or its equivalent.

Another provision was that if any offence under this decree was committed by a Nigerian outside the country, it would be treated as if it had been committed in Nigeria.

Any person convicted of an offence under this decree has a right of appeal to the Supreme Court within 30 days.

December 4, 1975

The Head of State, Brigadier Ramat Muhammed left Nigeria for Saudi Arabia to perform this year's Hajj.

He was accompanied on the pilgrimage by his wife, Ajoke Afsat, and three traditional rulers — the Alafin of Oyo, Oba Lamidi Adegunle, the Emir of Gwandu, Alhaji Haruna and the Otaru of Auch, Alhaji A.G. Momoh.

December 4, 1975

Dr. Babatunde Olufemi Koiki and two expatriates were among 1,169 prisoners set free — by the grace of an amendment to the Indian hemp decree.

The amendment reduced the penalty for Indian hemp offences.

The order for their release was signed in Lagos by the Head of State, Brigadier Ramat Muhammed.

Out of the number, 200 were civilians while 138 were military personnel.

The expatriates, Mr. Lawrence, a British national and Mr. [unclear], an American, were released on the condition that they would leave Nigeria immediately.

According to the amended nine-year-old decree anybody who imports or exports Indian hemp or has a warehouse for it now be fined N200 or go to jail for 12 months.

But where a person cultivates, imports and exports Indian hemp he would face a 10-year jail term and a fine of N200 as a penalty for hemp cultivation.

For those who traffic in hemp, jail sentences were cut to 10 instead of 21 years.

Some of those freed were: Taiwo, Mamman Lawal, M. A. 114924 Pts. E. Ayanda, L. 151800 John Imafidon, 52 Pts. Asuquo, 321404 Pts. Bakari, 815043 Samuel Ogunbade, 15 Pts. Oputo, Ichaya Katunga M. A. Mustapha.

Effa Etim, Yusufu 15 Pts. Willie, Ekpenyong Ema, P. 15 Pts. Etim Edem, Samuel Aba 15 Pts. Anthony Adochi, Friday 15 Pts. Avon, Monday Iquo, David 15 Pts. Asuquo Okonlon, Bola 15 Pts. anuel Oyenuga, Akpan K. 15 Pts. Nathaniel Ifon.

December 4, 1975

Two weeks to the official opening of the Nigerian Labour Congress, all foreign trade union organisations were banned in Nigeria.

Announcing this in Lagos, the Minister for Labour, Brigadier

, also disclosed the government's take-
of all foreign-sponsored labour insti-
ons.

Only the ILO and the Organisation of
can Trade Union Unity were exemp-

December 5, 1975

Chief Obafemi Awolowo said that it
unfair of the younger generation to
get all the good things the older genera-
had done.

"The younger generation do them-
selves no credit by discounting, glossing
over and forgetting the many good things
which the older generation had done", he
said in Zaria.

In a marathon speech after his installa-
tion as the fourth chancellor of the Adu-
du Bello University by the Chief of
my Staff, Brigadier Theophilus Danju-
wa, on behalf of the Head of State, Chief
Awolowo said that most of the things
now being enjoyed by the younger genera-
tion were the handiwork of the generation
before them.

He paid glowing tribute to the late Sir
Adudu Bello — one of the prominent
figures of the older generation — for found-
ing the ABU and formulating the "much
criticised" northernisation policy which
benefited a large number of the younger
generation.

December 5, 1975

A panel was set up by the Federal Mili-
tary Government to enter into final nego-
tiations with cement suppliers on all clai-
ms found to be controversial.

This was announced in Lagos by the
Federal Commissioner for Transport, Lt.-
Colonel Shehu Yar'Adua.

Members of the panel Mr. Fred Egbe
(Chairman), Lt.-Col. M. Magoro, Mr. Olu-
gaju, Mr. Kukoyi, Mr. O.A. Okwuraiwo,
— David West and Malam Umaru Idrisu.

December 5, 1975

Mr Tunji Oseni joined the lecturing
staff of the Nigerian Institute of Journal-
ism, after two years' studies abroad.

The institute sponsored Mr. Oseni to
the University of Minnesota, USA, in Janu-
ary, 1974, for a Master's degree in Mass
Communications.

Before he left, Mr. Oseni was the depu-
ty editor of the Daily Sketch, Ibadan,
holding a B.A. honours degree in Mass
Communications from the University of
Lagos, and a diploma in international
affairs from Ife University.

His scholarship, part of a wider plan to
strengthen the NIJ's training programme,
was sponsored by the International Press
Institute, Zurich, under a Ford Founda-
tion grant.

Mr. Oseni, 32, obtained his master's
degree at Minnesota last March. He later
worked on the Sunday Times, London,
and studied at the Thomson Foundation
Editorial Study Centre, Cardiff Wales.

He began lecturing at the NIJ in Janu-
ary, 1976.

December 5, 1975

The canal at Kirikiri was opened for
the operation of off-loading cement.

This was announced in Lagos by Lt.-
Col. A. Mohammed, head of the task force
charged with the supervision of off-load-
ing of vessels in mid-stream.

The cement was sold at 2.6 Naira per
bag at the old Kirikiri Flying Club. Loose
cement which had been re-bagged was
sold at one Naira per bag.

December 5, 1975

It's double knock-out!

Both the world heavyweight wrestling
champion, Power Mike of Nigeria and the
Lebanese challenger, Ali Baba lay flat on
the canvas at the count of 10 to end
their title fight in Lagos without a winner!

This was a record occasion. And for a
very long time, those who saw it happen

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d always talk of it with awe and reverence.

or a sport that's just gaining ground in Nigeria, the massive turn-out inside the bowl of the National Stadium was record-breaking.

November 6, 1975

Honorary Doctorate Degrees of Law were conferred on the chairman of the Public Service Review Commission Chief Justice Udoji and two other eminent Nigerians at the A.B.U. Convocation ceremony. The two others were Alhaji Usman Ali Baki and the former Secretary to the Federal Military Government Mr. M. O. Oyejide.

The highlight of the occasion was the installation of Chief Obafemi Awolowo as the new and fourth chancellor of the university by Brig. T.Y. Danjuma, Chief of Army Staff, who represented the Head of State.

November 6, 1975

The Belgores Tribunal set up by the Federal Military Government to probe the massive importation of cement by the Ministry of Defence ended its public sittings in Lagos.

The tribunal, headed by Mr. Justice Olatunde Belgore began public sitting on October 20, 1975, and took evidence from 10 witnesses and received a total of 131 exhibits.

Testifying before the tribunal rose, the former Chief of Banking Operations of the Central Bank of Nigeria, Mr. Francis O. Oyejide, stated that the CBN was currently facing 14 law suits in Europe over letters of credit issued to cement suppliers.

Mr. Oyejide, who was the last witness before the tribunal deposed that besides the suits against the bank, its correspondent bank in Britain had also been taken to court by a firm — PROBONO — for an alleged breach of the letter of credit, which

it confirmed for the company for cement importation into the country.

The witness attributed the port congestion to lack of co-ordination between the Nigerian Ports Authority and the Ministry of Defence.

Other members of the tribunal were Mrs. R.A. Omotosho Deputy Solicitor-General, Federal Ministry of Justice; Mr. M.A. Agate, Government Inspector of Shipping, and Mr. K. Oshinsami, Principal Accountant from the treasury.

December 6, 1975

Both the scope and estimated cost of the 2nd World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture (FESTAC), now holding in this country in January 1977, were reduced.

This was disclosed at a television interview in Lagos by Navy Commander O.P. Fingesi, the Federal Commissioner for Special Duties and President of the festival.

The commissioner, who was speaking in a programme — "Matters of the Moment" — explained that this country's suggestion on the reduction of the scope and the cost of the festival, had been accepted by the festival's International Committee which met in Lagos the week before.

On the festival's scope, Commander Fingesi said the number of participants had been cut down from 25,000 to 15,000.

December 6, 1975

Nigerian Ports Authority set up a public complaints bureau in Lagos to investigate complaints against members of staff of the authority.

Cases to be investigated included demanding or receiving gratification from members of the public before rendering statutory port services and complaints of devices aimed at asking for gratification before rendering port services.

A statement from the Public Relations Department of the authority announced that the bureau would also investigate reports of provocative delays in rendering port duties, conspiracy to steal and pilfer and cases of collusion or connivance with port users to defraud the government or generate false claims.

The statement gave the main objective of setting up the bureau as being "to eradicate malpractices within the port."

December 6, 1975

Ex-Governor Anthony Ochefu's commissioners were assured their jobs.

The assurance came from Lt.-Col. John Atom Kpera, East-Central State's new governor.

Col. Ochefu, the former governor, was retired from the Army on November 27, four months after his appointment as governor, and only a few days after he named his commissioners.

Lt.-Col. Kpera said he was retaining the commissioners because the state's administration had been "progressive, constructive, forward-looking and effective" in the last four months.

December 7, 1975

Eleven permanent secretaries were appointed in the South Eastern State. Five of those who were appointed substantive permanent secretaries are Mr. A.E. Assiale, Mr. N.O. Nkang, Mr. E.A. Nyong, Mr. E.R. Akpan, Mr. I.U. Iwe and Mr. O. Ita who is also acting solicitor-general.

The acting permanent secretaries were Mr. B.E. Akpan, Mr. E.E. Ekpeyong, Mr. W. O. Inah, Mr. G.A. Ogar and Mr. M.U. Umoh.

Following the appointment a new deployment of the permanent secretaries was also announced. Mr. S.J. King, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Lands, Survey and Town Planning, moved to Home Affairs and Social Welfare while Mr.

J.E.J. Asuquo, Economic and Reconstruction took over the Ministry of Health.

Permanent secretary in the Lagos Office, Mr. A. to education; Mr. G.A. permanent secretary for administration moved to the Ministry of Tourism; Mr. M.E. Akpan, secretary in the cabinet permanent secretary in the Economic Development Administration.

Mr. J.E. Isok, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Education Development Administration.

An acting permanent secretary in the Teaching Service Commission, Mr. Nkang, was made substantive secretary in the Ministry of Co-operatives while Mr. E. over the economic division office as permanent secretary.

The controller of works, Mr. Akpan moved up as permanent secretary in the Ministry of Works and Housing. Mr. I.U. Iwe, chairman, state Revenue became permanent secretary in the Ministry of Lands, Surveys and Town Planning.

December 7, 1975

The Hafia Football Club beat Rangers International in Conakry in the first leg of the Cup final, it was reported.

Hafia's goal was scored in the 21st minute.

December 7, 1975

The Nigerian Port Authority set up its own Public Complaints Commission in the Federal capital.

The bureau would look into complaints against any employee of the port.

It welcomed complaints from any employee for:

- demanding and/or receiving a bribe from the public.

tutory port services;
employing devices aimed at asking for
ratification before rendering port
services;
provocative delays in rendering port
services;
collusion or connivance with port
users to defraud the revenue or gene-
rate false claims;
conspiracy to steal and pilfer.
All these were aimed at eradicating
practices at the Lagos ports.

November 6, 1975

The Chief Justice of the Mid-Western
State, Mr. Justice Mason Begho, retired
honourably.

In a statement in Benin, the state govern-
or, Col. George Innih, said he had accep-
ted Mr. Justice Begho's notice of retire-
ment with effect from Dec. 8.

Col. Innih recounted the tremendous
contributions brought into the judiciary in
the state during Mr. Justice Begho's tenure
of office.

November 6, 1975

Oba Adelegun Adesida is to stay on as
Olofinlade of Akure in the Western State.

The good tidings followed the state
government's ruling on the findings of the
commission of inquiry into the appoint-
ment of the traditional ruler.

The government's decision was announ-
ced by the governor, Col. David Jemibewon,
at a news conference in Ibadan.

The governor traced the circumstances
leading to the setting up of the inquiry
committee was headed by a High Court judge,
Justice Adenekan Ademola and two
members, Chief Ajayi Fajana, the Oduduwa
priest of Ife and Dr. Oye Oyediran, a
political scientist at the University of Iba-

Col. Jemibewon said the findings of
the commission showed that all the pro-
cedures for selecting a Olofinlade were proper-

ly carried out except for the issues of the
Ife oracle, oath taking and bribery.

He said he had given careful considera-
tion to the ground on which the commis-
sion based its findings in respect of the
alleged irregularities.

The governor remarked that on the
issue of the Ife oracle, it would not be rea-
sonable to hold that the consultation of
the oracle had influence on the minds of
some less-sophisticated king-makers as the
commission postulated.

According to the governor he did not
also agree with the commission's argu-
ments and documents, on the evidence
adduced before it on the allegation of
oath-taking and bribery.

"It is not unlikely that the allegations
on these matters are an after-thought", he
remarked.

Col. Jemibewon pointed out that al-
though the Olofinlade and Prince Adebajo
enjoyed popular support, yet the only
acceptable and traditional way of ascer-
taining the suitability, popularity and con-
duct of any candidate aspiring to the post
of an olofinlade was through the voting of the
kingmakers who by virtue of their statu-
tory functions are adjudged to be the
custodian of the traditional practices and
usages.

December 8, 1975

The newly established Public Compla-
ints Commission would investigate all alle-
gations against public officers in order to
vindicate the innocent and publish the
guilty.

The chief of staff, Supreme Headquar-
ters, Brigadier Olusagun Obasanjo, dis-
closed this in his address to the seminar on
public complaints which opened in Lagos.

December 8, 1975

The Lagos State Government termina-
ted with immediate effect the agreement
under which the management of the Lagos
City Transport Service was transferred to

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foreign firm of management consultants, the United Transport Management Services.

An order signed by the state governor, Captain Adekunle Lawai accused the management consultants of breach of agreement entered into with the previous administration.

The government further accused the UTMS of mismanagement by failing to provide persons of proven knowledge, skill and experience to operate the UTMS services, thus ruining the operational capabilities of the buses.

Meanwhile, the government announced the appointment of an interim management committee headed by the state's accountant general, the Rev. E.A. Oduro, to run the affairs of the company.

Other members were Mr. Oke, the chief traffic officer of the Lagos City Council. Mr. Ajagunna, a mechanical engineer with the state's Ministry of Works and Planning and Mr. Osoba, a government transportation planning officer.

Another committee of experts was also set up to look into the financial indebtedness of each of the parties.

The previous administration had entered into the management accord with the United Transport Management Services (UTMS) in June 1974, in an effort to make the operations of the Lagos City Transport Service more viable.

December 9, 1975

Interim Common Services Agency (ICSA) for northern states and Eastern States Interim Assets and Liabilities Agency (ESIALA), were dissolved.

Announcing this in Lagos, the Federal Military Government said the decision on this matter was based on the report of a committee appointed to examine the future of the two agencies.

Malam Adamu Ciroma, the Governor of Central Bank of Nigeria, was the Chairman of the three-man committee

which looked into the affairs of the agencies.

Other members were, Dr. O. Teriba, an economist in the Department of Economics, University of Ibadan; Mr. Arthur C.I. Mbanefo, Managing Director of Akintola Williams Consultants Limited.

December 9, 1975

Newspapers Proprietors' Association of Nigeria expressed great concern over the recent take-over of some independent newspapers by the Federal Government.

In a statement in Lagos recently the association said it had passed a resolution to this effect at its annual general meeting held at Calabar, South Eastern State.

The association said it believed that the Federal Government took the action with the good intention of bringing its day-to-day activities to the notice of the masses "but without fully realising the dangers and disadvantages inherent in the actions."

It declared: "Apart from the inimical effect which the take-over has on press freedom, the populace can already notice how it is gradually dampening the sense of urgency, initiative and dedication among medical workers to the inevitable disadvantage of the Nigerian public."

The association remarked that in view of these "obvious dangers", it would like the government to consider the necessity of selling back majority shares in the Daily Times to private individuals in the country.

This, the association said, was necessary "to obviate totalitarianism and dictatorship which could easily arise under another regime."

In another resolution, the association reaffirmed its previous decision to work for the establishment of a suitable Press Council in the country.

It said a fresh memorandum would be addressed to the Federal Government on the issue.

The association said, it would in future

establish a printing school to ensure higher production standards in the newspaper industry.

It added that efforts would be made to ensure the abolition of all tariffs on printing materials with a view to stopping further escalation in production costs.

December 10, 1975

Retired Brigadier Mobolaji Johnson, the former Military Governor of Lagos State, was accused of wrongdoings in connection with two state projects. The projects were: Adamu-Orisha Court and the Parliament Complex — the state's secretariat and parliament building.

A statement by the Lagos State Government said that the committee of an inquiry, which looked into the implementation of the two projects found, according to the records, that meetings were held at Brigadier Johnson's instance on the Adamu-Orisha Court and parliament complex projects.

According to the four-man committee headed by Mr. J.E. Uduéhi, three consultants, in succession, were commissioned to produce the secretariat building design.

The design job, given to Messrs Macgregor & Awani in December 1970, was withdrawn from the firm on August 4, 1972, only to be given to an Italian-cum-American consulting organisation — Saphier, Rerner, Schindler Environetics, on December 7, 1972.

The government statement stressed that the committee found that immediately an agreement was signed with the second firm, Mr. Schindler disagreed with the president of the organisation in the United States, broke away to team up with one Mr. Caruso, who admitted being a "personal friend" of the ex-governor, to form another organisation known as Contecno International.

Contecno International finally got the job and that following the signing of the agreement between the state government

and Contecno, the estimated cost of the project, which was put at 25 million Naira, jumped to 25 million Naira.

The panel, said the state government that 2,132,770 Naira, which was about 90 per cent of its cost, was paid to Contecno International.

Apart from the fact that the state government and Awani were demanding payment of their original commission, Environetics had lodged a bill for the state government, the statement said.

The committee also held that the facts before it tended to lead to the conclusion by some of the members that "officials took certain decisions in accordance with the unspoken wishes of the ex-governor."

The committee found that the state government had been received putting the cost of the project between 60 million and 70 million Naira.

In its comments, the panel said that it had decided to abandon the secretariat and parliament projects at the site of the Ajele cemetery site by the state government, marked as a recreational area, and that the government can hardly bear the cost at the present moment to its existing commitments.

December 11, 1975

A suggestion was made to the state government that a "think-tank" should work for the state government for the next century on how to solve the problems of health, education, food and the welfare of Nigerians.

The dean of the faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ife, Professor B. O. Osofisan, made the suggestion while speaking at a concept of a "think-Tank" on the WNTV programme "Issues of the Day".

He said that the "think-tank" should be set up at national, state and local council levels, should be made up of a group of knowledgeable and dedicated people who should discuss

attention to the solution of national international issues.

"One of the big problems in Nigeria is that we have not encouraged sufficient research and experimentation on a wide variety of issues", he noted.

September 11, 1975

The South-Eastern State Teaching Service Commission and the school board were reconstituted.

For the Teaching Service Commission, retired chief inspector of education, Mr. J. Inyang, was appointed the chairman, while Mr. D.J. Ogar of the College of Education, Calabar and Mr. E.O. Ngim, principal, Community Secondary School, Uyo, were appointed first and second commissioners, respectively.

Three people were appointed to serve the state's school board.

They were Dr. Ibi Mboto, retired principal of the College of Education, Uyo, as chairman, while Mr. S.S. Akpadlak, the headmaster of the Unigeria Primary School, Nsukka and Chief Ukorobi Asuquo of the College of Technology, Calabar, were appointed as members.

Three members each were appointed to run the divisional school boards in the state.

The appointments, which were made by the state governor, Lt.-Col. Paul Ufoma, took immediate effect.

September 11, 1975

Qualified Nigerians irrespective of their place of origin could now secure permanent employment in the public service of the state in the federation, the External Affairs Commissioner, Col. Joe Garba, said in Lagos.

Speaking to reporters at the Ikeja Airport on his return from New York, where he attended the current session of the UN General Assembly, Col. Garba assured that such Nigerians would be treated

equally as indigenes of whichever state they were serving.

Already, he said, the Federal Public Commission had started recruiting such qualified people for posting to serve with any state government.

Col. Garba said the previous policy whereby Nigerians were given jobs on contract basis in states other than their own, did not give room for the required maximum efficiency neither did it help to foster national unity.

December 11, 1975

The freedom of the Press is the freedom of the ruler to know the thoughts of his subjects and to be guided by them, the president of the Newspaper Proprietors Association, Mr. Lateef Jakande, said in Ibadan.

Apart from this, Mr. Jakande said, "Press freedom makes it possible for the citizen to be free to know the truth and to express himself within the law."

Mr. Jakande made this assertion in a lecture delivered to officers of the Second Infantry Division of the Nigerian Army on "The Press and the Military."

The lecture was presided over by the commander of the division, Brigadier Martin Adamu.

Mr. Jakande said that in a military administration, when all political rallies, party caucuses and constituency meetings are banned, "the Press not only becomes the parliament of the nation, but it is also an inadequate substitute for the elements already mentioned."

He declared: "It is not generally realised that a military regime needs a free Press more than a democratic administration."

Mr. Jakande explained that the gap left by the abolition of parliament and the dissolution of political parties could be filled by the Press because it is only through it that members of the public, with no direct access to the corridors of power,

could express themselves and air their grievances.

He said it was in the interest of any military government to guarantee the freedom of the Press because while "it is the prerogative of the government to have its way, it is the right of the people to have their say."

December 11, 1975

New industrial estates costing N60 million would be established by the Federal Government as additions to the N47.7 million estates state governments would build.

The hint was given in Lagos by the Federal Commissioner for Industries, Col. M.I. Wushishi, at the opening of the Metal Box Toyo Glass Factory at Agbara on Badagry Road, Lagos.

December 11, 1975

A petition against the election of Chief Adeyemi Lawson as the new president of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry was filed at the Lagos High Court.

In the action, filed against the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Chief Lawson, three members of the chamber — Thomas Abiodun Akinshilo, Mrs. Christiana Olusegun Fayemiwo and Mrs. Elizabeth Oladele Akinshilo, trading under the name and style of "Toyin Rising Bakery", urged the court to declare the election of the second defendant as the president of the chamber null and void.

They also asked the court to declare that the said election was contrary to the normal convention of the chamber. It also sought an order to restrain the second defendant from performing the function of the president of the chamber.

December 11, 1975

States affected by the federal take-over of television stations would be compen-

sated by the Federal Government.

An official statement from the Federal Government said that at the moment, to take over television stations, these would continue to be operated as viable entities for a period of three years.

On the proposed takeover of television stations, the Federal Government said:

"Since the trend all over the world is towards colour television, manufacturers concentrate on producing colour television equipment."

"Parts for monochrome television sets used for black and white television are therefore becoming increasingly difficult and relatively expensive to obtain, and it is estimated that they will be non-existent altogether within five years."

"It is therefore, in the interest of the nation to change to colour television."

December 12, 1975

The former governor of Oyo State, Brigadier Oluwole, said his good name restored.

The government said it had taken steps to acquire a farm near Lanlate in Ibarapa division.

A statement revealed that the government, helped by the Ministry of Lands and the police, investigated and exposed corrupt practices about the management of the farm.

It added: "Soon after the takeover of the administration late in 1974, publicity was given to the farm, which was developed by Brigadier C.O. Oluwole in Ibarapa division of this State."

"The main allegations against the Brigadier were that he used his position to acquire the land; that he imported some herds of cattle from Ogun cattle ranch and that he kept some cattle at the go-

n on Iwo Road, Ibadan.

"The government of the Western State with the help of the Ministry of Justice and the Nigeria Police Force, investigated these allegations and found as follows:

"The public office which Brigadier Rotimi then held was in no way involved in the acquisition of land which was, in fact, acquired through private intermediaries.

"While it was found as fact that government personnel, equipment and stores were utilised in the development of the farm, the Brigadier at no time asked for any favour and was, in fact being charged for services at the same rate as other private persons are treated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

"The Brigadier was paying his bills, although at the time he was removed from office, he was owing N1,700.25.

"The Brigadier bought 51 herds of cattle at the total cost of N8,081.34 but left a balance of N2,811.34 unpaid by the time he vacated office.

"This official statement is being made clear the alr. Brigadier Rotimi will be called upon to settle his indebtedness to the various government agencies."

December 13, 1975

All hopes for a peaceful settlement of the week-long crisis, which shook the Lagos Chamber of Commerce to its foundation, faded when two prominent members tendered their resignation from the chamber.

The two men were: Mr. A.S. Guobadia, until Tuesday, week before, Deputy President of the organisation and Mr. Otumba Ade Tuyo, past president and honorary vice-President of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Ade Tuyo had served the organisation for 23 years.

The two men said their resignation

took immediate effect.

Mr. Guobadia, former deputy president of the chamber until the controversial election that his decision to quit was based on principle.

December 13, 1975

A new Board of Directors was appointed for the Nigeria National Supply Company (NNSC) with Charles Samson Fankey as its chairman.

Announcing this in Lagos the Federal Ministry of Cooperatives and Supply said members of the Board included Alhaji Jibrin Salihu, Mr. M.O.D. Oshosanwo, Mr. B.A. Ogwuma, Mr. Z.O. Mowaiye and Mrs. Bella Manuwa.

Others were representatives of the Nigeria Cooperatives Movement namely Alhaj Sayadi Ringim, and Mr. S. A. Fagbemi while Lt. Colonel M. Nassarawa represented the Armed Forces.

The Federal Ministry of Cooperatives and Supply, Finance, Trade, Transport and Industries also have representative in the Board.

December 13, 1975

A Nigerian educationist, Mr. Aper Aku, said that he needed no compensation for what he suffered for exposing the wrongdoings of the former Benue-Plateau State Governor, Mr. Joseph Gomwalk.

Mr. Aku was detained for about four and a half months for swearing to affidavits alleging corrupt practices against Mr. Gomwalk.

Speaking to the Daily Times in an exclusive interview in Ibadan, Mr. Aku said his vindication by the findings of the Belgrave Commission against Mr. Gomwalk was enough compensation.

Besides, Mr. Aku said, it was also a matter for joy that those who were corrupt and had used governmental machinery to perpetuate the vice were thrown out of office while their activities were being probed.

December 13, 1975

The nine sailors detained in Calabar for alleged contravention of the Petroleum Production and Distribution Anti-sabotage decree were released.

The sailors, seven Nigerians, one Gambian and one Sierra-Leonean, arrived in Calabar in MV Herbert Macaulay — a vessel belonging to the Nigerian National Shipping Line (NNSL).

There was a trade dispute between the workers and the management of the shipping line which resulted in the ship remaining idle.

Giving details of what led to the arrest of the men at a news conference, the South-Eastern State Governor, Lt.-Col Paul Omu, said after berthing, the ship remained idle for a number of days at a time when over 10 others could not berth.

He said when he became aware of the situation, he promptly sent emissaries to the sailors who ignored the peace moves and refused to remove their ship for others to berth.

At the time, he went on, a patrol tanker which should be given priority arrived, but the sailors were still adamant. The aggravated the shortage of petrol situation in the town.

At this stage, Lt.-Col. Omu said, he had no choice but to order the immediate arrest of the men after obtaining clearance from Lagos, with the directive that a military tribunal be set up to try them.

He said their release was as a result of his findings, transmitted to Lagos which after a careful study of the situation, suggested that the men be warned and released.

Releasing the sailors, the governor told them that they could not hold the whole nation to ransom in the name of trade unionism.

The ship had earlier left Calabar.

December 13, 1975

Twenty-Two Jehovah's Witnesses,

among them eight children, were killed in a lorry accident.

They were travelling to a four-day district assembly when their lorry swerved and somersaulted on the road.

Immediately the news spread to the assembly, other witnesses broke into prayer for God's Kingdom to come.

The over 30,000 delegates from all over the country, asked that God's Kingdom should replace "this evil system of sin and death."

The driver of the lorry, and 42 other Jehovah's Witnesses,

December 13, 1975

More than 20,000 Nigerians and Guinea treaty labourers arrived in Calabar with no accommodation and in the prospect of getting to their respective homes before January.

There was no vessel to receive them because two of the three passenger ships sailing between Calabar and Lagos had been sailing, leaving only MV to cope with the usual Christmas travellers.

Uncompleted buildings in its environs as well as the military barracks were being used by the military.

It was learnt that more than 100 Nigerian labourers were still in Guinea awaiting evacuation.

December 13, 1975

A Committee was set up to alleviate the social problems of the recent mass retirement of military officers.

The main task of the committee was to bring succour and humanitarian aid to those recently retired.

A government statement said that the committee was neither a judicial panel nor a court of appeal.

ber 15, 1975

A total of 138 pilgrims died a few days from the holy city of Mecca when swept through their camps, the Saudi Interior Ministry said in Jeddah.

The deceased were among the estimated two million moslems who had converged from all parts of the Islamic World to celebrate the yearly feast of Idd Al-Adha (sacrifice) — Islam's most sacred festival.

Of the two million who performed the Hajj, nearly 100,000 were Nigerians.

But it was not immediately known whether Nigerians were among the dead or those injured in the incident.

After two days of official silence the Interior Ministry announced that 138 people died and 151 were injured in the fire which raged through the town of Muna, 40 kilometres east of Mecca, birthplace of prophet Mohammed.

Out of the nearly 100,000 pilgrims about 10,000 left Ikeja Airport, while the rest went via Kano.

December 16, 1975

Nigerian importers would pay additional freight of N2.01 on every ton of goods shipped from London as from New Year's Day.

This followed the decision by the United Kingdom/West Africa Lines Joint Service (UKWAL) to increase freight along West African coasts by N4.02 as from that date.

An announcement in London said that as a result of discussions between UKWAL, the West African Shippers' Association, the British Export Houses Association, it was agreed to phase the introduction of the port additional.

Shippers would, under phase one, be able to pay additional freight of N2.01 a ton on shipment made in vessels scheduled to sail from London on and after January 1, 1976.

Under the second phase, a further freight of N2.01 a ton would be charged on

shipments made in vessels scheduled to sail from London on and after April 1, 1976.

Explaining the decision, the UKWAL said the new rate was necessary in view of the high cost of calling at London for export cargo for West Africa.

The decision to introduce the new rate was said to have been reached on October 14.

UKWAL also said that the need for the port additional would be kept under continuous review.

Nigerian shippers said in Lagos that the additional freight charges would result in higher landing cost in respect of goods coming to the country.

December 16, 1975

Students of the Yaba College of Technology lost their legal battle to reverse the disciplinary action taken against 11 of them by the institution's authorities.

Mr. Justice B.O. Kazeem said their action was "misconceived."

In November, 1975, the governing council of the college announced the expulsion of the students' union chairman, Mr. D.A. Adetola and Mr. O.A. Gisanri from the college.

Three others, Mr. Olayinka Awobokun, Mr. Ozo Egbuche and Mr. Godwin Okafor were suspended for the rest of the session.

Mr. A. Ajayi, Mr. S.A. Obafemi, Mr. N. N. Nkangbo, Mr. G.A. Agunbiade, Mr. A. Olanlekan and Mr. Abiodun Ajayi were suspended until the following month.

The action followed roles allegedly played by the 11 students in the boycott of lectures which led to the closure of the college.

The students' union later filed an action in court against the chairman of the institution's governing council, Mr. Nathaniel Adamolekun for the dismissal or suspension of the affected students.

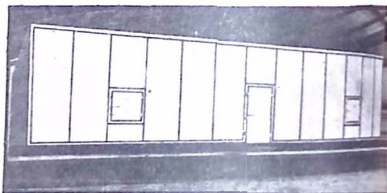
The union also wanted the court to declare "null and void", the proceedings

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council's meeting at which the fate of students was decided because it was all of "natural justice."

Adamolekun later filed a motion for dismissal of the union's action against him.

October 16, 1975

The East Central State government announced a loss of about N300 million annually as a result of soil erosion in parts of the state.

This fact was contained in an address delivered by the Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Lt.-Col. O. Ivenso to the participants in the seminar on soil erosion prefeasibility studies held in Enugu.

November 17, 1975

The Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed, flew back home from Saudi Arabia with a pledge of support for that country in solving pilgrimage problems. Brigadier Muhammed said the number of people going to Mecca was increasing. Therefore, there was greater need for a true Moslem all over the world to cooperate with and support that country's government in tackling the accompanying problems, he said.

The pledge was contained in a message of gratitude he sent to King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

In the message, the Head of State thanked the Saudi king and members of his government for their hospitality to him and his entourage during their visit.

Brigadier Muhammed assured the Saudi king of continued cordial relationship between Nigeria and Saudi Arabia.

Earlier the Press secretary to the Head of State, Alhaji Saka Aleshinloye, had said that no Nigerian was involved in the fire incident which killed about 138 pilgrims at Muna.

Alhaji Aleshinloye said the Head of State visited the scene himself and con-

doled fellow worshippers.

Brigadier Muhammed and his entourage were received at Ikeja Airport by members of the Supreme Military Council including the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Olusegun Obasanjo.

December 17, 1975

Fire broke out at the Bata shoe factory at Ojota, near Lagos.

The fire, which began at about 6 a.m., damaged the company's training centre, windows, doors of other buildings and 10 company vehicles.

Eye-witnesses said the quick action by firemen from the Ikeja fire station prevented the whole factory from being completely razed.

Anti-riot policemen armed with batons and tear-gas, were guarding the premises.

About twenty people were being held in connection with the incident.

The fire was the second major incident at the company in recent times.

Six weeks before, about 2,000 workers of the company embarked on an industrial action to back up their demand for this year's Christmas bonus and improved conditions of service.

Following alleged refusal by the company's management to meet the workers' demand, the dispute was referred to the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal which later directed the workers to resume normal duties immediately.

The impasse, however, continued, following the dismissal of some of the workers by the management for alleged refusal to work.

The Federal Ministry of Labour later stepped in to ensure settlement.

December 17, 1975

A total order of 1.5 million metric tonnes of cement, which would have cost the Ministry of Defence an estimated 60 million Naira, was cancelled by the various

contractors.

This was disclosed in Lagos by the Chairman of the panel looking into the issue of demurrage being claimed by various contractors, Mr. Fred Egbe.

The chairman said that those who had agreed to cancel the contracts were four foreign companies. "They are American, British, French and Yugoslav suppliers", Mr. Egbe disclosed.

He explained that the companies and his panel had agreed that the quantity of cement not yet supplied be cancelled without any compensation to the contractors, in the interest of the country's economy.

The companies, Mr. Egbe said, had however pressed for the prompt payment of the quantity of cement already supplied.

The chairman commended the sense of understanding of these companies and said this was worthy of emulation by other companies involved.

Members of the panel appointed on December 5 included Lt.-Col. M. Magoro, Mr. Olu Mogaji, Mr. O.A. Kukoyi, Mr. Dominic Okwuraiwe, Mr. David West and Malam Umaru Idrisu.

December 17, 1975

The battle over the throne of the Obi of Onitsha, in the East-Central State became a court issue.

A businessman, Mr. John Emeka Ochei sued Igwe Ofala Okagbue III to the Onitsha High Court, seeking a declaration that he (Okagbue) is not the Obi of Onitsha.

In his statement of claim, Mr. Ochei said he was an indigene of Onitsha and a member of the Umuezechima Primary Division of Onitsha from where an Obi of Onitsha could come.

Mr. Ochei was, therefore, seeking a declaration of the High Court that the defendant is not the Obi of Onitsha in accordance with Onitsha customary law and custom.

Mr. Ochei was also an injunction restraining Igwe Ofala Okagbue III from acting as or otherwise holding office as the Obi of Onitsha.

The action was filed on behalf of Mr. Ochei by an Onitsha legal practitioner, Mr. Obiekwe Aniweta.

December 17, 1975

Any oil-making company that fails to stock petroleum products for the future, be liable to a fine of N100 for each day it registered nil stock.

This was one of the announcements made to end the perennial fuel shortage in the country, announced by the Federal Government.

In the action, necessary to enforce the findings of the Oputa Commission, the government explained that the shortage meant "non pumpable stock".

The government said any company that borrowed money to buy petroleum products and failed to repay the loan within a fortnight would be liable to a fine of N100 per metric ton.

December 17, 1975

The shortage of petroleum products in 1975 was blamed on the attitude of some oil marketing companies and the attitude of some oil marketing companies.

In a statement accepting the report of the Oputa Commission, the Federal Government said the companies in their various duties to be held responsible for the shortage of official directives, to avert the chaos.

To improve supply situation, the Federal Government said it had taken steps to speed up the establishment of two new refineries at Warri and Port Harcourt.

It was also announced that the construction of storage depots in all states would begin in January 1976.

The Federal Government was also pursuing the pipeline project from Warri to Port Harcourt.

ch refined petroleum would be pumped to various parts of the country for distribution to consumers. Directives had also been given on the construction of the Atlas Cove designed to make possible the berthing of heavy-laden tankers.

To remove problems posed to fuel distribution by bad roads in some parts of the country, especially in the East-Central State, the Federal Government said it had issued directives on the action to be taken with respect of the repair of roads in the eastern states.

December 17, 1975

The Federal Military Government set up a two-man panel to look into the recent attack on journalists at Lagos Airport, Ikeja by some members of the Armed Forces.

The panel would also examine the whole question of armed forces and civilian relationship in order to identify the sources of friction and recommend ways and means of improving relations between them.

The panel was made up of the former Attorney-General of Lagos State, Mr. T.A. Oki and Lt.-Col. Anifowose.

According to an official statement in Lagos the government was concerned about the frequent newspaper reports of unpleasant encounters — "sometimes violent encounters between civilians and the armed forces personnel."

It said it was necessary to investigate such incidents in order to do justice to both sides.

The statement said the investigation could enable the government "get to the root of the matter" because it believed the Lagos Airport incidents needed not happen "if there is mutual understanding."

According to reports, four of the airport journalists were severely beaten and injured by uniformed men on December 1, 1975.

The journalists involved were Mr. Sehinde Dagunduro, *New Nigerian*; Mr. Idowu Oyegoke, *Daily Times*; Mr. Kola Adesina, *WNBS/WNTV*; and Mr. Femi Ogunleye, *Daily Times*.

December 17, 1975

The seven-man committee set up to review Development Administration in the Midwest State, submitted its report to the Military Governor, Colonel George Agbazika Innih.

The committee, headed by Dr. Omorogbe Nwanwere, Head of the Department of Public Administration, University of Ife was set up on November 11, 1975 with the following terms of reference:

(i) assessing the extent to which the objectives outlined in section 4(2) of the Development Administration Edict, 1974 have been achieved;

The objectives were:—

(a) to provide within the general scope of public administration in the state, a framework for effective co-ordination and execution of government programmes and services in each division of the state; and

(b) to facilitate and encourage the participation of the people of each division of the state in the control and management of their local affairs with the assistance and under the supervision of the government, by enabling the people to utilise local community efforts and organisation to raise funds and mobilise resources for the general development of their local areas.

(ii) examining critically the provisions of the Development Administration Edict, 1974.

Presenting the report, the chairman said that some of the highlights of the committee's recommendation were the re-grouping of development committees into divisional councils, urban councils and area councils.

He said that the committee based its

recommendation on ten criteria among which were the following: common historical heritage; experience and/or connection; agricultural productivity supporting the population either internally or from nearby areas; a high-level of efficiency of the technology of transportation and communication; opportunities for employment; education and provision of that infrastructure for social factors/modern amenities; administrative convenience and viability.

Dr. Nwanwene also said that the re-grouping would allow for even planning and development as to make the people forward-looking and less clannish.

Our main aim, he added, was to modernise our society and transform the economy.

Receiving the report, the Military Governor thanked the committee for the speech with which they had tackled the assignment and for the detailed report.

December 17, 1975

Polytechnic students would take part in the National Youth Service Corps scheme, it was announced.

The corps director, Lt.-Col. Solomon Omojokun, said in Port Harcourt that they would join the university graduates who began the scheme in 1973.

He was addressing newsmen at the end of a tour of the Rivers State.

He said arrangements for the introduction of military programme into the scheme were in top gear.

The programme would include physical training, handling of weapons and community development training.

Lt.-Col. Omojokun said the Federal Government had no intention of making professional soldiers of the corps members.

"The government is barking on military training scheme to instil confidence and infuse discipline into them."

Lt.-Col. Omojokun critic per, the system whereby conscripts serving in divisions in the north travel to Port Harcourt for training.

He said he had given orders that they should be paid by their parents in the divisions.

Lt.-Col. Omojokun criticised changes of principal inspectors of police as a major problem affecting the call rate in the state.

He said it was disheartening that more than three principal inspectors had been changed in the state's corps within 10 weeks.

He said he had taken the matter to the state governor, Lt.-Col. Lekwot, who he added, had agreed to give him the necessary support of his help.

Answering a reporter's question on the allegations that some corps members were deployed to fields quite far from their barracks, the director said that it was true that mistakes were made.

December 17, 1975

Nigeria recorded largest number of pilgrims totalling 92,593 for Hajj from African countries to Saudi Arabia for 1975 hajj.

This was revealed in the statistics for 1975 issued by Saudi Arabia in Jeddah.

The list was brought home by the return of our pilgrims, who first returned from Saudi Arabia after the Hajj. He is Alhaji Inuwa Usman, a well-known businessman.

Alhaji Inuwa said among the countries who went to Saudi Arabia for Hajj in 1975, Nigerians ranked first with a total of 119,569 pilgrims.

December 17, 1975

Mr. Justice Anthony Aniagolu a High Court judge at Lagos was appointed acting chief justice of the Federal Central State.

Mr. Justice Aniagolu

ce Moses Balonwu who proceeded on 14-day leave, preparatory to his retirement from the public service.

Mr. Clement Okereke Ike formerly a magistrate in Enugu was appointed to act as acting chief registrar of the High Court.

He succeeded the former chief registrar A.O. Ereokwu, who was retired from public service by the former state governor, Col. Anthony Ochefu.

Speaking at their swearing in ceremony at Government House, Enugu, the 19th Central State Governor, Lt. Col. John M. Kpera charged them to be alive to their new responsibilities.

He called for team work, justice, fairness and goodwill to all.

Col. Kpera expressed the hope that members of the judiciary would co-operate with him in his administration.

December 18, 1975

Doctor Tunji Otegbeye, trade unionist and Goodluck and Lawyer Kunle Oye appeared before a chief magistrate's court accused of transacting a banned political party business.

Chief Superintendent Michael Olajumoke prosecuting, told the Igbosere chief magistrate's court that they transacted the business in Lagos some time in 1966.

The charge against them read:

COUNT ONE — "That you Tunji Otegbeye in the year 1966 at Lagos in the Lagos magisterial district, being the secretary of a scheduled society to wit — The Socialist Workers and Farmers Party — failed to furnish to the designated officer within 30 days from May 24, 1966 the following — as it was to say:

* A list of the assets of the said society.

* The full details of any existing liabilities of the society, and

* A list of the officers of the society as from October 1, 1960 and thereby

committed an offence contrary to section 6 (1) (a)(i) — (iii) and punishable under section 9(1)(d) of the public order decree No. 33 of 1966.

COUNT TWO — "That you Tunji Otegbeye, Kunle Oyero and Wahab Goodluck in the year 1966 at Lagos in the Lagos magisterial district transacted business in connection with the assets of a scheduled society, that is to say — The Socialist Workers and Farmers Party under your control without the prior written permission of the Head of the Federal Government and thereby committed an offence contrary to section 6(1)(b) and punishable under section 9(1)(a) of the public order decree no. 33 of 1966."

The prosecuting chief superintendent of police, Mr. Michael Olajumoke, told the court that the three accused persons committed the offence in Lagos, some time in 1966.

Otegbeye, Oyero and Goodluck denied the charge and were each allowed home on N750 bail.

Otegbeye was living at 60, Patey Street, Ebute Metta; Oyero at 26, Igboobi Sabe, Yaba; while Goodluck was living at 25 Olajuwon Street, Mushin.

The chief magistrate, Mrs. Adunola Oguntayo, adjourned the hearing for January 30, 1976.

December 18, 1975

Two captured South African soldiers were paraded in Lagos to show the extent of apartheid South Africa's involvement in the Angolan war of aggression.

The soldiers were Robert Wiehann, a private and mechanic, and Robert Harnes, a corporal and technician.

Private Wiehann told reporters that he had been sent to Angola by his commander.

He went there with some others to repair vehicles of the racist army.

About 1,000 of them were fighting 1,000 kilometres inside Angola, Angolan



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the Minister N. Nascimento told a Press conference.

And their number kept increasing daily said.

The two soldiers shown in Lagos said MPLA soldiers had been treating them well since they were captured.

Mr. Nascimento said that the fighting in his country was a struggle between forces of unity and international imperialists. "Contrary to what the enemies of unity have put forward, the present war in Angola was not caused by tribal or regional feeling", he made clear.

"The main cause of the war is our wealth which the foreign powers would like to exploit."

December 18, 1975

A Federal Government white paper on the first report of the anti-inflation Task Force issued in Lagos said because of the need for more rational approach to rent control the government had decided to set up a rent panel which would examine the issue of rent generally and make firm recommendations for finding practical solutions to the problems of rent control in the country.

The government rejected the recommendation that rents should be frozen for the next two years because it would be difficult to enforce.

The government had, because of the urgent need to increase the supply of housing units, decided to build more houses by the provision of more funds to the proposed mortgage bank and the various housing co-operations.

The Nigerian Building Society, in playing its new role of mortgage bank, would be made to encourage employers in the public and private sectors to establish housing loan schemes for their employees. Interest rates on these loans would be reduced to three per cent and would be calculated on a discount basis.

The government also rejected the

panel's recommendation that all private lands throughout the country should be vested in the government.

With regard to food production, the government accepted the recommendations designed to increase food production to meet the needs of the fast growing population and reduce the high cost of living in the country.

The government also accepted many recommendations of the panel, aimed at easing the problems created by inadequate and inefficient transportation in urban areas.

December 18, 1975

Police arrested more than 100 labour leaders only minutes before workers' dream for labour unity came true.

The occasion was the launching of the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC), a merger of the former four central labour organisations.

NLC steering committee chairman, J.O. Adegbesan broke the news to delegates at the Lagos City Hall.

He said: "I regret to inform you that some of our colleagues cannot join us here because they are being held by the police."

Many of the unionists were arrested at the Ikorodu Road-based Trade Union Institute (TUI) owned by the former United Labour Congress of Nigeria.

Some of them were known to have been taken from the Patrice Lumumba Labour Academy at Montgomery Road, Yaba, Lagos. The academy is owned by the former Nigerian Trade Union Congress (NTUC).

No reasons were given for the dawn arrests. But a police source said: "We were acting on instructions from above."

It was believed in Lagos that the action was in line with a government decision to enforce the new national labour policy.

Among those arrested were the acting general secretary of the former United Labour Congress of Nigeria, Chief Emma

nuel Odeyemi, his national vice-president, Alhaji Abubakar Abutu, the director of the TUI, Mr. Okon Eshiet and an assistant general secretary, Mr. Alphonsus Okwesa.

Others were a lecturer at TUI, Mr. L.S. Akele, Mr. Bernard Ojeli, Mr. Ben Udo-kporo, Mr. C.A. Udensi and Mr. Abayomi King.

Although some of the unionists were released more than 67 of them did not turn up at the formal launching of the national labour centre.

December 18, 1975.

In a statement in Lagos, the Lagos State Government said it had become necessary in the circumstance to offer suitable alternative plots to the owners of plots affected by the road re-alignment at the Victoria Island end of the Kingsway bridge now under construction.

The affected plots fell between 626 and 637. Five owners of such plots have not yet been allocated alternative plots while seven of them had been allocated.

Those who were allocated alternative plots were Mr. J. Ogundere (642E), Chief Bayo Ayoku (642D), Brigadier I.D. Bissalla (257), Mr. E.O. Obe (642C), Dr. K.O. Sosan (642B), Captain Adekunle S. Lawal (259) and Lt.-Col. E.I. Akinfenwa (642A).

December 18, 1975

There were 283 ships waiting to berth at the Lagos ports as at December 14, and not 313 as reported, the Nigerian Ports Authority said in Lagos.

Of this number, the Authority said, 105 were carrying general cargo, 156 were loaded with cement, 12 had containers on board while four had brought vehicles.

December 18, 1975

Members of the North Central State rent tribunal for two towns — Kaduna and Zaria — were appointed.

Members for Kaduna were Mr. Alhazan Idoko, a lawyer (Chairman), Malam Aliyu

Ahmed Kankiya, an official high court (registrar), Malam ber, representing tenants. Sirajo, representing landlord nu Rafinadi, president, Civil and a senior building inspector of Land and Survey.

Those for Zaria were Dr. the Ahmadu Bello Unive (Chairman), Mr. David Agin Danjuma Bawa, Malam Y. Mu a building inspector.

The North Central State General and Commissioner Malam Umaru Abdullahi, said that the tribunal had already tioning.

He said provisions had been both landlords and tenants to complaints to the tribunal and kobo was chargeable for each to the tribunal.

The attorney-general, said that only those who wished to fore the tribunal would be kobo. Tenants, whose rents had been rejected by their landlords would pay such rents to the tribunal kobo.

Similarly, landlords seeking of correct rents by their tenants be charged.

December 18, 1975

Nigeria Airways had set up an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the alleged incident of December 14 at the airline's booking centre where some passengers were grounded.

The airline said that it was to look into the root of the alleged incident, which grounded passengers due to an alleged shortage of air ticket at the booking centre.

Denying the alleged shortage, the airline said "preliminary investigation revealed that there were more than

et for sale compared with our regular
s for the same period in 1974."

Arrangements were, however, made
mediately for re-allocation of tickets to
the affected passengers, who later made
ir journey as scheduled, the airline
ther explained.

December 19, 1975

At the historic launching of the Nige-
n Labour Congress (NLC) at the Ban-
et Hall of the Lagos City Council in
agos, 102 national officers were appro-
d by delegates to serve for an interim
riod of four years pending the restructu-
ing of the trade unions along industrial
itern.

The officers were:

President General — W.O. Goodluck;
Principal deputy president — J.O. Ade-
esan; 2nd principal deputy president
General A.A. Ishola; 1st Deputy president
O. James; 2nd deputy president R.A.
amos; 3rd deputy president Alhaji A.D.
Abutu; 4th deputy president Chief
Jaba Kalejaiye. The vice-presidents were
M.I. Jack, N.F. Puppel; S.A. Oduntan,
udson Momodu; Bisi Ogunola; T.A.
Martins; B.N. Odua; Ben Udokporo, S.A.
mole, G.B. Tonukari, Edet Bassey
tienam; H.A. Sumonu; Alhaji Babs-
nimashaun; G.A. Olamolu; S.A.Y. Oto-
iti; Mrs. Agnes Dina; Okei-Achamba, Alli
biroma; A.B. Olumolu; Chief A.O. Ezen-
a; A.E. Odugun; B.A. Alajo; O. Zudonu,
Alhaji Sabo-Bakin-Zuwo, R.A. Shodeinde;
Abonye.

Secretary General — Chief E.O.A. Ode-
emi; Principal deputy secretary general —
U. Bassey; 1st deputy secretary general
U. Akpan; 2nd deputy secretary general
O. Oduleye; 3rd deputy secretary gene-
ral E.U. Ijeh; 4th deputy secretary general
O. Eshiett.

The assistant general secretaries were —
Eji O. Oyeyemi; Ade O. Orishalade;
Alhaji M.K. Ahmed; S.O.Z. Ejiofor; F.O.
Balogun; P.B. Okoro; A. Ajayi; Alhaji

Kola Balogun; A.M.O. Anigbo; P.A. Nwa-
neri; J.O. Ofeke; S.O. Sowunmi; Y. Ozigi;
A.I.A. Okwese; N.Ajaero; A.A. Ayo; M.O.
Olaniyan; R. Adeyoola; S.K. Babalola; J.
Orotunde; Aliyu Suleiman; A.O. Laniyan;
J.K. Balogun; A.R. Shittu, M.A.O. Idowu,
S. Oyebanjo, J. Ade Salawu, Bernard
Odulana, Eboney Okpa. B. Agbator and S.
M. Edoboh.

Mr. P.A. Isagua is the treasurer general.

Other members of the central working
committee were — S.S. Okezie; Chief
A.K.B. Adekunle; T. Anaje; O. Ekpo; S.O.
Martins, Agbebi Hudson, F.N. Kanu; A.
Eyenike, C.D. Ashimolowo, J. Ejemuta,
S. Adebayo, Luke Imafidon, A. Adeleke,
K.A. Jinadu, Alhaji S.A. Lawal, J.A. Lato-
na, A. Alabi, Dapo Sekumade, M.A. Bello,
Zacheus Adenekan, Chief A.M.F. Agbaje,
S.O. Adeniran, Victor Aiyedun, J.A. Aiyedun,
Mrs. T.A. Wey, Mrs. C.M. Obasa, Miss
Theresa Emeshih, Mrs. A. Agambi, Adamu
Adoba and C.O. Jackson.

December 20, 1975

The chairman of the panel in the selec-
tion of federal capital, Mr. Justice A.
Aguda, submitted its report to the Head of
State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed.

The Head of State explained that the
Federal Government set up the panel
because the issue of federal capital was of
primary importance to Nigeria.

He promised that the government would
make a close study of the report and
take a decision which would be to the best
interest of the nation as a whole.

Brigadier Muhammed commended the
chairman of the panel and his members
for answering the call to duty and for
doing their job in good time. He expressed
hope that they would be available to the
nation in future.

Justice A. Aguda, thanked the Head of
State for the opportunity given them to
serve the nation and expressed the hope
that the report would be valuable to the
government in taking a decision.

The panel was set up in August, 1975 by the Muhammed administration a few days after General Gowon was ousted in answer to calls for a reconsideration of the status of Lagos as Nigeria's capital.

The panel travelled overseas to see other newly created capitals. During its commission, it took evidence from the 12 states of the federation.

December 20, 1975

The Nigerian world heavyweight wrestling champion, Power Mike successfully defended his 'belt' in Lagos by decisioning challenger, Ali Baba of Lebanon in the fifth round of their controversial rematch.

Really, it was earlier evident that the bulkier, more aggressive challenger had come to the end of the road especially in that fourth round of totally devastating battering in a neutral corner.

December 20, 1975

Three categories of soldiers to be affected by the demobilisation exercise in the Army were listed by the General Officer Commanding (GOC) 1 Infantry Division of the Army, Brigadier I.A. Akinrinade.

They were: ex-servicemen who joined during the civil war, soldiers who were 55 years and above, and those who were transferred to the Army from the Police Force, the customs preventive service, the fire service and other services.

Brigadier Akinrinade made this known while addressing officers and men of the 150 Infantry Battalion of the Army in Bori, Rivers State, during his familiarisation tour of military establishments in the area.

December 20, 1975

Five crack members of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) of the Kwara State Police Command were hono-

ured with the inspector-general's award for bravery.

They were an assistant superintendent of police, Mr. Dauda Umar, John Ejuisie, Corporal Samuel, Corporal Matthew Vahela and Joseph Fache.

At the risk of their lives, policemen rounded up a dangerous armed robber and brought him to justice.

The condemned robber, who had since been executed, was condemned for his violent robbery at Okene, in the division of the state on February 6.

December 20, 1975

The visiting Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Angola, M. Nascimento, called on Africa to follow Nigeria's positive moral and financial support to the struggle.

He was speaking at a press conference in Lagos after the Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed, presented to him a cheque for 135 million naira as the Federal Government's contribution to the Angolan Government.

He cited Nigeria, Tanzania and other countries as being in support of the Angolan struggle.

December 20, 1975

A total of 150 Army, Air Force and Navy cadets passed out of the Defence Academy in Kaduna.

Delivering his address on the occasion, the Federal Commissioner for Defence, Brigadier I.D. Bisalla, restated the policy of the present administration of a strong disciplined, virile, united and prosperous nation, of which all Nigerians should be proud.

December 20, 1975

The Kwame Nkrumah Cup returned to Guinea to begin another 12 months stay . . . thanks to Hafsa FC of Conakry.

In a match which would for long be recalled by the 75,000 at Sports City, Conakry and millions of others via radio and television, the Guineans completed a shock, double-triumph by pipping Rangers International of Nigeria 2-1 on Saturday, December 20.

And thus Hafsa snatched the African Cup of Champion Clubs title with a 3-1 aggregate, following their lone goal in Conakry on December 7, in the first leg.

December 20, 1975

Nigeria and the Kingdom of Nepal agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

A statement from the Ministry of External Affairs said that the agreement, which took effect from Dec. 20 was designed to strengthen the relations and develop further co-operation between Nigeria and Nepal.

December 20, 1975.

The Chairman of the Provisional Council of University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Chief F.R.A. Williams, resigned his post.

The announcement was made by the newly installed Vice-Chancellor of the University, Professor James Ezailo.

He said that those, who had followed closely the history of the institution since the end of the civil war and had the opportunity to listen to each convocation address would have become familiar with the physical handicap and constraints.

He pointed out that the construction and rehabilitation work at the university had not quite succeeded in restoring its physical infrastructures to its pre-war level.

The vice-chancellor said, in the 1966/67 session, the student population of the university was 3,169, but by 1975, the

student population stood at 6,679.

This rapid expansion, he said, had imposed severe strain on the services of the university and brought discomfort to both the staff and students.

December 21, 1975

Terrorists stormed the Vienna headquarters of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and killed five people, police outside the building said.

Nigeria's Chief M.O. Foyide was the organisation's secretary-general. The Nigerian delegation to the conference led by the Commissioner for Petroleum and Energy Dr. M.T.O. Akoba.

Other OPEC countries were Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, Venezuela, Nigeria, Indonesia, Qatar, Libya, Ecuador, Algeria, Gabon and the United Arab Emirates.

A group calling itself "arm of the Arab revolution" claimed in Geneva that its members were responsible for storming of the Vienna headquarters of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

A seven-page document in French making the claim was left in a public lavatory near Geneva's Palais de Nations — European Headquarters of the United Nations.

December 22, 1975

The assets in Nigeria and in foreign countries, of top Kwara State civil servants, including the dismissed secretary to the state government, Mr. Joseph Adeniyi Aderibigba would be judicially probed. would be judicially probed.

A judge of the state's High Court, Mr. Justice James Adesiyun, based at Lokoja, in Kogi division of the state, was the chairman of the six-man judicial panel appointed by the state governor, Col. Ibrahim Taiwo.

Other members of the panel, announced in a government release issued were financial controller, Mr. Samuel Olabode

Olorunshola, a senior land officer, Mr. W. O. Odudu, a superintendent of police, Alhaji Adebayo Bello, a senior state counsel, Mr. J.A. Salami and an acting senior assistant secretary, Mrs. C.M.A. Lawani.

The affected officers were two dismissed permanent secretaries, Mr. T.W.B. Bako, formerly of Education, Alhaji Mamman Idu, of Trade and another permanent secretary suspended, Mr. R. Omokore who was in charge of Establishment and Training.

Others were the state's former chief architect, Mr. J.B. Aje, chief civil engineer, Mr. M.O. Olaniyan, the suspended general manager of the state-owned Kwara Hotel, Mr. A.O. Omoniwa, the dismissed managing director of the Kwara Food Production Company, Dr. Olusegun Rotimi.

Also included were the former agricultural superintendent of the company, Mr. D.A. Petu, the dismissed general manager of the government-owned Midland Supply Limited, Mr. B.A. Abiona, the retired state's chief pharmacist, Alhaji M.A. Moli-ki and the former deputy general manager of the Midland Supply Limited, now a resident in charge of Kabba division, Alhaji M. M. Abdul.

Also to be probed by the panel, according to the statement were eight companies namely: Kwara Manufacturing and Distribution (Nigeria) Limited, Associated Business Company Limited, Kwara Casino Limited, Timi Enterprises Limited, Roto-ko Hire Service, Boar Night Club, Afro Works Nigeria Limited and Roff Travel Agency Limited.

The governor would similarly refer any other company to the panel for investigation during the course of their work, the statement added.

December 22, 1975

Two expatriate reverend fathers, and one other expatriate were barred from entering Nigeria.

The two priests were Father Michael Doheny and Father Keven Doheny. The other expatriate was Mr. John Mur-

A Federal Government order in the gazette signed by the Minister for Internal Affairs, Mr. U. Deshpande, described the three men as persons whose admission into the country would not be in the nation's interest.

December 22, 1975

The Lagos office of Associated Press (AP), the world's oldest news agency, would close down for several reasons.

The boss of the agency, Mr. Jeffries, 30 was expected to leave by end of January, 1976 for his new office from where the closure was expected.

With their exit, Nigeria was expected to lose about six foreign news agencies. Included TASS, AFP, Reuters and the Nigerian news agency.

Associated Press, at 24, Ikoyi, manned by Mr. Jeffries and Bayo Rotibi, served West Africa.

They would be left with a few part-time writers.

More than 7,000 news agencies in 120 nations received the service of the 100-year-old news agency.

In August 1952, it started a radio teleprinter receiver in South America directly to New York headquarters, and the service was extended to Asia, Europe and Africa.

AP's yearly budget, about \$10 million (according to last available figures), was the highest in the news agency field.

Mr. Jeffries said that AP had been in the country about 14 years earlier and had not commented on any other news agency to the closure.

Some foreign news men, however, said that AP was finding it fairly difficult to maintain offices in certain areas.

gos had gone. It fell under the attack of bulldozer to give way to a better Lagos.

The pull-down order was given by the Lagos State Development and Property Corporation (LSDPC).

About 300 houses were pulled down and about 10,000 people were affected.

In 1973, part of the village were destroyed to give way to the Eko Bridge extension.

As early as 7 a.m LSDPC labourers, led by top officials, had taken positions around the village. After warning the villagers to remove their property, they started to demolish the houses.

A top official of the LSDPC said that the whole village was acquired by the government in 1963.

After the acquisition of the land, he said the villagers were warned not to put up permanent buildings in the village.

He said that a one-month quit notice which the corporation gave to villagers expired last Saturday, December 20.

The official advised the villagers who might have genuine claims on the land to submit documents to the corporation for compensation.

One of the leaders of the community, Alhaji Owolabi, whose two buildings were demolished, appealed to the government to find an alternative site for the people.

He said that, although his people had no axe to grind with the government, the timing of the demolition was awkward because "we shall have no abode to celebrate both the Christmas and the New Year."

December 22, 1975

The Federal Government established 14 institutes to undertake researches into various fields of agriculture.

They were, the Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria, Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria, Kainji Lake Research Institute, Lake Chad Research Institute and Leather Research Institute of Nigeria.

Others were, the National Animal Production Research Institute, National Cereals Research Institute, National Horticultural Research Institute, National Root Crops Research Institute and National Veterinary Research Institute.

The rest were, the Nigerian and Marine Research, the Institute for Oceanography Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research, Nigerian Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research and the Rubber Research Institute of Nigeria.

Cited as the Research Institutes (Establishments etc) Order 1975, the decree published in Lagos repealed the Nigerian Research Institutes Act of 1964, with effect from last November 1.

The new order, in addition to the establishment of the institutes, provides for their constitution, functions and relationship with the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria, and, in the case of the National Animal Production Research Institute, with Ahmadu Bello University,

December 22, 1975

Nigeria realised N2,081,934,486 within the first three months of 1975.

The figure is N812,897,371 more than that of 1974 which stood at N1,269,037,115 during the same period.

Within the same period, the government made a recurrent expenditure of N1,366,444,254 as against N744,854,543 in 1974, said a gazette published in Lagos.

Of the earnings made by the government, the Board of Customs and Excise topped the list with N243,161,940 as against N153,552,017 it realised the previous year.

The other earnings were as follows: direct taxes N1,276,466,597; mining N497,480,437; interest and repayments general N47,497,777 and miscellaneous N3,686,176.

The expenditure list showed that the Ministry of Defence came first with

December 22, 1975

The United Nations announced the appointment of Mr. Edward Omotoso, a Nigerian lawyer and journalist, as secretary of the newly-created World Food Council.

Mr. Omotoso joined the Secretariat of the United Nations in New York eight years earlier. He was educated at the London School of Economics and Political Science and the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University.

He was formerly a reporter, news editor and columnist of various Nigerian newspapers including the Nigerian Tribune and the Daily Sketch. He was the author of a popular weekly column, "Inside America", in the Lagos Sunday Times, Africa's largest weekly newspaper.

Prior to his appointment as secretary of the World Council, Mr. Omotoso was Social Information and the Central News Desk at UN headquarters.

Later he became an assistant secretary of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). He served as Secretary of various important United Nations bodies, including the Economic Committee of ECOSOC, the Population Commission, the Committee on Non-Government Organizations, the Committee on Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the Preparatory Committee for the World Food Conference.

The World Food Council was established by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the World Food Conference which was held in Rome in 1974.

Mr. Omotoso served as deputy secretary of the conference. The World Food Council is the world's highest political organisation dealing with food matters.

The council was established at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level to function as an organ of the United Nations and to serve as a co-ordinating mechanism to provide over-all integrated and continu-

ing attention for the selection and follow-up of food production, nutrition, food trade and food aid related matters by all the United Nations System.

Its headquarters are in Mr. Omotoso would be in January 1976.

December 22, 1975

Government established Central State would buy cars for official use, Lilo Koera directed.

The governor was secretary to the state's Ministry. Mr. Moses Udebiawa, five Citroen cars bought by him last June had become unusable.

"No more of those cars bought for government use," Lilo directed.

December 22, 1975

Another foreign contract to supply two tonnes of cement was awarded to the Ministry of Works, Naira to the Ministry of Works, close to the panel re-approval of cement, said in Lagos.

This brought to five the number of contracts for cement which had cancelled some cement to the ministry.

The source said the Vice President of the company based in Fadoh B. Rebeiz, flew on Monday, December 22 on decision of his company to cancel the contract.

The source also said that this gesture of the company must have been made in view of future business relations with the government.

December 22, 1975

The last of Iponri district

1,065,928 as against N99,697,794 during the same period in 1974.

November 22, 1975

A member of the Nigerian delegation to the meeting of Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was in the shoot-out at the conference in Vienna, Austria.

The Federal Commissioner for Petroleum and Energy, Dr. Mofia Tonjo Akobo, who was taken hostage, was released.

He was sent free along with delegates from Gabon, Ecuador, Indonesia and Venezuela.

They were freed as an Austrian jetliner, carrying them and the guerrillas, touched down in Algiers.

But those from Iraq, Libya, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Qatar — as well as the Saudi Arabian and Iranian ministers — were still held hostage.

Before the plane left Vienna, Austrian officials said a total of 33 hostages and six guerrillas were on board.

Following its arrival in Algiers, the jet's engines were kept running.

Among the hostages on board were the Arabian Oil Minister, Sheikh Ahmed al Yamani and Iranian Interior Minister, Shird Amouzegar.

November 22, 1975

The Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed, can now direct persons other than the Central Bank governor, to issue orders requiring a bank to prepare a record of transactions in the account of any person in that bank.

A decree just published in Lagos, vested the Head of State with the new power.

Cited as the Banking (Special Provisions) (Amendment) Decree, 1975 it widened the scope of those who could be called upon by the Head of the Federal Government to extract records of accounts of any individual from any bank.

Previously, under the Banking (Special Provisions) Decree of 1966, only the Governor of the Central Bank could be so directed by the Head of the Federal Government to instruct a bank examiner to issue such orders.

December 22, 1975

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) received a fresh boost with the visit, to Lagos, of one of its founding fathers — President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo.

President Eyadema's unannounced one-day shuttle visit was his first since the overthrow of General Yakubu Gowon.

The visit, which came after some lull in the relationship between Nigeria and Togo, following the ouster of General Gowon, went a long way in ensuring a new lease of life for ECOWAS.

President Eyadema, who flew into Lagos at 9 a.m. was accompanied by some of his ministers.

He was met at Ikeja Airport by the External Affairs Commissioner, Col. Joseph Garba.

The President and his ministers were later driven to the Dodan Barracks where he held talks with the Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed.

While the two Heads of State were meeting, it was understood that Togolese ministers were also holding talks with their Nigerian counterparts.

December 23, 1975

The report of the panel on creation of states was submitted to the Head of State, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed.

The 6-man panel headed by a Supreme Court Judge, Mr. Justice Ayo Irikefe, was appointed by the Federal Military Government in August, 1974 to examine the question of the creation of more states in the federation.

Should the committee find the creation of more states necessary and desirable, it

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as to advise on the delimitation of such states and advise on the economic viability of the proposed states. It was the duty of the panel to advise on the location of the administrative capitals of the proposed states and to examine and advise on all other factors that might appear to the committee to be relevant.

The Federal Military Government had given the panel not later than December 11, 1975 to submit its report.

Receiving the report at Dodan Barracks Brigadier Murtala pointed out that the panel was set up "so as to bring the administration of the country near the people and to ensure economic viability of all the states created."

Commending both the chairman and members of the panel for accepting the call to national duty, the head of state said he hoped they would continue to make their services available to the nation, in future.

He said the government would give adequate thought to the recommendations by the panel before making its views known.

Replying, Mr. Justice Irikefe said the entire members of the panel were happy to have been privileged to "participate in the experiment leading to a historic milestone in the political evolution of the country."

He also said that they were delighted to have been involved, in a way, in the healthy revolution by the present administration.

December 23, 1975

The Federal Military Government would promulgate a decree providing a penalty of two years imprisonment without option of a fine for the master of a ship whose vessel enters any Nigerian port without sufficient notice.

Under the decree entitled "Ports (Emergency Provisions) Decree No. 40 of 1975", the owner or agent of the owner of

every ship intending to enter any Nigerian port has to supply certain information concerning the ship to Nigerian Ports Authority at least two months before its departure to Nigerian ports.

The authority might after receipt of this information issue an entry notice to the ship concerned.

According to an official statement issued in Lagos the owner of a ship which contravened the provisions of the decree would also be liable on conviction to a fine of 10,000 Naira for each day the ship stayed in Nigerian territorial waters without licence or serve two years imprisonment.

The statement explained that the provisions of the decree were designed mainly to control the inflow of cement ships into Nigerian ports so as to alleviate the current paralysing congestion at the ports.

It added that the decree would be reviewed as soon as the situation in the ports improved.

December 23, 1975

Eight administrative boards of inquiry were instituted by the Military Governor of East Central State, Lt.-Col. John Atom Kpera, to investigate the operations of seven government establishments and plot allocations.

The establishments were: Ministry of Works, Ministry of Economic Development and Ministry of Health (Oji River works unit) while the companies and agencies were: The Housing Development Agency (HDA), Nigerian Construction and Furniture Company (NCFC), the State Water Board and the State Schools Management Board formerly known as the State Schools Board.

Heads of the various boards of inquiry were: Mr. F. Uyanna, chief magistrate, for the State Schools Management Board; Mr. Justice Obi Okoye for the HDA; Mr. Justice D.C. Umezina for NCFC; Mr.

Jide Adibua, permanent secretary in Ministry of Education, for the State Water Board.

Others were: Mr. Justice E.A. Araka for the Ministry of Works; Mr. C.A. Chukwunyelu for the Ministry of Economic Development; Mr. A.N. Nwachukwu, for the Ministry of Health while Dr. S.N.C. Obi, Commissioner for Law Revision in the Ministry of Justice, Enugu would head the panel on plot allocation.

In a 13-page document announcing the appointment of the boards, the governor set out wide and varied terms of reference embracing the general operations of the various establishments affected.

Some of the highlights of the terms of reference include the cause of student unrest and to see if they were traceable to any officer, money allocation for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools, award of contracts ranging from 5,000 Naira upwards in some of the establishments.

The terms of reference said in the case of the Ministry of Health (Oji River works unit) that contract below 20,000 Naira were said to have been awarded by one person without regards for tender regulations while contract agreement did not include variation and penalty clauses.

December 23, 1975

Government of Benue Plateau State appointed a new Board of Directors for BEPCO Limited with Mr. V.G. Sanda, Permanent Secretary in the Benue Plateau State Ministry of Finance as chairman.

Other members of the board were Mr. Bature Agah, Chairman of Housing Corporation; Mr. I. Nuhu Aboki, Acting Deputy Accountant-General; Mr. Jahotu J. Jiwul, a businessman in Pankshin and Mr. D.D. Balang, also a businessman in Bukuru, near Jos.

A government release in Jos stated that their appointments had been approved by the state's Military Governor, Col. Abdul-

lahi Mohammed following the death of the company by the state.

December 24, 1975

The Western State Government ordered an inquiry into the assets of an officer to the state's Industrial and Credit Corporation (IWCC) C.O. Kupoluyi.

The inquiry would also cover persons alleged to be connected with the deal in the sale of the assets of the Shipping and Agencies Company, a subsidiary of the defunct G.L. Gaiye.

A government statement in Lagos said that the tribunal would be headed by Justice C.A. Piper of the Lagos Court.

Other members were: Mr. J. Kanbi, a principal quantity surveyor in the Ministry of Works and Transport; a land officer in the Ministry of Housing, Mr. A. Adediran.

An assistant secretary with the Ministry of Lands, Mr. M.O. Koyejo, was to be a member of the tribunal.

The tribunal was directed to submit a report to the governor not later than the day, February 6, 1976.

Members of the public with information on Mr. Kupoluyi were requested to direct their information to the assistant secretary, Piper Assets Investigation Unit, Governor's Office, Agodi, Lagos.

Mr. Kupoluyi was on leave prior to retirement.

December 24, 1975

The borders between Togo and Nigeria were reopened following the intervention of the Head of State, Brigadier General Muhammadu Buhari.

The two borders were closed in November when the President Mathieu Kérékou said he had uncovered a plot to overthrow his regime.

In a statement, the Federal Government said:

"Following the recent visit of Generalassingbe Eyadema, President of Togo to Lagos, the Head of State, Brigadier Irtala Muhammed, intervened in the border dispute between Togo and the People's Republic of Benin and President Eyadema promised to declare open his borders with the Republic of Benin with effect from December 24, 1975.

The head of state thereafter despatched a high-level government delegation tootonou to intervene with President Kerekou of Benin, who also agreed to open his borders with Togo to all traffic.

"The borders between Togo and Benin had now been opened from today and all traffic between Nigeria and Togo could move freely."

December 25, 1975

The Commissioner for Petroleum and Energy, Dr. Mofia Tonjo Akobo, who was held hostage by terrorists in Austria, returned home.

He flew into Lagos in the same plane with the Commissioner for Internal Affairs Mr. Umaru Shinkafi, who had been on a tour.

Dr. Akobo, was one of the Ministers held hostage by the terrorists who stormed the OPEC headquarters in Austria capital of Vienna.

December 25, 1975

The retired president of the Federal Revenue Court, Mr. Justice Sigismund Lanre Lambo, went back to the classroom. He was enrolled at the Emmanuel College, Cambridge University, to do research work.

The course, which is to last three years, will lead to the award of M.A. and Ph.D. degrees.

December 25, 1975

A 46-point affidavit was sworn to at the Lagos High Court against the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry and

Chief Adeyemi Lawson, who was elected chairman in a disputed election held on December 10, 1975.

The affidavit was in support of a motion for an order of the court to restrain Chief Lawson from performing the duties of the Chamber, pending the determination of an action in a Lagos court.

The affidavit was sworn to on behalf of the plaintiffs by the personnel manager "Toyin Rising Bakery", Mr. Timothy Abidoye Oyefara Odeniyi.

The plaintiffs were: Thomas Abiodun Akinshilo, Jacob Olugboyega Akinshilo, Christiana Olusegun Fayemimo (Mrs) and Elizabeth Oladele Akinshilo (Mrs.), all trading under the name of "Toyin Rising Bakery."

Among the points raised in the affidavit were that Chief Lawson was not an active member of the Chamber and he never contributed ordinary or expert knowledge to it.

That Mr. Guobadia was a very active member of the Chamber and he had acted as chairman of numerous sub-committees.

* That the post of president was until 1970 filled by the deputy president, but that the former president Chief Fajemirokun caused the bye-law to be amended thereby preventing the deputy president, Mr. Guobadia from succeeding him in 1973.

* That prior to the Chamber's election on December 10, a number of unfair campaigns were organised particularly against Mr. Guobadia.

* That in his 40-page presidential address which was not subject to debate, Chief Fajemirokun commended Chief Lawson as his successor in these words.

* That Chief Lawson did not give any official advice to the president which is known to the members of the chamber and that the new members or delegates were not given the opportunity to know the valuable services rendered by Mr. Guobadia as an active member of the

Chamber for about fourteen years and as chairman of various committees.

* That Otunba Ade Tuyo, a past president, honorary life president and member of the Chamber for many years and Mr. A.O. Folarin, a council member and the returning officer during the election have resigned from the Chamber because of tribalistic attitude of some of the council members.

Already, a notice of hearing which was scheduled to commence on the 12th of January 1976, was served on the defendants by the solicitor for the plaintiffs, Chief T.O.S. Benson.

December 25, 1975

Thirteen people, three of them soldiers, were killed in clashes between soldiers and civilians early on Christmas Day in Ugep, South-Eastern State.

The midnight disturbances left 100 seriously wounded and 7,000 homeless as 600 houses were burnt.

At least 30,000 others fled the town, 10,000 of them heading for Obubra, Akamkpa and Calabar. Some families with children fled to villages while some others were reported missing.

December 27, 1975

Mr. Abel Zinsou, the Beninois diplomat in Nigeria who escaped death at the hands of his country's security men went to Paris, France.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Zinsou showed up in Lagos — the first time since he made the dramatic escape a month earlier.

He was immediately flown to Paris where he would join the private business of a relation.

Mr. Zinsou, younger brother of the deposed President of the Republic of Benin, Dr. Emile Derlin Zinsou, was attacked by five security men at his residence at 32, Adisa Bashua Street, Surulere.

The security men were reported sent

by Lt.-Col. Mathieu Kerekou to the diplomat back to Benin.

He dramatically escaped in a car on the way home after pretending to have been hurt in a pre-planned accident involving his car.

The diplomat's attack prompted a series of talks in diplomatic circles on whether or not the Beninois Government had the right to arrest anyone without the prior permission of the Federal Government.

December 27, 1975

In the spirit of restructuring along industrial pattern, three unions in the airline industry — the Aero Contractors' Union, Pan African Airways' Union, and the Bristow Helicopters' Union amalgamated under a new name — the Aero Contractors' and Allied Workers' Union with Mr. Okon as the general secretary.

December 27, 1975

A N3,000 scholarship trust was established in memory of Mr. Christodulos Mbadiwe, the late son of Mr. Mbadiwe, former Federal Minister of Insurance tycoon.

Master Mbadiwe, a former student of the Igbobi College, Yaba, Lagos, died in a tragic motor accident at Ikoyi, Lagos, on July 25, 1975.

The Christodulos Udokaogu Memorial Scholarship Trust Fund, sponsored by the Kingsley Udokaogu Foundation, a registered philanthropic institution, was recently inaugurated with a memorial service organised by the students of Igbobi College, Lagos, at the Reverend J.A. Angu Memorial Chapel.

Introducing the scholarship trust, Mr. P.C. Mbadiwe, an uncle of the late Master Mbadiwe, said that Dr. and Mrs. Mbadiwe were deeply moved by the kindness of the students and staff of Igbobi College "to pay their last respects to the

memory."

The aim of establishing the fund, he explained, was to enable the recipient "to merge to serve, not only himself and his family but the cause of others and bring happiness to many other homes."

Already a 14-year-old student, Master Iatokunbo Oluwale Ilesanmi was chosen the first recipient of the scholarship fund.

Announcing his selection, the principal of the College, Mr. J.O. Olatunbosun praised the humility, industry and exemplary life of the late Master Udokaogu Abadiwa and drew points of similarity between him and Master Ilesanmi.

December 27, 1975

Traffic congestion along the Western Avenue, Lagos was considerably eased with the opening of the newly constructed N3.5 million fly-over at the junction of Western Avenue and Ojuelegba Road.

There was, however, no formal ceremony to mark the occasion.

The chief resident engineer, Mr. Bayo Oladekan merely gave instruction that road blocks be removed and motorists be allowed to use the road.

The fly-over which was constructed at a cost of a little more than N3.5 million has a dual carriage way.

It took 15 months to complete.

According to the resident engineer, work on another fly-over to link Idiroso and Ikorodu road would start soon.

December 27, 1975

The Federal Government set up a judicial tribunal to inquire into the army disturbances at Ugep, South-Eastern State.

The tribunal would ascertain what led to the violent clashes and make recommendations bearing in mind the urgent need to prevent similar incidents in future.

The tribunal would sit in camera and report by the end of January 1976.

The chairman of the tribunal was Mr.

Justice S.O. Okuribido of the Federal Revenue Court.

Other members of the tribunal were: an army officer, Col. Isa Bukar, and a deputy commissioner of police, Mr. E. Ugowe.

The Federal Government also donated N1 million to the South-Eastern State government as compensation for those affected in the clash.

The government expressed concern over the disturbances on Christmas eve leading to the wanton destruction.

December 27, 1975

The head of the department of computer sciences at the University of Lagos, Professor John Olasupo Fagbemi and his 14-year-old son, Obayemi, died when their car and a trailer collided head-on on the Ibadan-Lagos road.

Madam Abigail Omowunmi Olowokere, the third person in the car, also died in the week-end accident.

Dr. Fagbemi was trapped between the steering wheel and the front seat of the car. The two others died from multiple injuries.

Dr. Fagbemi, 45, was the president of the Nigerian Association of University Teachers.

December 28, 1975

The permanent secretary, Federal Ministry of Transport, Alhaji Yusuf Amuda Gobir, aged 41 was killed in a road crash near Madrid Spain. The late permanent secretary was holidaying abroad when he decided to travel down to Madrid for an undisclosed official duty.

Born in Ilorin on October 2, 1934, the late permanent secretary had his education at Government Secondary School, Ilorin, and later at the Oxford University where he did an administrative service course between 1960 and 1961.

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Alhaji Gobir, who held a Bachelor of Arts degree, joined the old Northern Nigeria Public Service in 1950. After rising to the post of permanent secretary in the Kwara State Governor's Office, he was on April 1, 1969, transferred to the Federal Civil Service.

Once, he was the permanent secretary, Federal Ministry of Establishments.

Alhaji Gobir's body was flown into Jos Airport from Madrid, Spain enroute London and was taken by road to Ibadan and from there to Ilorin, Kwara State where he was buried according to muslim rites on Friday, January 2, 1976.

December 28, 1975

The Kwara State Government took over, with immediate effect, the rehabilitation of the family and educational expenses of the children of the late Alhaji Yusuf Gobir who died in a road accident in Spain.

The relief was contained in a message of condolence to the Emir and people of Ilorin by the state governor, Col. Ibrahim Taiwo.

December 29, 1975

Six new ambassadors were appointed by the Federal Government.

A statement in Lagos named them as Mr. A.B. Ayodele, ambassador to Ethiopia, who was before his new appointment, Nigeria's High Commissioner to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland; Mr. G. Dove-Edwin, ambassador to Sweden in succession to Mr. M.J. Etuk; and Mr. A.M. Bello, Nigeria's High Commissioner to Canada in succession to Mr. P.A. Afolabi.

Others were Mr. L.S.M. Osobase, ambassador to Romania; Mr. Y.W. Sada, ambassador to Poland and Mr. A.G. Gobir, Nigeria's High Commissioner to India in succession to Mr. Soji Williams.

* Another government statement in Lagos said Nigeria and the Government of Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, had agreed

to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

The statement said the agreement, which became effective Monday, December 29, was designed to strengthen the relations and develop further co-operation between the two countries.

December 29, 1975

The Federal Military Government awarded two contracts totalling N13,404,504 for the construction of Benin Airport and the Joint Airport building and military service at Jos Airport.

The Benin airport established at N6,864,791.98 contract was awarded to Messrs DUMEL Nigeria Limited with 20 months set as completion deadline, while the Jos contract worth N6,539,713.69 was awarded to JAL Federal Limited and it was expected to be completed within 64 weeks.

An official statement said in Lagos that the Benin airport project would provide facilities to meet the operation of D737 Aircraft Style by providing adequate way, taxi-way and parking area.

December 30, 1975

An indigenous shipping company, Nigerian Green Lines, now acquired its third vessel, m/v "Yinka Folawiyo" reputed to be second largest vessel under the Nigerian flag.

The 15,000-ton with 722,000 c.c. was expected in Lagos on December 30 with its cargo from Antwerp.

The vessel would operate between West Africa and Europe on a monthly schedule to supplement the company's services with three fully-owned and seven chartered ships.

December 30, 1975

A ship sailed into Lagos bringing hopes of a congestion-free port in the near future.

The ship, M/V "Borag", carried the first consignment of equipment worth N18.6 million to decongest the trouble port.

Port congestion is the country's No. 1 enemy.

The American ship was the largest of its kind to berth in Lagos.

The first consignment, now being off-loaded, was said to be worth N2 million.

The contract to carry out the decongestion of the port — including the purchase of the equipment worth N26.2 million — was given to the Aeromantine International in America.

Agreement to give the contract to the United States of America company was made by the task force set up by the Federal Government under the chairmanship of Col. Aliyu Mohammed.

It came after two months of hard negotiation in Lagos and the United States of America.

December 30, 1975

Nigeria and the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

A government statement in Lagos said the agreement took effect from Tuesday, December 30.

It was designed to strengthen the relations and develop further co-operation between the two countries, the statement added.

December 30, 1975

The report of the University of Ife visitation panel was received by the office of the vice-chancellor of the institution.

The panel was appointed in January 1974 by the former Visitor to the institution, Brigadier Oluwole Rotimi and headed by Chief Rotimi Williams.

The university's registrar, Mr. T.A. Akinyele, said in a statement at Ife-Ife, that the vice-chancellor, Professor Tunji Aboyade, had received a copy of the

report.

The statement added necessary action would be taken by the provisional council of the university after careful consideration of the recommendations made by the panel.

The Association of Muslim Teachers (AMUT) had earlier urged the Head of State, Brigadier Muhammadu Buhari, to ensure that the report was made available for public consumption.

December 31, 1975

After winning N81,000 contract to furnish a kitchen for the State House, the firm, Northern Kitchen Equipment of Sheffield United Kingdom, did not honour the agreement.

The firm, Northern Kitchen Equipment of Sheffield United Kingdom, did not honour the agreement, Col. Taiwo, Kwara State governor, said in Ilorin.

The scandal was unfolded after a probe of the Barmigboye affair, he said.

However, the money was paid from a Lagos businessman, Prince Sijuade, owner of the Euro-Africa Limited.

The firm was an agent for the Kwara State Government in the construction of the Kwara Hotel.

The investigators, said Col. Taiwo, found that Prince Sijuade had asked the government to pay the kitchen equipment 167.25.

The money represented 33 per cent of the total contract cost.

"Soon after the payment was made to Prince Sijuade, Col. Taiwo, "the company went into liquidation without supplying the kitchen equipment."

The Kwara State Government, said Col. Taiwo, invited Prince Sijuade to Ilorin to solve the problem.

Col. Taiwo said the Prince was asked to persuade Kitchen Equipment to honour the agreement without compensation, or to withdraw its services.

On the recent purge, Col. Taiwo told reporters there was no need in the future for a review panel.

"It was efficiently carried out, and it served its purpose at least by infusing discipline in the service", he added.

December 31, 1975

Mr. Michael Ibitoye Owoeye, General Manager of the Western State Agricultural Investment Corporation was dismissed from service with immediate effect on the order of the state governor, Col. David Obiwon. An official statement explained that Mr. Owoeye's dismissal was necessitated by the report of the Craig's assets tribunal which found him guilty of gross abuse of office, disloyalty, disobedience, dereliction of duty and divided interest. He was found to have unjustly enriched himself to the tune of N25,887.76.

December 31, 1975

The appointment of Prince Robert Adekunle Adedokun as the 43rd Osemawe of Ondo was approved by the Western State Executive Council.

Prince Adekunle Adedokun, 57-year-old timber merchant was nominated by the Jisomosun ruling House in Ondo.

December 31, 1975

The body of Mr. Daniel Chukwudum Nwagwu, 30, former geography lecturer of the University of Ibadan was found in his white Peugeot 504 car No WAE 2642 floating on River Igbogor on the Benin-Ore road, six months after he was reported missing.

The lecturer who hailed from Aniocha Division, Midwestern State was reported missing when he did not return from a visit to his State on July 29, 1975.

January 1, 1976.

Four men who had served in Nigeria

were among the 744 men and women honoured by Queen Elizabeth II of Britain in a New Year honours list. They are Mr. I.M.L. Kowal (OBE) for services to agricultural development in Nigeria; Mr. H.H. Stewart (OBE) lately first Secretary British High Commission Lagos; Mr. G.E. Bryant (MBE) lately head of registry, British High Commission Lagos and Mr. Derek Overington chief superintendent, Nigeria Police Force.

January 2, 1976

The body of Alhaji Yusuf Amuda Gobir, late Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Transport who died in a motor accident on while holidaying in Madrid, Spain, was flown back to Nigeria in a Nigeria Airways Boeing 707. From Ikeja Airport, the body was flown in a Nigerian Air Force helicopter to Ibadan and from there was later taken by road to Ilorin, Kwara State where he was buried in his family's compound according to Moslem rites.

January 2, 1976

The head of state, Brigadier Murtala Muhammed received the Daramola report of the panel which looked into abandoned properties in the three eastern states. Col. S.F. Daramola of the Army was the chairman of the panel.

January 2, 1976

The External Affairs Commissioner, Col. Joseph Garba delivered a special message from the Head of State to the current Chairman of OAU, President Idi Amin of Uganda at his Command Post headquarters in Kampala. Col. Garba also briefed Field Marshall Amin on Nigeria's recognition of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) as the legitimate government of the former Portuguese colony and on a recent tour by a


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ian delegation to persuade other countries to follow suit.

January 2, 1976

The Nigeria Airways services were at a standstill for several hours as 200 traffic controllers embarked on industrial action, claiming of wrong grading in the Akin-Williams salary review exercise.

Passengers who arrived from London to remove their luggage from the aircraft themselves and carry them right from the tarmac to the arrival hall. Hundreds of passengers were stranded as there was no body to attend to them. The workers resumed duty after the management decided to release all outstanding promotions for various categories of its workers.

January 3, 1976

Ten secondary school headmasters in Lagos State were removed from office and assigned as special educators in teacher training colleges and higher school certificate classes. A statement by the chairman of the Lagos State School Service Board, Professor Ayodele Awojobi said the performances of their schools in the last African School Certificate Examinations had been consistently poor for the last 10 years. The statement added that most of the headmasters unduly yielded to pressures from proprietors to inject senior candidates into different classes in the schools.

Nine of the headmasters, it was further disclosed, were removed because of poor qualifications, divided loyalty, fake declaration of their academic qualifications and gross indiscipline.

January 3, 1976

The Public Complaints Commission opened an office in Enugu, capital of East Central State, with Mr. Onu Ekuma Nkama as commissioner for public complaints in the State.

Disclosing this in Enugu, the Chief Commissioner of the Public Complaints Commission, Alhaji Maitama Sule said Mr. Nkama would receive complaints, investigate, take decisions and finally send his reports straight to the Federal Government, even without reference to him.

The commission now has offices in Kaduna, Kano, Lagos, Benin and Enugu and other offices would be established in Ilorin, Maiduguri and Jos. He said complaints from the West, Rivers and South Eastern States would be sent to him in Lagos as offices would not be established in the three states.

January 3, 1976

Nigeria and The People's Republic of Bangladesh established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with effect from this date, it was officially announced by the Ministry of External Affairs in Lagos.

January 3, 1975

The visiting German first division club-side, Chronicle TSV of Munchen beat the IICC Shooting Stars of Ibadan 1-0 in a friendly international soccer match played at the Liberty Stadium, Ibadan.

January 3, 1976

A five-man delegation from Cuba led by Mr. Osmany Cienfuegos Govriariam brought a special message from Cuban Premier Fidel Castro to the Head of State in Lagos. Brigadier Muhammed told the delegation that Nigeria backs Cuba's efforts to aid Africa despite accusations from some quarters.

January 5, 1976

Mr. F.J. Ellah was appointed new secretary to the Rivers State Government and head of service.

January 5, 1976

The Ibadan University Student's Union urged the Federal Government to set up immediately a volunteer service force to assist the MPLA in Angola. The Union's president, Mr. Banji Adegboro praised the Federal Government for giving N13.5 million to the MPLA.

Also, a new organisation — the Patriotic Front for Africa (PAFRIKA) — called on all African states to set up a volunteer corp for the liberation of Angola from the clutches of imperialism. Its secretary-general, Mr. Kanmi Ishola-Osobu said in Lagos that the situation in Angola was posing threat to the total independence of Africa.

January 5, 1976

The Federal Military Government set up a Panel to look into rents throughout the country with a view to harmonising them with the existing housing situation and the goals of the Third Plan.

The Rent Panel headed by Dr. Michael Omolayole of Lever Brothers would submit its report to the Head of State not later than March 31, 1976.

Other members of the panel are Mr. Funso Akingbade, Mr. A.O. Obasa, Mr. Armstrong Ogbonna, Malam Hassan Muazu, Malam Shehu Wunti, Mr. S.U. Akagha, Mrs. Yetunde Omisade, Major Rabiul Abdulkadir (NAF) and Mr. Patrick Mbanefo.

January 5, 1976

Three new ambassadors to Nigeria presented their letters of credence to the Head of State Brigadier Murtala Muhammed at Dodan Barracks, Lagos. They were Dr. Heinz Droege from West Germany, Mr. Baiaryn Zargalsaikhal from The People's Republic of Mongolia and Mr. Eustache Prudencio from the Republic of Benin.

January 6, 1976

President Idi Amin of Uganda was

here for top-level talks with the Head of State, Brigadier Muhammed. President Amin drew cheers from the thousands of people who gathered at Ikeja Airport. After the formal welcome, the boss surprised everybody by accepting off the red-carpet treatment and the reception of a mounted guard of honour. A gun salute prepared for the President was straight into the aircraft.

President Amin was on his way to Uganda after an official visit to Liberia.

January 6, 1976

The Federal Government expressed its disapproval of the United States of America's double-faced role in the Angolan crisis. Nigeria frowned on the U.S. move to dissuade African leaders from rejecting Soviet and Cuban military aid to Angola as a condition for the withdrawal of Africa to withdraw its troops from the war-torn territory. It stated that the U.S. Government rejects complete independence and a serious attempt by the Ford administration to insult the intelligence of Africans and scorn the dignity of the African people.

January 7, 1976

The Angolan Foreign Minister, Nito Alves, stopped briefly at Lagos on his way to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He was the head of a seven-man delegation to the emergency ministerial summit in Addis Ababa on the Angolan crisis.

Our External Affairs Minister, Mr. Shugart, also left for Addis Ababa.

January 7, 1976

A new decree abolishing the position of chairman and deputy chairman of the Department of Customs and Excise was promulgated. The new decree appointing a director of Customs and Excise was promulgated. The new organisational changes would take effect from August 28, 1975.

January 8, 1976

Students of the University of Lagos urged the Federal Government to send Nigerian troops to Angola, arguing that Biafrans and indeed Africans could no longer afford to sit on the fence since the war needed now was to nip the conflict before American intervention in the region. Before America regrouped and found itself in Angola.

Students from Kaduna, 500 students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria demonstrated against the United States' role in the Angolan crisis.

January 8, 1976

Professor Babatunde Kwaku Adadevoh of the Department of Chemical Pathology, University of Ibadan, took up his new appointment as the Director of Medical Research and Secretary to the Medical Research Council of Nigeria.

January 8, 1976

Nigeria's external reserve maintained a buoyant outlook with a figure of N365.5 million. This was N745.7 million higher than that of the previous years. These facts were given in the Central Bank report for December, 1975 published in Lagos on January 5, 1976. However, there was a decline in the prices of the country's major agricultural export commodities during the second quarter of 1975.

January 9, 1976

An administrative inquiry was ordered into the affairs of the former East-Central Broadcasting Service (ECBS) from January 1, 1970 to the end of 1975. The probe was ordered by the State governor, Lt.-Col. Oluwole Kpera.

January 9, 1976

A four-man judicial commission of inquiry was appointed by the Federal

Government into the activities of the major trade unions in the country — the United Labour Congress of Nigeria (ULCN), the Nigerian Trade Union Congress (NTUC), the Nigeria Workers Council (NWC) and the Labour Unity Front (LUF) since their inception.

The commission was headed by a Lagos High Court judge, Mr. Justice Duro Adebisi. Other members were Mr. Charles Okechukwu Spiropoulos, Dr. A.A. Adeogun and Alhaji Mohammed Dan Madami.

January 9, 1976

The certificate of registration of Trust Assurance Company Ltd. of 46, Decemore Street, Lagos, was cancelled by the Federal Commissioner for Trade, Major-General Shuwa. The Trust Assurance Company Limited was registered in October, 1969.

January 10, 1976

Police banned angry demonstrating students of Ife University from the convocation ceremony of the institution at the Sports Centre, Ife. The placard — carrying students were protesting against the United States role in the Angola crisis.

January 10, 1976

The Federal Government announced that eleven Nigerians were murdered by Equatorial Guinea's troops at our Embassy in Santa Isabel. The dead Nigerians were camped at the Embassy awaiting evacuation to Nigeria when they were attacked. Six died on the first day of attack and the toll later rose to 11. Among the dead on the first day were two women, a boy and a girl.

January 10, 1976

The University of Ife completed plans to establish a nuclear research laboratory at the institution. Announcing this in his maiden address at the yearly convocation of the university, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Ojetunji Aboyo, said the

research laboratory would be the first in the country.

January 11, 1976

The Head of State urged the Organisation of African United to endorse the MPLA as the only government of Angola. In a powerful speech to the heads of state and government meeting at Addis Ababa, General Muhammed also urged them to invite the MPLA president, Dr. Agostinho Neto, to take "his place of honour among us in this assembly."

January 11, 1976

Alhaji Bamanga M. Tukur was appointed General Manager of the Nigerian Ports Authority. He succeeded Mr. C.O. Ibie who had been temporary chief executive of the Authority since October 1975. Alhaji Tukur joined the Nigerian Ports Authority in 1960 as a management cadet and received overseas training in ports administration and management generally, resulting in the award of diploma in public administration and becoming graduate member of the Institute of Transport.

January 11, 1976

A panel headed by Dr. Aliyu Abubakar of the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal was assigned to carry out the exercise of reforming all area courts in the country.

Other members of the Area Courts Reform Committee were Alhaji Haliru Binji, Grand Khadi — North Western State; Mr. Justice Saidu Kawu — Chief Justice of Kwara State; Mr. Justice Bashir Wali — Attorney-General, Kano State; Mr. J. Orshi — Attorney-General, Benue Plateau State; Dr. S. Kumo — Acting Directors, Institute of Administration, Ahmadu Bello University; Dr. S.M. Nwabara — Director, Institute of African Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, and Malam Haruna Dan Daura, Upper Area Court Judge, Jos.

January 11, 1976

The MV Nnamdi Azikiwe left the Calabar port with 1,500 labourers from Equatorial Guinea. The vessel was to evacuate 10,000 Guinea soldiers to leave the Nigerian Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea, Brigadier Bassey, was entering that country's port to meet the evacuees. Officials, too, were gathered near the vessel.

January 12, 1976

A total of 51,304 babies were born in the Lagos State in 1975. This did not represent the total number of babies born in the state during the year, as several parents had still not reported their babies, according to a report from Lagos.

At the Lagos Island Maternity Hospital, 15,846 deliveries were recorded in 1975. Of this number, 8,787 were males and 7,059 were female.

January 12, 1976

A multi-purpose research centre was established at the University of Lagos to undertake intensive studies on the needs of the country. The centre was established in the Department of Chemical Engineering of the university. This was announced by the Chief Engineer of the institution, Mr. H.I. Aigoro, during his tour of the various arms of the institution on January 12.

January 12, 1976

The Olubadan of Ibadan, Oyetunde II, died at his Eleko residence on Sunday, January 11 after a long illness. He was aged 84. The late Olubadan was installed Olubadan on January 12, 1972 after the death of Oba S. Oyetunde, in December, 1971. Oba Oyetunde was survived by 30 children and 100 grandchildren. The late Oba Oyetunde

from Otun Olubandan, was the natural ruler to reign in Ibadan.

January 12, 1976

The University of Lagos Correspondence and Open Studies Courses Programme, the first of its kind in the country, was formally launched in Lagos. The Chancellor, Professor Jacob Ade Ajayi, announced the launching of the programme at a Press conference, also disclosed that of the 418 students already admitted, 140 were for courses in business administration/accountancy, and 278 would do science education.

January 12, 1976

In the Rivers State, the governor, Lt.-General Zamani Lekwot, announced the setting up of commissions of inquiry to investigate the organisation, management and operations of a number of boards and corporations in the State, from the date of their inception. The statutory bodies in the Rivers State Utility Library Board, Broadcasting Corporation, Council for Arts and Culture and the College of Science and Technology, Port Harcourt. Others were the College of Education, Port Harcourt; Housing Corporation, Agricultural Production and Associates Companies as well as Marketing Corporation and the Newspaper Corporation.

Also included were the Sports Council, Hotels and Tourist Corporation and the Transport Corporation.

The Commission, headed by a High Court Judge, Mr. Justice Ambrose Allagoo, was expected to submit its report on or before February 16, 1976. Other members of the Commission were Major S.L. Aji of the Nigerian Army; Chief B.A. Bristol, a retired permanent secretary, a medical practitioner, Chief M.T.C. Bralor; Chief E. Erikosima, a retired educationist; Mr. V. Okocha, a retired senior police officer; Mr. C.S. Nwibia, a senior inspector in the Pan African Bank; Mr. C.U. Obowu, a

pharmacist and Mr. A. Rone Orugboh. Mr. R.S. Orubo of the State's Ministry of Finance, was Secretary to the Commission.

January 12, 1976

The governor of the East-Central State, Lt.-Col. Kpera, set up panels of inquiry into the Golden Guinea Breweries Ltd., Umuahia, the States Central Trading Agency, and the former Data Processing Centre. The administrative probe into the defunct Data Processing Centre was headed by a High Court judge, Mr. Justice Abai Ikwecheghe.

Other members were Mr. T. Waritini, a divisional police officer at Umuahia, Mr. N. Okoromadu, Mr. C.I. Chukwukere, an accountant while the secretary to the panel was Mr. C.S.C. Asumugba, a senior assistant secretary.

Mr. P.O. Nwakoby, an Enugu-based legal practitioner headed the panel looking into the affairs of the Central Trading Agency.

Other members were Dr. Ufere, T. Tority, a principal planning officer and Mr. S.A. Ogbuabo, an assistant secretary who was Secretary to the panel.

January 13, 1976

Two villages in the East-Central State were being seriously threatened by erosion. The situation in the villages — Ekwegbe and Ukehe in Nuskka Division — was so grave that the villagers could be forced out of their homes. More than 2,500 hectares of land were devastated and property worth N5 million, damaged by the erosion.

January 14, 1976

The Federal Government instituted an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding a crash involving a four-seater Nigerian Civil Aviation trainer aircraft. The aircraft, with four passengers on board, crashed in Zaria on January 13, during a night-



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exercise. All passengers escaped. The Vice-Principal of the Nigerian Aviation Training Centre, Mr. Joeakoduwa announced the crash.

January 16, 1976

The Chief registrar of the Lagos High Court, Mr. John Ojomo was sent on compulsory leave with immediate effect. A deputy chief magistrate, Mr. A.O. Okuri was appointed to act for him.

January 16, 1976

The Federal Government appointed Gabriel Akin-Deko, first Nigerian Minister of Land and Agricultural Organisation (1960-66), as the Pro-Chancellor of the University of Benin. The former Pro-Chancellor of the University, Mr. C.E. Abebe, was appointed the Pro-Chancellor, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. The announcement was made from the Cabinet office.

January 17, 1976

Major-General Theophilus Yakubu Dansie stated in defence of recent army promotions that Nigerian Army officers were "rank-shy" in the past, but the time had come for them to assume the ranks commensurate with their responsibility. Defending the army promotions in which 14 senior officers including the Chief of State, General Murtala Muhammed, were made generals, the army chief said the number of army officers were "below establishment." He pointed out that the army was acutely undermanned for there were six officers to a platoon instead of 35 to 40 officers which was the normal number attached to a platoon.

January 17, 1976

Armed bandits struck to end a gay party at Idi-Araba, Lagos. The bandits attacked the party at 2 a.m on January 16, with axes and daggers and drove away

celebrants from the hall.

The party, "Africa Village Night", was organised by the Hamstring Club of the College of Medicine and School of Nursing, Lagos University. Musical instruments owned by the entertaining artists, Sunny Ade, were badly damaged during the attack.

January 17, 1976

The Head of State, Gen. Murtala Muhammed, personally donated N1,220 to the Ricks Institute in Virginia, Liberia. The donation was to support the good work of the Institute.

The Nigerian Ambassador to Liberia, Mr. C.O. Hollist, while making the donation on behalf of the Head of State in Monrovia, said that it was a token of General Muhammed's goodwill, aimed at promoting the brotherly relations existing between Nigeria and Liberia.

January 18, 1976

An inquiry was ordered into the implementation of the indigenisation decree, barely two years after its take-off. The probe was headed by the managing director of Nigerian Stockbrokers, Mr. O.A. Adeosun.

The terms of reference were: To investigate in details the alleged irregularities in the sales of foreign businesses to various Companies and individuals in Nigeria and to recommend to the Federal Government what measures could be taken to make the indigenisation exercise more meaningful and effective.

January 19, 1976

Ten under-graduates of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, were dismissed for alleged admission irregularities. The action was as a result of the discovery that the students made false claims in their applications for admission.

January 19, 1976

Commissioner for Civil Aviation, Alhaji Jazaure, in his office.

The panel was headed by Lt.-Col. Nan Mucazu of Nigerian Air Force. Other members of the panel were Alhaji Abdullahi Ibrahim, Mr. M.B. Taiwo and A.O. Osoba, while Mr. Z.O.N. Ekwe-em and Mr. E.E. Ojumo were Secretary and joint secretary, respectively.

January 23, 1976

The Federal Government sent up a panel to probe the Nigerian Pools Company (Nigerpools). The panel, headed by a Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Mines and Power, Mr. M.A. Iya, would look into:-

- * The extent the Federal Government objectives of participating in the pools business through the Company was achieved; and

- * Allegations of malpractices in the company.

January 24, 1976

A Nigerian diplomat, Mr. Adamu Junba back home for a course was crushed to death by a Lagos City Transport Service (LCTS) bus, along Broad Street, Lagos on his way to shop late in the afternoon. He was in tripoli, Libya, — as external affairs officer grade and had come back to Nigeria for three weeks. Mr. Junba, 38, hailed from Bauchi, Benue-Plateau State.

January 24, 1976

The board of directors of the Lagos State Development and Property Corporation (LSDPC) was reconstituted. The new 4-man board was headed by Mr. R.O. Osumu as chairman. It included Mr. Babji Shashore, Mr. Akin Coker, Mr. Abaidi Tinubu and Mr. C.A. Kuju. Others were Alhaji Kamaru Ogunsanya, Dr. Ajajato Gondonu, Mr. M.A. Fashanu, Mr. J.I. Dairo and Mr. S.I. Aminu.

There were four other permanent Secretaries on the re-organised board. They were those of the office of the Commissioner for Special Duties, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Economic Development and Establishments. The appointment was for three years.

January 24, 1976

The Lagos State Governor, Captain Adekunle Lawal, instituted a tribunal of inquiry to investigate allegations of misconduct against two officials of the Lagos State judiciary. Mr. Justice Mohammed Bello of the Supreme Court was appointed the head of the tribunal. The two-member committee was expected to submit its findings within six weeks. It sat in private.

January 24, 1976

The Federal Government ordered the United States to close down its radio monitoring station in the country. The centre, called Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS), was located on Kachia Road in Kakuri, a few kilometres from the North-Central State capital of Kaduna. The centre, which would close down in April monitored foreign broadcasts. But a book entitled "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence" written by two former CIA top officials, Victor Marchetti and John D. Marks, revealed that the centre was a CIA base in Nigeria.

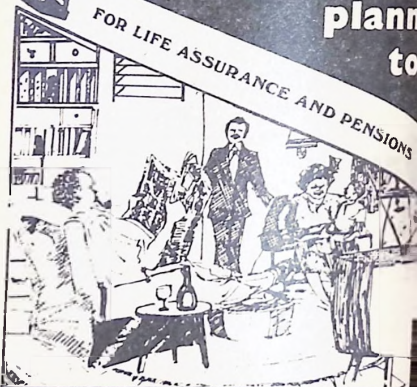
January 25, 1976

The Ugep Army/Civilian disturbances in which 18 people were killed left 1,007 dwelling places damaged. In addition, more than 700 bicycles and motor vehicles were damaged and quantities of machinery, equipment and personal effects destroyed or looted. The Federal Government approved N1 million for relief work while the state government spent over N160,000.

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January 26, 1976

Four persons were killed in a riot between soldiers and civilians at Orile, Agege on the outskirts of Lagos, on January 25. More than 50 people were hurt during the riot while more than 100 houses were burnt down. Property worth thousands of naira were either looted or destroyed, the police said.

The burnt houses included the palace of the Olu of Agege, Chief S.A. Orisanmi and that of a traditional chief, Chief Olu Agbedeyi.

January 26, 1976

Mr. Adebowale Adenekan Oyegbade has been appointed the Olowu of Owu in Egba Local Government Council area. The appointment, according to a gazette publication, took effect from January 7.

January 28, 1976

Pleadings were ordered by an Enugu High Court in a civil suit by members of the Trinity Methodist Church, Ogui, Enugu, against eight dignitaries of the Methodist Church of Nigeria. The action was filed by Mr. H.O. Chukwu, Mr. S.O. Chahara and Mr. B.O.N. Eluwa and other members of the church at Ogui against the patriarch, Professor E. Bolaji Idowu; Archbishop of Enugu, the Most Rev. Jonathan David, Archbishop of Calabar, the most Rev. F.U. Ekanem, and the Archbishop of Ibadan under the new constitution, the Most Rev. O.O. Orokoya. Other defendants were the Rt. Rev. J.O.E. Soremekun, Rev. Nwafor Dimoji, the Rt. Rev. F. Sodipo, all Bishops under the new constitution and Mr. H.U. Osoka, Lay President of the church under the new constitution. The defendants were also trustees of the church. In the suit, the plaintiffs urged the court to declare the new constitution of the church which took effect from January 20, null and void and unconstitutional.

Alternatively, that the constitution should not apply to the Ogui church of Umuahia District of the Methodist Church of Nigeria. They also urged the court to stop the execution of "the deed of the constitution reform order" in respect of the new constitution. The plaintiffs also sought an injunction restraining the dignitaries from applying the new constitution to the members of the Trinity Methodist Church, Ogui, Enugu.

January 29, 1976

A three-man panel was set up by the Federal Government to look into the disturbances which occurred between civilians and some members of the armed forces at Orile, Agege, on the outskirts of Lagos. The panel would investigate the circumstances which led to the disturbances at Orile, Agege on Sunday, January 25, 1976, identify the immediate causes of the disturbances and look into and recommend ways of preventing future disturbances in the area.

February 1, 1976

The headmaster of Mayflower School, Dr. Tai Solarin, joined the directorate of the National Youth Service Corps. An Advocate of the Service corps, but a constant critic of the way it was run, Dr. Solarin joined 16 others.

The Directorate was reconstituted with Major-General Olufemi Olutoye as the chairman. Some other members were Prof. A.I.I. Ette, Dr. M.A. Nwachukwu, Activist Ebenezer Babatope, Malam U.S. Maigida and Miss Laraba Daggash. Others were Mr. J.A. Okunola, Dr. Ayo Binitie, Mr. R. A. Elegbe, Col. A. Bali, Alhaji Ismaila Gwarzo, Mr. A. Lamikonra, Mrs. Kofo Olawoye, Mr. O. Inyang, Mr. J.A. Labinjo and Lt.-Col. Solomon Omojokun.

The directorate was the governing body of the Corps. The membership of the directorate was to last for three years.

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February 1, 1976

The death was announced of Mr. Justice Ezekiel Agboola Caxton-Martins. Aged 61, late Mr. Justice Caxton-Martins went on voluntary retirement in 1971 after 21 years service.

February 3, 1976

A strange man was found in Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo's plane. The man was said to have got inside the plane as Lt.-General Obasanjo, the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, (now Head of State) got set to fly out to Angola. The man was said to have trailed the Chief of Staff from the Dodan Barracks to the Lagos Airport. He went in an Air Force helicopter which brought government officials to the airport. The man was later handed over to the military securitymen at the airport.

Feb. 3, 1976

Seven new states were created by the Federal Government, bringing to 19, the number of states in the country. The 12-state structure was created in 1967. The new states were announced by the late Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed, in a dawn broadcast in Lagos. They are Ogun State, with the capital at Abeokuta, Ondo State, the capital at Akure; Oyo State has its capital at Ibadan — all carved out of the present Western State.

The former East-Central State was split into two — Imo State and Anambra State, while the present North Western State also divided into two states — namely Niger State and Sokoto State. Niger State's capital is Minna while Sokoto State has Sokoto as its capital. Two states emerged from the old Benue-Plateau State. They are Benue and Plateau States. Benue's capital is Makurdi. Plateau State has its capital at Jos. The former North-Eastern State was split into three Bauchi States, with the capital at Bauchi; the second is Borno State with the capital at Maiduguri; Gongola State is the third state with the capital at Yola.

Seven of the old states remained un-

changed except for minor boundary adjustments. These are Lagos (Ikeja as the capital); North-Central, Kano, Rivers, Mid-Western (now Bendel State); South-Eastern (now Cross River State). The North-Central State now becomes Kaduna State.

The late General Muhammed then announced the names of the governors of the new states. They were: Lt. Commander Godwin Kanu (Imo State); Major I.D. Ikpeme (Ondo State); Lt.-Col. A. Shelleng (Benue State); Lt.-Col. S.A. Balogun (Ogun State); Lt.-Col. M.D. Jega (Gongola State); Commander Nyako (Niger State and Lt.-Col. B. Kalief (Bauchi State).

February 4, 1976

A new Chief Justice was appointed for the Bendel State. He was Mr. Justice Victor Orie-Whiskey. Mr. Justice Orie-Whiskey's appointment, approved by Supreme Military Council, was announced by Col. George Innih. Mr. Justice Orie-Whiskey, succeeded Mr. Justice Manson Begho, who retired voluntarily from the service in December, 1975.

February 5, 1976

The area south of Abuja was named the Federal Capital of Nigeria. The area of Izom village, north of Lehu village on the Kemi River, Semasu, Zui, Bassa, west of Ebagi in Kwara State, Ahinga, Buga, Odu, Karshi, Karu, a point north of Buari and Zuba villages occupies 8,000 square kilometres. This was contained in a decree promulgated in Lagos on February 5, 1976 by the Federal Government, titled "Federal Capital Territory Decree 1976."

February 5, 1976

A treasury cash officer with the Ogun State Ministry of Finance. Prince Fredrick Adegunle Aroloye was again selected the Owa of Idanre in Akure Division.

Another contestant, Prince Benson Ibukun Aroloye, an electrical engineer, lost the contest.

February 6, 1976

Property worth N264,000 owned by the governor of former North-Western State, Alhaji Usman Faruk, was ordered to be forfeited to the government. Making the order in its White Paper on the report of the Assets Investigation Panel in Lagos, the Federal Government said the forfeiture was to enable him make up the deficiency of N266,668 he earned.

February 6, 1976

The controversial multi-naira Palm Royal Motel, owned by the former governor of the Bendel State, Osaigbovo Ogbemudia, was confiscated by the Federal Government. Ogbemudia's 10 farms, located in various parts of the state, were also placed in the custody of the State government. These decisions were contained in the Federal Government's views on the report of the Federal Assets Investigation Panel, 1975 published in Lagos.

February 6, 1976

Mr. Musa Muhammadu Bello presented credentials to President Agostinho Neto as our envoy to the strife-torn African territory of Angola.

February 6, 1976

The statement of income and expenditure of Brigadier Mobolaji Johnson, former governor of Lagos State, during his tenure of office was satisfactory. This view was made known in Lagos by the Federal Government in its White Paper on the report of the Assets Investigation Panel. Brigadier Johnson and Brigadier Oluwale Rotimi were the two former governors cleared by the Federal Government following the findings of the panel.

February 7, 1976

Mr. Justice S.O. Okuribido, of the panel on army-civilian relations, Ugep, submitted his report. According to the report, the late Head of State, Murtala Mohammed said the government was much disturbed about clashes between civilians and soldiers, and there appeared to be a pattern of recent incidents at Epe Agege.

February 8, 1976

Equatorial Guinea nationals invading the island in the wake of political economic unrest following the removal of Nigerian labour from the island. They took refuge in Calabar, Cross River State.

February 9, 1976

The heads of service and secretaries of the government of Ondo and Oyo States were appointed. They were Mr. Degun, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Works and Transport and Mr. Iwajomo. Mr. Degun was appointed head of service and secretary of Ogun State and Mr. Iwajomo, permanent secretary, Ministry of Finance, was appointed head of service and secretary of Ondo State. Mr. C.S.O. Akande was appointed head of service and secretary of the government of the former Oyo State and head of service, was appointed as head of service and secretary of the government of Oyo State. The appointments were made in view of the creation of Ogun, Ondo and Oyo States.

February 10, 1976

The External Affairs Commissioner Joseph Garba warned the government of our detractors. "Our detractors are increasing as a result of our revised foreign policy", he said on arrival in the United States of America.

February 10, 1976

An assistant hospital secretary was appointed for the University of Teaching Hospital, Enugu. He will

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Asuzu Aywunobi, who, until his new appointment was a senior administrative officer in the Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH).

February 10, 1976

The dismissed managing director of the Pobod Supplies Limited, Mrs. M.G. Alagoa, was asked to refund N4,078,120.60 to the Rivers State Government. She was said to have misappropriated the money during her tenure of office as the managing director.

February 11, 1976

The new Olubadan was appointed to succeed Oba Shittu Akintola Oyetunde, who died in January, 1976. Aged 74, Chief Gbadamosi Akintola Adebimpe, who until his appointment was the Balogun of Ibadan and the most senior chief on the Balogun chieftaincy line, became the 35th Olubadan.

February 12, 1976

Six-man commission was set up to look into boundary problems arising from the creation of States. The commission, headed by a Supreme Court Judge, Mr. Justice Muhammadu Nasir, faced five major tasks:

- Examine the boundary adjustment problems identified by the Irikefe Panel on the creation of states;
- Specify which areas of Andoni and Nkoro in Opobo Division of the Cross River State should be in the Rivers State and which areas of Ndoni should form part of the Rivers or Imo States;
- Investigate and define the boundaries of any other area, district or division which might be brought to the notice of the panel.
- To define inter-state boundaries, especially in cases of inter-governmental official disputes; and
- Make recommendations on the fore-

going terms and any other material to boundary adjustment states structure. While examining boundary adjustment problems by the Irikefe Panel, the commission would, in particular look

The Egbema villages in Rivers States; The Ndoki areas in Rivers River and Imo States; Anyi and Umuakpu clan in Oguta Division; Alulu, Oburu, Mbano and Obo community Council areas in Owerri Imo State; Ette in Igbo-Eze Division; Olumbanasa and Ozam in Anambra State; The Oba Aba Urban Division; The villages of Ibana, Ikot Utin, Ikot Uko, Ikot Ekpeyong, Ikot Umo and Ineme and Okot in Ikot Ekpeme of the Cross River State; The Odukwu boundaries in the Imo River States; The Itu Mbamara Cross River State; The Biase district in the Akamkpa Division River State; The Erei dan in Rivers and Imo States; The Olubadan in the Cross River State; The Olubadan in Obubra Division in Cross State; The villages of Sabe and Ondo State; The Ikales of the Community in Okitipupa Division State.

The other members of the commission were Mr. J.D. Ogunders, Solicitor of the Federation; Mr. R.O. Commissioner of Federal Surveys; Mr. G. Mr. Andrew Obeya and Mr. C.

February 13, 1976

There was an abortive coup led by Col. B.S. Dimka. General Murtala Muhammed was reported missing. The armed gun shots at his car on the way to the office soon after 8.00 a.m. led to the workers at Dodan Barracks reported fighting between the dissident and loyal guards.

report from Ilorin said the governor of Kwara State, Col. Ibrahim Taiwo was seen. Also not in his office was the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Samila K. A., who was reported being away in an undisclosed mission. The Aid-de-camp to the late Head of State was also missing.

Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo became Nigeria's new Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. General Obasanjo was unanimously appointed the Head of State by the Supreme Military Council in succession to the assassinated General Mohammed. The Council also appointed Lt.-Col. Musa Yar'Adua, Federal Commissioner for Transport, as the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters. The Council said the appointments were made in the interest of the peace and stability of the nation. The appointment raised General Obasanjo to the rank of Brigadier.

February 15, 1976

Lt.-Col. B.S. Dimka, the army officer who led the coup of February 13, 1976, was declared a "wanted person" by the military. Lt.-Col. Dimka, 33 was wanted for treason and murder.

February 15, 1976

The assassinated Head of State, General Murtala Ramat Muhammed, laid to rest in Kano.

February 16, 1976

A condolence book was opened for the benefit of people who wished to express their condolences for the late General Murtala Muhammed. The book was at the reception room, State House, Marina.

February 16, 1976

It came to light that shortly after Lt.-Col. Dimka killed General Muhammed and stormed the NBC, he went to British Consulate Commission office, in Lagos, to get

in touch with General Gowon in Britain. A report from Reuter's correspondent in Lagos, Colins Fox, said Lt.-Col. Dimka called at the High Commission with three armed soldiers at about 9.15 a.m. The report said Lt.-Col. Dimka, who was in uniform, entered the High Commission building declaring: "I am the new Head of State."

February 17, 1976

Reuter's offices in Lagos were closed down by the police. The area manager of the news agency in Lagos, Mr. Colin Fox was, ordered to leave the country immediately while the agency's apartment at Campbell Street, Lagos, was sealed up and placed under heavy security guard.

February 18, 1976

The Federal Government said General Gowon knew of the abortive coup.

February 21, 1976

The Lagos International Airport at Ikeja was re-named Murtala Muhammed Airport in honour and memory of the assassinated Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed. The decision to re-name the airport was taken by the Supreme Military Council in Commemoration of the outstanding and selfless services of the department leader.

The Supreme Military Council also approved measures to provide financial assistance to the family of the late general. Similar measures were to be taken in respect of Col. Ibrahim Taiwo, Lieutenant Akinsehinwa as well as the orderly and driver of General Muhammed who were also killed by the coup plotters.

February 21, 1976

An acting governor was appointed for Kwara State. He was Major John Aojide Adedupe of 2nd Infantry Division of the Nigerian Army Headquarters, Ibadan.

February 22, 1976

The governors of Imo and Anambra States, Lt.-Commander Godwin Kanu and Lt.-Col. John Atom Kpera, announced the establishment of nine ministries in each of their states. The new arrangements made major changes in the former ministerial set up of the Anambra State Government in particular where 14 ministries were contracted into nine ministries. Official statements issued from the cabinet offices, Owerri and Enugu, respectively, showed that 26 Permanent Secretaries were also appointed in the two states — 14 for Imo and 12 for Anambra.

February 23, 1976

Twenty-seven commissioners were named for Oyo, Ogun and Ondo States. The Commissioners in the old Western State were retained, but deployed to their respective states of origin which came into being following the creation of seven more states in the federation.

February 24, 1976

There was a drop of N222 million in Federal Government's revenue from direct taxes during the first six months of 1975/76 financial year as compared with the revenue collected during the same period of 1974/75 financial year. According to a government statement of account published by the Accountant-general of the federation, Mr. W.T. Dambo, the revenue from direct tax during the six month period was N1,648,824,191 as against N1,871,664,735 collected during the same period of 1974/75 financial year. During the 1975/76 financial year, the government expected to collect a revenue of N3,422,449,104 as direct tax. But N378,099,708 revenue from customs and excise during the first six months of the financial year was over N144 million more than revenue from the same source during the same period of the 1974/75 financial year.

February 26, 1976

Ten emirs and chiefs were solidly behind the Federal Government. The traditional rulers of Sokoto and Kaduna States said they would support the unity and stability of the country. The emirs, led by the Sultan of Sokoto, Abubakar, pledged to pay tribute and hard for the unity and stability of the nation to ensure progress and development. The Chief made the point that they called on the Head of State, General Olusegun Obasanjo, to lead him on the death of General Muhammadu Buhari. The traditional rulers of the Emirs of Gwandu, Kano, Zaria, Argungu and Daura. The Emir of Joma'a and: Kagoro and Birnin Gwari.

February 27, 1976

Chief Gbadamosi Akarbo was installed the Olubadan of Oyo in the Oyo State capital. He was the 35th Olubadan, succeeding Chief Oyetunde who died in early 1976.

February 28, 1976

The Deji of Akure, Chief Adesida received his staff of office. A ceremony was performed by the Governor of Oyo State, Col. David J. Oyelese, assisted by Major Ita Dada, governor of Ondo State.

The Oba, whose appointment as 43rd Deji was approved by the State Brigadier Oluwale Rotimi, was installed traditionally on August 11, 1976.

February 28, 1976

Anambra Governor, Lt.-Col. John Atom Kpera, ordered an administrative inquiry into Estavision and Sons Ltd., the State company which was the capital of Anambra. The company was established by the former Administration at a cost of N350,000.

vision sets. In the terms of reference of five-man panel, it was required to investigate the circumstances leading to establishment of the Company and ascertain whether any feasibility study was undertaken before it was established to what extent. It was to ascertain money and credits received by or made to company from whatever proper accounts were kept. It was to determine money and credits received by or made to company from whatever source. The panel which was headed by an Enugu lawyer, Mr. P.C. Akpamgbo, was also to find out whether such money and credits were properly applied to achieve the objectives for which the company was established. It was to find out also if proper accounts were kept and inquire into the staffing, promotions and method of recruitment of the company. The Akpamgbo inquiry was, in addition, to ascertain whether any employee or public officer in any way connected with the company, abused his relationship with the company. Other members of the panel included Mr. S.O.I. Ezenwugo, deputy permanent secretary, Ministry of Housing, Lands and Survey.

February 28, 1976

Mr. L.E. Scott-Emuakpor, a deputy director in the Federal Ministry of Information and one time Counsellor-minister (information) in the Nigerian High Commission, London, was promoted Federal Director of Information. Mr. Scott-Emuakpor, who was born in 1930, joined the Ministry of Information in 1960 as a senior information officer. He was posted to London in 1973.

March 1, 1976

The Eze of Obosi, Igwe Iweka II, won a ten month legal battle over his throne. Mr. Justice Phillip Nnamoka-Agu, sitting in the Onitsha High Court, struck out the writ action which challenged the Igwe's

appointment to the stool with N2,116 costs.

Ajuju priest, Mr. Anemeka Anene, a farmer, Mr. B.N. Ochokwu and Prince Abemobi Odibe, all of Umuota quarters, Obosi, filed a civil suit at the High Court seeking a declaration that Igwe Iweka II was not the traditional ruler of Obosi in Idemili Division.

March 1, 1976

The Olukare of Ikare, Alhaji Amusa Momoh III died in the Lagos University Teaching Hospital, aged 52. Born in 1924, the late Olukare was educated at Oduduwa College, Ife-Ife. He was branch manager for John Holt and Company before he was crowned the Olukare in 1966.

March 1, 1976

There was a large outbreak of measles and veneral disease in Zaria, Kaduna State. Four hundred and forty-four cases of measles were said to have been reported in Zaria alone.

March 3, 1976

The following statement, signed by the chairman of the Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., Alhaji Aliko Mohammed, was issued in Lagos. The Daily Times Group board, at its two-day meeting held on Monday and Tuesday, March 1 and 2, 1976, considered the report of the panel appointed by the Federal Government to investigate the Daily Times organisation. The board accepted most of the recommendations whilst some were accepted with modifications. The board rejected the recommendation that "the Group Managing Director should restrict himself to purely administrative functions, and on no account must he interfere with editorial functions."

The board felt that as chief executive of the organisation, the group managing director, apart from administrative functions, should be able to give leadership



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and guidance to the various heads of departments and divisions in the organisation, including the editor-in-chief. The board decided to remove from its services, in the interest of stability and future progress of the company, a number of employees, namely: Henry Odukomaya; Areye Oyebola, Gbolabo Ogunsanwo; A.O. Onadipe; Albert Egwuatu; J.O. Oke; Sola Odunfa; Ayo Adefolaju, and Alhaji Ishola Lawal.

It was also decided to accept the recommendation of the panel that certain posts be abolished. The posts were: Editorial Manager, Executive Editor (Magazines), Publisher, Assistant Publisher, Production Controller, Deputy Production Manager, Sales Office Manager, Group Electrical Engineer and Group Personnel Manager. The then incumbents of these posts were redeployed where practicable. It was decided to constitute the editorial department into a division to be headed by the Chief Executive (Special Duties) whose designation was changed to editor-in-chief. All editors of the company's publications report to him.

March 4, 1976

The Board of Directors of the Daily Times of Nigeria appointed Mr. Tony Momoh as the acting editor of the Daily Times with immediate effect. Mr. Momoh, 37, joined the Daily Times in 1962 as a sub-editor in training. At various times later, he was assistant editor of the paper, editor, Spear Magazine, and group training manager of the Times Newspaper Training Centre. Mr. Momoh, who for four years the Secretary of the Nigerian Guild of Editors, hold the B.A. (Hons) Mass Communications and LL.B (Hons) degrees of the University of Lagos. He was called to the Bar in 1975 after he attended the Nigerian Law School.

March 5, 1976

A new feature was introduced at the Police College, Ikeja. The feature was the ceremonial change of guards. Reminiscent of the famous change of guards at Buckingham Palace, London, the ceremony was to be monthly at the College, starting at 9 a.m. on the last Sunday of every month. A statement by the Police Force Headquarters, Lagos said the ceremony was revived to inculcate into recruits the importance of the change of guards.

March 6, 1976

Nigeria's most wanted man Lt.-Col. Bukar Suka Dimka, was found. Dimka leader of February 13 abortive coup in which Gen. Murtala Ramat was killed, was found near Abakaliki in Anambra State.

March 6, 1976

The University of Ife authorities embarked on mass screening of credentials of all employees. The exercise, which began in the previous week, affected more than 2,000 senior and junior staff of the institution.

March 8, 1976

Alhaji Babatunde Jose quit the Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., after serving for about 33 years. Alhaji Jose, a former Chairman/Managing Director of the company, retired from the company with effect from March 8, 1976.

March 9, 1976

Some of the weapons seized during a police search in the Rivers State were discovered from inside the personal car of the State former governor, Mr. Alfred Diete Spiff. The Police said two military rifles, three pistols and ammunition were discovered in the premises and Mr. Diete Swiss francs, United States and Canadian pounds to be unlawfully possessed.

March 10 1976

Nigeria's foreign exchange reserves formerly held mostly in sterling, were redistributed into various convertible currencies. The governor of the Central Bank, Malam Adamu Ciroma, said that the move was to protect the reserves from fluctuations in world currency values. Besides sterling, Nigeria holds West German marks, Swiss francs, United States and Canadian dollars and Japanese yen.

Malam Ciroma said the redistribution was necessary in view of the increased volume of Nigeria's trade which required payments to be made in various currencies.

March 10, 1976

Oba Abraham Olayinka Okupe of Iperu, in Ijebu-Remo Division of Ogun State died, after reigning for 37 years.

March 10, 1976

Four super residential houses, near Dodan Barracks — the seat of the Supreme Military Council were taken over by the Federal Government. The houses are situated at 18, 18A, 20 and 22 Alhaji Ribadu Road, South West, Ikoyi. An official gazette, signed by the Federal Commissioner for Works, Captain Olufemi Olu-mide said the houses were being acquired for public purposes.

March 11, 1976

Thirty-two assassins were executed in round one. The Commissioner for Defence, Major-General Bisalla was one of the 31 Army officers and a civilian executed in Lagos. They were shot by firing squad. They were among the first of those found guilty as a result of February 13 abortive coup. Killed during the coup were the former Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed and the Kwara State Governor, Col. Ibrahim Taiwo.

Those executed were: Major

I.D. Bisalla, Lt. William Seri, WO1 Monchong, Major I.B. Rado, Richard Dungdang, Major K.K. Sgt. Sale Pankshin, Capt. M.R. Lt.-Col. A.R. Aliyu, Major C.D. Capt. M. Parvwang, Mr. Abdulaziz, Capt. J.F. Idi, Lt. Peter Cigen, Wakias, Major Ola Ogunmekan, hammed, Lt. O. Zagmi, Lt. E.L. leng, Lt. S. Wayah, Lt. Col. Te Ahmadu Pege, Col. D.S. Wya, Sgt. Javan, Lt.-Col. T.K. Adamu, WO1 Pankshin, Lt.-Col. A.B. Umonu, Lt. Dakup Seri, Capt. A.A. Aliyu, Major Kasai, Capt. Augustine Dawura, Peter Temlong was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment, Major Mshellia.

March 11, 1976

The Bendel State Government took over the management of seven houses in Lagos and Ibadan. The houses were Plaza, Roxy (Apapa), Ebute Metta, Odeon (Ebute Metta), Idara (Moskin), Scala (Ibadan) and Ibadan. They were among landed properties forfeited to the government by the former Federal Commissioner for Information, Mr. Edwin Clark.

March 12, 1976

The senate of the University of Lagos, expelled five students from the institution. Five other students were suspended for the rest of the 1976 session, while 62 others were suspended for the rest of the second term. Also expelled and suspended were members of the proscribed pirate confraternity of the institution. The senate also imposed a fine of N20.00 each on all the members of the pirate confraternity.

March 12, 1976

Three former commissioners in A...

administration were found to have abused their offices. They were: Mrs. Flora Nwakuche, Mr. Anthony Mogbo and Mr. Martin Elechi, who were accused of gross abuse of office. They were found to have allocated plots indiscriminately to their relatives or the people who were their supporters and students who were hardly in a position to develop them.

March 14, 1976

Fire-disaster at the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, left properties worth N2,000,000 damaged. The fire, which engulfed the whole laboratory and the main office of the faculty of veterinary medicine, took fire fighters in Zaria more than four hours to bring under control.

March 15, 1976

Three new governors were appointed by the Supreme Military Council. The new governors were Col. Dan Suleiman of the Airforce, who was assigned to Plateau State; Lt.-Col. M.A. Amin, also of the Airforce took charge of Borno State, and Captain H. Abdulahi of the Navy went to Bendel State.

The former Governor of Bendel State, Col. George Innih, was reassigned to Kwara State, while the former Governor of Plateau State, Col. A. Mohammed, was posted to Supreme Headquarters, Lagos.

March 16, 1976

The police placed a reward of N20,000 on the two soldiers at large in connection with the abortive coup of February 13. The soldiers were Captain Dauda Usman and Sergeant Clement Yildar, who were declared wanted for treason and murder because of their involvement in the coup.

March 17, 1976

Two High Court judges in the former East Central State Judiciary were retired

from the service. They were Mr. Justice W.O. Egbuna and Mr. Justice G.C.U. Agbakoba. This was disclosed by the acting Chief registrar, Mr. C.O. Ike, while announcing the new postings for 15 judges to various divisions in both Imo and Anambra States.

March 17, 1976

It is now an offence punishable with two years' imprisonment for anyone to propagate, by any means, any false allegation of corruption against any public officer. The new law, titled: "Public Officers (protection against false accusation) Decree 1976, took effect from July 29, 1975. It defined public officers as: Any member of the Supreme Military Council; any member of the National Council of States or Federal Executive Council; the Military Governor of a State; any Commissioner in the government of the Federation or a state; any member of the Nigerian Army, the Nigerian Navy, the Nigerian Air Force or the Nigerian Police force. Also included in the list of those defined as public officers is any person who holds any office in: The public service of the Federation or a state within the meaning of the constitution of the Federation or a state; the service of a body whether corporate or unincorporate, established under a federal or state law, or a company in which any of the governments in the federation has controlled interests.

March 18, 1976

Prices of all motor vehicles were reduced by about 14 per cent with immediate effect. Buying commissions which usually went to third parties in the country's international trade were also removed. From thenceforth, all international trade, all purchases were to be made directly from the manufacturers.

March 18, 1976

Mr. Justice M.A. Aghoghovia, a judge of the High Court of Bendel State, retired voluntarily from the services from March 4. Mr. Justice Aghoghovia joined the service in 1959 as a magistrate in the former Western Region. He was promoted chief magistrate on November 1, 1963, and served for a brief period as Chief registrar of the judicial department. He was appointed a substantive judge of the High Court of the State on February 24, 1971.

March 18, 1976

The first yearly conference of the Nigerian Association of Law Librarians was held in Lagos, at the Nigerian Law School, Victoria Island.

March 18, 1976

The Permanent Secretary in the Plateau State Ministry of Education, Mr. S.S. Gofwen was suspended from office with immediate effect. The suspension order followed Mr. Gofwen's alleged dubious role as the chairman of a panel set up on December 12, 1975 to probe anomalies in the bulk purchase of cement made by the former Benue Plateau State Ministry of Works between 1970 and 1973.

March 19, 1976

The Federal Government took over all the Teacher Training Colleges throughout the Federation. The colleges included such famous ones as St. Andrew's College, Oyo; Wesley College, Ibadan; Baptist College, Iwo and St. Leo's College, Abeokuta.

March 19, 1976

Civil servants in the Federal Public Service Number 98,877 at the end of 1975 of this number 24,679 were senior and intermediate officers while 74,198 were junior posts. These were contained in the 18th yearly report of the Federal Public Service Commission for 1975.

March 19, 1976

The acting Justice of the Ondo State, Justice Edem Kooffreh and four justices of the peace in Calabar were the residents for Opobo, Mr. Solomon Udo; the resident for Mr. Eyo Udo Usukumah, the resident for Eket, Asuquo Bassey Offiong and the resident for Ikom, Silvanus Robson.

March 19, 1976

Constable Jika Iya who arrested away Lt.-Col. B.S. Dimka, was promoted to the rank of sergeant.

March 20, 1976

Radio, telex and other wires were among communications equipment found in the house of dismissed governor, Samuel Ogbemudia. The communications equipment was uncovered in a snoop on the residence of the ex-governor at New Benin, Benin City, Bendel State.

March 21, 1976

The management of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation banned with immediate effect, the playing of records and tape recordings made by the former administration of the ousted head of state, General Yakubu Gowon.

March 22, 1976

Three students of the University of Lagos were expelled for indiscretions and disorderly behaviour. Seven others were suspended for various periods of time for the same offence. The action was taken "their part in the event which led to the death of a Part De Student of the university on February 20, 1976."

March 22, 1976

The Kwara State accountant-general Mr. M.A. Gbegbaje retired from the States public service. Mr. I.E. Oyoade

deputy, was acting as accountant-general. Mr. Gbغبbaje was the chairman of the panel which probed the affairs of the Daily Times.

March 22, 1976

Mr. George Babajide Hamilton was appointed the General Manager for the Nigerian Petroleum Refinery Company Ltd., Port Harcourt. He has been acting in that capacity since August, 1975. The appointment took effect from February,

March 23, 1976

The Nigerian Bar Association (NBA), Lagos Branch, condemned the appointment of judges as attorney-generals. The association in a resolution, expressed the view that the appointment of judges as attorney-generals did not befit the dignity of the high office and sacred institution of the judiciary.

March 24, 1976

A spiritual leader in Achalla, Njikoka Division of Anambra State was installed as the traditional ruler of the town. He was Igwe Phillip Igwemma who was a faith healer for many years. In appreciation of his people's gesture, Igwe Igwemma donated four of his houses worth N100,000 to the community.

March 26, 1976

The acting Chief Justice of the Cross River State, Mr. Justice Edem Kooffreh, advocated that the law should be amended so that a chief registrar or his deputy might keep his judicial power and preside over cases in court when the need arose. This advocacy was made at the third biennial conference of the chief registrars of the federation in Calabar.

March 26, 1976

One of the reasons the Federal Government decided to change its capital is

because the total land space of Lagos estimated at 67.12 square kilometres was grossly inadequate for use as the federal capital alone. Another reason was that the influx of officials into Lagos during the implementation of the Third Development Plan would likely impede efficiency and successful administration.

The reasons were contained in a Federal Government White Paper on a report of the panel on the location of the Federal capital released to the public.

March 27, 1976

The Legal Education (Consolidation, etc) Decree 1976, superseded the Legal Education Act 1962, and allowed Nigeria Bar Association more members in the Nigeria Council of Legal Education. Under the decree, the Chief Justice of the Federation ceased to be the automatic chairman of the Council. It gave the Federal Executive Council the prerogative of appointing the chairman on the recommendation of the Federal Attorney-General. The other members, the reconstituted council were:-

- * Attorneys-general of the States, or where there are no attorneys-general, the solicitors-general of the States;

- * A representative of the Federal Ministry of Justice to be appointed by the attorney-general of the federation;

- * The head of the faculty of law of any recognised university in Nigeria whose course of legal studies is approved by the council as sufficient qualification for admission to the Nigerian Law School;

- * The President of the Nigerian Bar Association;

- * Ten persons entitled to practise as legal practitioners in Nigeria, of not less than 10 years standing and selected or elected by the Nigeria Bar Association;

- * The Director of the Nigerian Law School; and

- * Two persons who must be authors of published learned works in the field of

law, to be appointed by the attorney of the federation.

A person appointed as chairman of the Council shall, unless he previously resigns or is removed from office, hold office for four years and shall, on ceasing to hold office be eligible for appointment.

March 30, 1976

The N2 million Choba Bridge in Rivers State was declared open by State's Governor, Lt.-Col. Zamani Lekwot.

March 31, 1976

The gross revenue of the Federal Government for the financial year which began on April 1 was estimated at a record of N5.7 billion. Out of this amount, N1.4 billion went to the states in the form of statutory appropriations, while another N61.5 million went to them as non-statutory allocation in 1976-77. This was announced by the Head of State, Lt.-Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, in his first nation-wide budget broadcast to the nation.

March 31, 1976

Sergeant Jiga Iya was presented with a gift of N50 by a philanthropist for arresting Lt.-Col. B.S. Dimka at Abakaliki in Anambra State. The Onowu of Nteje, Chief Akwaeze Uodigwe, made the donation at Nteje, Anambra State, during his installation as the traditional prime minister of the town. Chief Uodigwe said that he made the donation in appreciation of the gallantry displayed by Sergeant Iya.

March 31, 1976

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ife, Ile-Ife, Professor Ojetunji Aboyade announced promotions of 20 senior staff in the administrative department of the institution. The director of students' affairs, Mr. J.A. Okunlola and the director of academic affairs, Mr. B.A. Olugunna were both promoted senior deputy registrars while Mr. J.G.O. Adegbite, Mr. J.O.

Popoola and Mr. O.A. Lokuola former senior assistant registrars were promoted to deputy registrars. Joye A. Aluko and Mr. D.O. were promoted principal registrars. Others included Mrs. C. to Principal pharmacist, Mr. V. to deputy bursar.

April 1, 1976

The Federal Government announced the illegality in export of footstuff because such material is banned. The new law was spelt out in Export Prohibition Order 15 which took effect on April 1. Also announced the ban was the exportation of (sawn or unsawn) or in any shape.

April 1, 1976

Import duty on all types of goods imported for food production was reduced. Also abolished was the duty on stockfish. The duty on ground cotton, seed oil, and all cooking oil was reduced from 33 1/3 per cent to 10 per cent. The duty on sardines was reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent.

The highlights of the government recurrent expenditure were: Customs, N15.8 million; Police, N168.9 million; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, N62.3 million; Ministry of Finance, N827.1 million; Ministry of Economic Development, N15.8 million; Ministry of Education, N738.6 million; Ministry of Establishment, N25.4 million; Ministry of External Affairs, N82.0 million; Ministry of Finance, N81.0 million; Ministry of

Cabinet Office, N15.8 million; Police, N168.9 million; Ministry of Culture and Rural Development, N62.3 million; Ministry of Defence, N15.8 million; Ministry of Economic Development, N15.8 million; Ministry of Education, N738.6 million; Ministry of Establishment, N25.4 million; Ministry of External Affairs, N82.0 million; Ministry of

ince, N81.0 million; Ministry of
lth, N108.2 million; Ministry of Infor-
ion, N70.9 million; Ministry of Inter-
Affairs, N54.9 million; Ministry of
de, N10.0 million; Ministry of Trans-
t, N14.1 million; Ministry of Works,
15.8 million; Ministry of Social Deve-
ment, Youths and Sports, N23.7 mil-
l.

April 1, 1976

Both the mainland and island areas of
Lagos became flooded after a heavy
rainfall which started in the early
hours. The area mostly affected was Simp-
son Street of Isale Eko area of Lagos
and.

April 2, 1976

The new Osemawe of Lendo, Oba
Obert Adekolurejo was installed. He was
presented with the instrument and
affidavit of office by the Governor of Ondo
State, Squadron Leader, Ita David Ikpeme.

April 3, 1976

Nigeria made a mockery of Morocco's
claim to African soccer championship
when the Green Eagles flew high to a con-
vincing 3-1 win in the first leg tie of their
Olympic elimination series at the National
stadium, Lagos.

April 4, 1976

Lagos Socialite Iyabo Olorunkoya was
sent home after serving a jail term in
Britain. Iyabo was sentenced to a four-
year imprisonment on March 5, 1974. She
was found guilty by a London Court on
charges of conspiracy and illegally attempt-
ing to import Indian hemp into Britain.

April 4, 1976

Hundreds of prospective General Certi-
ficate of Education (GCE) candidates who
wronged the WAEC office in Kaduna to
obtain forms went home disappointed as
they were told that the forms were not

available. The candidates were for the
November 1976 - January 1977 GCE Or-
dinary and Advanced Level papers.

April 7, 1976

Dr. Obarogie Ohonbamu pleaded guilty
to the charges of publishing false informa-
tion against the late Head of State in the
October 1975 issue of African Spark. Dr.
Ohonbamu earlier pleaded not guilty.

April 7, 1976

Margaret Chinwe Ikoku-Dyoma died
at the age of 35. Until her death at the
Lagos University Teaching Hospital she
was the Science Editor of the Daily Times.
She was a science graduate of the Univer-
sity of Ibadan. She was once a science
research officer in the Federal Research
Institute, Oshodi, near Lagos. She was
survived by three children, her parents,
brothers and sisters.

April 8, 1976

The retired senior lecturer at the Lagos
University, Dr. Obarogie Ohonbamu, was
convicted by a Lagos High Court. But he
came out of the court a freeman, smiling.
He was discharged by Mr. Justice B.O.
Kazeem. Yet, Ohonbamu did not go scot-
free. He was given a proper dressing-down.
And seriously cautioned.

April 8, 1976

Seven permanent secretaries were
appointed in the Federal Public Service.
They were Mr. J.J. Ebong, Federal Capital
Development Authority; Mr. A.S.N. Egho,
Ministry of Information; Mr. S.A. Njoku,
Ministry of Health and Dr. J.O. Adekunle,
Research Group and chairman, Prices,
Productivity and Incomes Board, Cabinet
Office.

The others were: Mr. G.O.P. Chikelu,
Ministry of Economic Development; Mr.
G.A. Fatoye, Ministry of Mines and Po-
wers and Mr. A. Egbunu, Police Affairs
Department Cabinet Office.

April 8, 1976

A deputy preventive commandant in the Customs and Excise, Mr. S.A. Ajayi was reduced in rank to an assistant preventive commandant with effect from June 29, 1974. This was in connection with a disciplinary action.

April 8, 1976

The death occurred in a road accident between Ijebu-Ode and Shagamu of an NBC producer, Mr. Uzodimma Okosieme. Mr. Okosieme's last radio production, broadcast on Friday, April 2, 1976 was "Better be late than be the late", a feature programme on road accident and safety.

Born in Onitsha 44 years ago, the late Mr. Okosieme started his broadcasting career with the Nigeria Broadcasting Service in 1950.

April 9, 1976

The Governor of Ogun State, Lt.-Col. Ayodele Balogun commissioned the N30, 000 Ijebu-Imodi rural electrification project at Imodi, near Ijebu-Ode.. It was the first official assignment of the governor outside Abeokuta since the states administration took off on April 1, 1976.

April 10, 1976

Two people were killed in a plane crash at Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja. Two other persons, who were also occupants of the aircraft, were badly burnt. Airport sources gave the names of the two dead men as John Adefila and Ayo Lapade, while the names of the two "Survivors" were given as M.O. Adebule and P. D. Branco.

April 11, 1976

Lady Bella Manuwa, who lost her husband, Sir Samuel Manuwa, late in 1975, died in a car crash near Kano. Two men, Mr. M.O.D. Oshosanwo and Mr. G.I. Anyia with whom she served as directors of the Nigerian National Supply Company, also

died in the crash. The driver of pany's vehicle, Goddy Ndu, a life. The directors were in the establish new depots for import commodities.

April 12, 1976

The National Council of "Feed the Nation", was inaugurated by Shehu Musa Ya'Adua a man.

April 12, 1976

The Lagos office of the International Confederation of Free Trade (ICFTU) was sealed up by the police.

April 13, 1976

Seven hundred and forty including 62 military persons various terms of imprisonment for smoking Indian hemp or for the lawful possession of it, were released from prison.

April 15, 1976

A new director of the Customs and Excise was appointed was Mr. Oyebo Oyelaye, who appointment was comptroller of Customs and Excise.

April 16, 1976

A traditional Chief in Ogun State warned not to wear a crown. He is Lamina Adedeji Bakare, the Vice-Chief of Itamarun, Ijebu-Ishin, in Ijebu. Chief Bakare was also warned to parade himself as an Oba. The warning was made by the Secretary to the State, Mr. A.A.K. Degun.

April 16, 1976

Examinations conducted by the African Examinations Council were held to be taken in two non-African countries. The countries were the Republic of Benin and the United Kingdom.

April 18, 1976

Nigeria qualified for the soccer championships of the 1976 Olympics Games with a 3-2 goal aggregate. In the second of their zonal elimination final the Green Eagles lost to host Morocco by 1-0 Tangiers.

April 18, 1976

The Federal Ministry of Labour was reorganised. This was to improve its operational efficiency and effectiveness.

April 20, 1976

The Calabar campus of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, was closed down. The 100 students in the campus were also suspended indefinitely. The action by the university authority, came at the wake of students' rioting and rampage to press home their demand for mass transfer to the parent university at Nsukka.

April 21, 1976

Britain turned down Nigeria's demand to send General Yakubu Gowon home. The refusal was made known by the new British Prime Minister, Mr. James Callaghan, in his first major diplomatic decision.

April 21, 1976

Rev. Father Richard Fitzgerald died at the Sacred Heart Hospital, Abeokuta.

April 22, 1976

The commandant of the Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna, Major-General G.S. Jalo, and four others joined the membership of the Supreme Military Council. They were sworn in by the Head of State, Lt.-Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo. Others were Brigadier M.I. Wushishi, Commander of the 4th Infantry Division, Brig. A. Mohammed and Captain V.I. Oduwaiye, of the Nigerian Navy; Col. M. Buhari; Wing Commander O.E. Ukiwe and Mr. Buba Fika of Nigerian Police.

April 24, 1976

A journalist, the Rev. Father Dan Uzo Chiezey, a producer in the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Lagos, Christian religion broadcasting section, was among two priests ordained by Roman Catholic Bishop Anthony Okogie. He was ordained at St. Dominic's Catholic Church, Yaba, Lagos.

April 25, 1976


The staff of the Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., commended Alhaji Babatunde Jose's contributions to the growth of the newspaper industry generally and the Daily Times Group of newspapers in particular. The commendation was stated in an illuminated address presented to Alhaji Jose at a farewell party given by the staff at the Yoruba Tennis Club, Lagos.

April 28, 1976

Officials of the United States and Nigeria signed documents in Washington agreeing to mutual assistance in matters pertaining to lockhead aircraft scandal. With the agreement, the US was to furnish the Federal Government with all the facts relating to the N2 million bribe scandal in which some Nigerians were said to be involved in.

April 28, 1976

A tripartite agreement signed in the boardroom of the Daily Times of Nigeria in Lagos, brought to an end the industrial action by a section of the staff which led to the stoppage of production of the Daily Times for two days. The agreement was signed by Mr. L.N. Namme (Management). Mr. Paul Epuh (Union) and Mr. M.A. Popoola (Federal Min. of Labour). The workers went on strike to press home their demand for increased leave allowance, payment of Chisolm award and other benefits.



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April 29, 1976

Hundreds of Nigeria Airways workers were locked out at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja, for reporting for work late.

April 29, 1976

A decree which provided for the reconstitution of the Army Council, Navy Board and the Air Council was published. The decree, titled "forces Acts (amendments) Decree, 1976" repealed the forces Acts (amendment) Decree, 1975. The members of the Army Council were: The Head of the Federal Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, who should be the chairman of the Council; the Chief of Army Staff; the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters; and the permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence. The Navy Board comprised the Head of the Federal Government (as the chairman); the Chief of naval staff; the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters; and the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence.

April 29, 1976

A partial eclipse of the sun was observed in Lagos between 9 a.m and 11 a.m.

April 30, 1976

Six hundred answer sheets belonging to 100,000 candidates who sat for November/December, 1975 General Certificate of Education (GCE) examination, were abandoned in Benin.

May 1, 1976

The Lagos State Branch of the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT) instructed teachers to boycott interview of students into Secondary Schools for 1976-1977 academic session. The action was taken in a bid to force the Lagos State Government to accede to certain demands by the teachers.

May 2, 1976

Moves were made by Emirs from the

northern states to resolve the misunderstanding between the Alafin of Oyo, Lamidi Olayiwole Adeyemi and the shoun of Ogbomosho, Oladunni Oyewunmi Ajagunbade III. At the centre of the peace move was the Emir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero.

May 4, 1976

Some students of the University of Ibadan kidnapped some academic staff and destroyed their belongings. The affected staff were Professor Obaro Ikime, Professor Olumbe Bassir, Prof. A.A. Fayemi and the registrar, Mr. Sam Okudu.

May 4, 1976

The College of Science and Technology, Port Harcourt, was closed down indefinitely on the order of the Rivers State Governor, Col. Zamani Lekwot, following a riot there.

May 5, 1976

Teachers in Lagos State won a package deal based on the Akintola Williams recommendations. As a result, normal lectures resumed in all schools.

May 6, 1976

The death was announced in Abeokuta of the Ntoye of Ijemo Obado, Chief Emmanuel Ayodele Ajisafe-Moore, aged 67. Author of several books on Yoruba customs and tradition, Chief Ajisafe-Moore contributed immensely towards highlighting the Yoruba culture in general and that of the Egbas in particular.

May 6, 1976

The Synod of the Anglican Diocese of Lagos came out strongly in support of the Bishop of Lagos, the Rt. Rev. Festus Segun, over the row between him and the provost of the Cathedral Church of Christ, the Rev. Sope Johnson. The Bishop was opposed to certain changes introduced by the provost over the mode of worship at

the Cathedral.

May 7, 1976

For safety reasons, the Nigeria Airways pilots were restricted to statutory flying hours. They would not be required to do overtime except in an emergency. That was one of the recommendations of the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal, endorsed by Federal Commissioner for Labour, Major-General Henry Adefope.

May 7, 1976

A total of 724 officers in the Nigerian Army were promoted to higher ranks. Eighteen officers were promoted to the rank of Brigadier, 51 to Colonel and others to the ranks of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Captain and full Lieutenant. Among those promoted Brigadier were Col. Joe Garba, Col. J.O. Bajowa, I.N. Obeya, G.A.O. Alabi Isama, B.M. Usman, P.A. Eromobor, E.S.C. Armah and G.O. Ejiga. Some of those promoted to the rank of substantive Col. were Lieutenant Colonels S.E. Tuoyo, G.J. Omanayi, P.C. Tarfa, J.I. Omoja, M.P.S. Adamu, I. Babangida and P.U. Omu.

May 9, 1976

A 37-year-old chartered accountant with the University of Lagos, Mr. Iyiola Oyewale, was selected the Ataoja of Oshogbo, in Oyo State. Mr. Oyewale, a candidate from Matanmi ruling house, was unanimously elected when all six king-makers headed by Chief Benjamin Oparinde voted in his favour.

May 9, 1976

The official installation of Oba Adobowale Adelekan Oyegbade as the Olowu was performed at Owu square in Abeokuta.

May 10, 1976

A white American was deported from Nigeria on the orders of the immigration

department. His claim as the agent of the American Orthodox Church was discovered to be false. Abunah came into Nigeria in 1975 as the American Orthodox Church.

May 11, 1976

Eighty-nine labour leaders in the country were ordered to declare their loyalty to the Adebisi Commission, and to discontinue all activities of trade union movements. The declarations were to be made within 14 days.

May 12, 1976

Six students of the University of Lagos were expelled with immediate effect. The students, including the vice-chancellor, Mr. Banji Adegboro, were expelled in connection with some disturbances on the campus.

May 13, 1976

The University of Lagos was closed down indefinitely. This order was issued by the university senate, as a result of students' unrest.

May 13, 1976

A National News Agency was established in Nigeria. This was done by a published decree which took effect from May 10. The Agency was managed by a five-man board of directors headed by the chairman.

May 14, 1976

The Inspector-General of Police was relieved of some of his offices. Under the new arrangement, the inspector-general was no longer responsible for the duties of the commissioner of Police to the effect of "E" department (Special Branch) of the force. It ceased to be his responsibility to establish the investigation branch of the technical aids to investigation.

March 14, 1976

An arms factory, believed to have been established more than five years ago, was discovered at a hide-out in Benin. Four persons believed to be the owners of the factory were arrested.

May 15, 1976

Seven more persons were executed by a firing squad at the Kirikiri Prisons, Lagos, for their part in the abortive coup of February 13, 1976. Two of the seven were Lt.-Col. Bukar Suka Dimka who coordinated the coup and Mr. Joseph D. Gomwalk, once governor of the then Benue-Plateau State in the Gowon administration.

May 18, 1976

New prices for all motor vehicles were fixed by the Federal Government. The prices took effect from May 18, 1976.

May 18, 1976

The senior Nigerian petroleum engineers with Gulf Oil Company (Nigeria) Ltd., were assigned to help restore the crude oil production activities in the newly independent Angola. The two Nigerians were Mr. Isaiah Ogwuru and Mr. Adenrole Afolabi.

May 19, 1976

Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo, whose name was mentioned twice at the cement probe, was cleared by the Belgores tribunal. The tribunal explained that on each occasion that the General's name featured in the cement issue, "it was purely in the course of his normal duty."

May 20, 1976

All the 99 pupils who sat for the West African School Certificate Examination at Egba-Odeda High School, near Abeokuta in June 1976, failed. The school recorded zero per cent. This was revealed by the headmaster of the school, Mr. A.I.

Amoussovi, to the Ogun State Governor, Lt.-Col. Ayodele Balogun.

May 20, 1976

The Editor of the Times International, Dr. Hezy O. Idowu, was appointed the Chairman of the Broadcasting Corporation by the Ogun State Government.

May 21, 1976

The Operation Feed the Nation was officially launched at the open space behind Dodan Barracks by Lt. General Olusegun Obasanjo.

May 21, 1976

A plot of land No. 697 at Victoria Island belonging to Chief Anthony Enahoro, was forfeited to the Federal Government. In addition, Chief Enahoro refunded N37,972.41k to the coffers of the International Festival Committee.

May 22, 1976

The University of Benin Teaching Hospital ordered an inquiry into the death of its female employee, seven days after she died in a private hospital. The five-man committee was headed by Professor B.A. Oni-Okpaki. The inquiry committee was to find out if the woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Oviawe, was refused admission into the UBTH on May 10, 1976.

May 23, 1976

The Nigerian High Commission in London cancelled a memorial service for the late Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed.

May 24, 1976

A stiffer punishment was stipulated for workers who embarked on unauthorised industrial action. This was contained in a new decree published in Lagos, titled "Trade Disputes (Essential Services)

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Decree No. 23 of 1976."

May 25, 1976

A new set of oaths was released by the Federal Government to replace the former which swore an officer by "the Almighty God" and enjoined him to be faithful to the nation.

May 25, 1976

A number of the British Volunteer Service Overseas (VSO), Mr. David Boorman, was deported. Mr. Boorman was a chemistry teacher at Mary Knoll Secondary School, Okuku, Ogoja in the Cross River State.

May 27, 1976

Three officials of the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) were among 15 men who appeared at Sant Anna Chief Magistrates' Court, Lagos, on charges of conspiracy, entering and stealing. They were Tairo Farauola (a supervisor), Mudashiru Balogun (clerk), and Umahon Atiba (a cargo marker).

May 27, 1976

The new managing director of the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Ltd., (NIDB), Mr. Harry Mosunmola Osha, assumed duties at the bank's headquarters, Lagos. He succeeded Mr. S.B. Daniyan who retired from service after 12 years.

March 28, 1976

Six policemen, who turned criminals but continued to wear the forces uniform caught at Aba, Imo State. They stole N600 from Aba traders under false pretences.

May 29, 1976

Massive administrative shake-up was effected at the Nigerian Airways with senior staff being redeployed. The airlines

then acting public relations officer, Mr. Femi Ogunleye, said the removals had to do with offences of fraud, perpetual lateness and absenteeism.

May 29, 1976

At Majidun near Lagos, ten lives were lost in a single incident.

May 30, 1976

Two persons were killed and 13 others injured in a land riot between Ovonon and Afatura villages, near Ugep in Obubra Division of the Cross River State. In addition, 13 houses were burnt.

May 31, 1976

A Lagos lawyer, Tunji Braithwaite, and a former globe-trotter and public relations consultant, Olabisi Ajala, appeared at a Lagos Chief Magistrate's Court on charges of impersonation and obtaining documents without lawful authority.

June 1, 1976

Nigeria condemned the decision of various European countries and the United States to supply nuclear weapons to apartheid South Africa. The Federal Government said it was alarmed at the unprecedented rush to enhance the nuclear capability of the racist regime.

June 2, 1976

A staggering haul of arms and ammunition was made by securitymen at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja. The weapon were found in the boot of a car at the security check-point at the airport.

June 2, 1976

Policemen in the country were warned against high-handedness and undue show of power on civilians. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Tunji Gbadebo, gave the warning to the first batch of police recruits who passed out at the Police Training School, Barakin Ladi, near Jos.

June 4, 1976

The Federal Government warned that it would deal ruthlessly with any doctor who precipitated a fresh crisis. This warning was issued by the Federal Commissioner for Health, Alhaji Kafaru Tinubu.

June 5, 1976

Explosions rocked an ocean liner at berth 8 at the Apapa Port shortly after mid-day. It set fire to one of the numerous goods apartments of the vessel — "M.V. Korie Lagoon", owned by the Black Star Line of Ghana.

June 6, 1976

A principal, who was absent during a roll-call by his head-boy was suspended indefinitely. Also sent home were all but one of his 19 teachers. The principal of Minna Vocational Training Institute, Alhaji A. Saidu and the tutors were suspended on the order of the Niger State Governor, Commander Murtala Nyako.

June 8, 1976

Mr. F.C.O. Coker lost the 20,000 shares he owned in the G. Cappa Ltd., to the Lagos State Government. Mr. Coker retired Secretary of the Lagos State Government, acquired the shares while in office.

Alhaji I.A. Durosinmi-Etti, one time Permanent Secretary in the Lagos State Ministry of Trade, forfeited some of his properties to the State Government. They included three properties in place of his four-bedroom house at 3 Shakespear Gardens, London.

June 9, 1976

Fifteen policemen of the Oyo State Police Command were dismissed for corrupt practices. This was announced by the state's commissioner of police, Mr. E. J. Umore.

June 10, 1976

The academic staff of the University of Ibadan announced mass resignation of their appointment of the uncertain situation at the University.

June 12, 1976

International trickster, Dr. Wallerstein, who smuggled millions from Nigeria shortly after the war, was spotted in Frankfurt.

June 13, 1976

The Olu of Ilaro in Egbaland of Ogun State was officially crowned. He was Prince Samuel Adeniran, aged 55.

June 14, 1976

The Igwe of Umunri and Eze-Ukwu, Chief Osita Agwura, called for the abolition of tribal marks and the use of derogatory tribalistic names in the country. He was speaking at the dinner of the National Club at the Banquet Hall of Ikoyi Hotel.

June 14, 1976

A former Chief Justice of the Western State, Mr. Justice Olu, died at the Lagos University Hospital after a brief illness. He was 65.

June 17, 1976

The Daily Times of Nigeria celebrated its Golden Jubilee (50th). The newspaper started its life at 17, Street. It was first published in a house now occupied by the ITI.

June 20, 1976

IICC Shooting Stars, the Ibadan soccer club did Nigeria proud by surviving 1-1 against hosts Rejoice.

in Ndola, Zambia. And so, following 3-2 triumph in the first leg on June 3-2 triumph in the first leg on June Lagos, the Nigerian Club won through on goal-aggregate into the "last four" the 2nd African Cup Winners Cup.

June 21, 1976

The Federal Government made a financial assistance of N21,000 to each of the states in the country for the prosecution of the Operation Feed the Nation scheme.

June 21, 1976

The Students Union of the University of Ife, Ile-Ife, called for an inquiry into the collapse of one of their hostels under construction. The two storey block, just at the plastering stage, collapsed, killing a workman and injuring 18 others.

June 21, 1976

"The Light and the Darkness" — dedicated to the memory of the late Head of State — was launched by Major-General M.M. Haruna. The 48-page booklet, published by the Daily Times, recorded a 201 days of eventful and the aftermath of General Muhammed's dastardly assassination.

June 22, 1976

A senior executive officer in the West African Examinations Council (WAEC) was dismissed for examination fraud. He was found guilty of illegally tempering with the 1975 General Certificate of Education (GCE) examination scripts by surreptitiously showing favour to a female candidate in the examination when he used his privileged position to substitute answer sheets with prepared answers.

June 22, 1976

A number of appointments were made to the Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd. The Board of Directors of the Company, at the eve of Golden Jubilee meeting approved the following appointments:- Peter

Osugo was the Managing Editor, Daily Times publications, Anthony Momoh was the Editor, Daily Times; Tunji Oseni was appointed the Editor of Sunday Times; John Adollo was the Editor of the Lagos Weekend; Mrs. Oretayo Adetola was made the Editor of Woman's World magazine; Banji Ogundele to be the Editor of Spear Magazine; Clement Okosun was appointed the Editorial Training Manager, Times Newspaper Training Centre.

June 23, 1976

An underground arms factory was uncovered by the police at Owaza in Ukwa Division of Imo State. Locally made guns, including revolvers, pistols, single barrel, shot guns and dane guns were recovered from the foundry during a surprise raid.

June 24, 1976

Fuel shortage hit Port Harcourt, temporarily paralysing both domestic and economic life of the Rivers State capital.

June 25, 1976

A total of 207 candidates passed the 1975-1976 Nigerian Bar Examinations. On the whole, 233 candidates sat for the examinations which were conducted in May by the Council of Legal Education. The Bar finals recorded 26 references.

June 25, 1976

Three civil commissioners, two permanent secretaries and a number of top government officials in Kaduna State were relieved of their posts. They were found guilty of malpractices in their various functions during the Kyari administration of the State.

June 28, 1976

Mr. Matthew Olufemi Eperokun, Senior Deputy registrar and head of the national office of the West African Examinations Council, Lagos, was appointed the

challenge at Jarry Park, Montreal.

July 12, 1976

Thousands of Lagos workers had a hectic day as Lagos taxi owners withdrew their cabs from the roads. A spokesman for taxi owners said the state government refused to renew or issue new hackney permits to them.

July 13, 1976

All Justices of the Supreme Court were to be members of the Body of Benchers. This was disclosed in a decree amending the Legal Practitioners Decree (1975) just promulgated in Lagos.

July 14, 1976

A new Rent Control and Recovery of Residential Edict, 1976 was promulgated by the Lagos State Government. The state's Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice, Professor Ade Kasumu, announced that the new rents were payable as from July 1, 1976.

July 14, 1976

A branch of the Central Bank of Nigeria, built at a cost of N2 million, was opened officially in Maiduguri, the Borno State capital.

July 14, 1976

Thirteen Lagos City Council workers were dismissed from the services. They included a market master, two health assistants and ten market labourers. Their dismissal followed the report of a commission set up to probe allegations of corrupt practices against certain officials of the Council.

July 15, 1976

Nigeria waded into the political rift between Uganda and Kenya following the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport early in the month. The Federal Government enlisted the support of an influential

East-African country, Tanzanian level Federal Government in Africa.

July 16, 1976

Nigeria pulled out of the Olympic Games held at Montreal, became the third African country to do the step after Tanzania and followed the OAU decision that all countries should not participate. Zealand was allowed to take part in the event.

July 16, 1976

The University of Nigeria announced the promotion of lecturers. Seven were promoted to grade one, one was promoted a reader, 10 as lecturers grade two, 10 as lecturers grade one, and 10 fellows as grade one.

July 18, 1976

About 500 applications for Federal Housing units in Enugu were destroyed and many others were lost when a mob invaded the offices of the housing scheme Trans-Ekulu Layout, Enugu.

July 20, 1976

Shade Boutique, one of the enterprises sealed up by the Enterprises Promotion Board following the Schedule one of the Enterprises Promotion Decree, was opened. Shade Boutique was at 13, Enugu Lagos.

July 20, 1976

The former General Manager of the Nigeria Port Authority, Mr. Bolanle, who retired about 1975, died at Lagos University Hospital after a brief illness.

July 20, 1976

The director of health and

Ministry of Health, Dr. S.L. Adesuyi died in Lagos, aged 53. The death was announced in Lagos.

July 22, 1976

The Federal Government ordered a halt in the sale of all brands of Datsun 100K cars throughout the country. This followed the discovery of a change in the engine capacity of the vehicle.

July 23, 1976

The Lagos State Government took-over 100 post-primary schools in the state. Thirty-three were taken over, 21 closed down with immediate effect, while 28 were declared illegal. The state's commissioner for Education, Mr. Adeyiga Ajayi, announced at a Press conference.

July 25, 1976

The first external affairs officers to be trained in the country completed their course at the University of Lagos. All the nine officers who took the six-month course conducted by the continuing Education Centre of the University were successful.

July 26, 1976

A traditional ruler, the Onogie of Ikinmwinrin, Chief Solomon Ogiemwenyan, was shot dead in his premises in Benin. He had gone out earlier in the evening to pick up some documents relating to a piece of land.

July 26, 1976

About 500 Peugeot cars found in a dump at Badagry road, on the outskirts of Lagos, were impounded. The dump, owned by a Lagos Motor Company, was sealed up by officials of the Price Control Board (PCB).

July 27, 1976

A senior lecturer at the University of Ibadan, Dr. Joshua Ayodele Smith, died

in London, aged 36.

July 29, 1976

An American, Damian Peter Lawson, was jailed 10 years by an Igboere Chief Magistrate's Court in Lagos, for unlawful importation and possession of arms and ammunition.

July 30, 1976

The Federal Government clarified its policy on standardised fees payable in Secondary Schools in the country. A Federal Ministry of Education statement in Lagos said the clarifications were made following Press comments and public concern. With effect from 1976/77 session, tuition fees and boarding fees in Secondary Schools were N90 and N30 a year for boarders and day pupils, excluding school uniform; text books, students' pocket money, and a refundable deposit for breakages.

July 30, 1976

The Raleigh Industries (Nigeria) Ltd. donated 30 bicycles to the Nigeria Boy Scouts Movement for use during the first All-Africa Boy Scouts Jamboree, at Shere Hills of Jos, Plateau State.

July 30, 1976

The N26 million National Arts Theatre at Iganmu, Lagos, was burgled. Equipment removed include short-circuit television sets, 23 flood-lights and heavy electronics equipment.

August 1, 1976

The Nigeria Airways took delivery of an aircraft, a F.28 jet, to reinforce the airlines fleet. At a short ceremony marking the delivery of the aircraft in the premises of Fokker at Schiphol Airport, Amsterdam were Nigeria's Ambassador to Netherlands, Mr. Soji Williams, Nigeria Airways general manager, Captain Paul Thahal and other officials of both Fokker and the Nigeria Airways.

August 3, 1976

Chief Obafemi Awolowo re-emphasised that he intended to stay in politics for as long as he was alive. Thereafter, Chief Awolowo said, he hoped to go into the senate and contribute to the debate of the affairs of the country.

August 3, 1976

An Nsukka senior magistrate, Mr. N.N. Onugha was issued with a query. He was to explain, in writing, why he refused to be served a writ of habeas corpus for the production of a suspect he ordered to be detained.

August 5, 1976

About 524 employees of the Lagos City Council (LCC) fled their posts, for fear of detection because their appointments were illegal.

August 6, 1976

The Cross River State Government announced the withdrawal of its recognition for more than 600 chiefs in the State. This was contained in a government statement on the report of a panel set up to study the status and role of traditional rulers in the state.

August 8, 1976

The editors of the Nigerian Chronicle and Sunday Chronicle, Messrs Nelson Etukudo and O.W. Udoh, respectively appeared at a Calabar Chief magistrate's court on a three-count charge of seditious publication. In the publication, the police were accused of opening fire on villagers in Ovorum village in the Obubra Division of the Cross River State in which four persons were killed as a result.

August 8, 1976

The seventh synod of the Owerri Anglican Diocese which met at Egbo, near Owerri, Imo State, upheld the principle of "one man one wife, for better for worse"

as the basis of the christian f-

August 11, 1976

The Federal Government created the new posts created by the Manager, Mr. Theophilus M. post created was six assistant managers which created crisis in the Board and the management. The appointments were ordered to revert to their original positions.

August 13, 1976

Mobil Oil (Nigeria) Ltd. presented a cheque for N800 to the Christian Association. The cheque was presented by Mrs. D.E. Adenuga, the company's general manager.

August 13, 1976

The Rivers State Commissioner of Information and Broadcasting was Mr. Okara. He was the manager of the State's Broadcasting Corporation probed by Allagba Commission.

August 13, 1976

The Kano State Commissioner of Local Development, Aha, resigned. In his letter, he mentioned that he was compelled him to resign because of various allegations made against him.

August 13, 1976

The Methodist Church of Nigeria urged its members joining the The Methodist Bishop of the Diocese, the Right Rev. R.N. Okeke, in an interview that "secretly and perpetuate dissident and diques in churches and the ecc-

August 13, 1976

The Egungun festival game was banned. The ban was ordered by the police. It was engendered by the

ult of which 35 people, including two
yers, were accused of various charges
assault and wilful damage.

August 15, 1976

The board of management of BP Nige-
Ltd., approved the promotion of Mrs.
ufunke Kehinde Fadaka as the Com-
my's Secretary.

August 15, 1976

The Editor of the Business Times, Mr.
ffiong Essien, was appointed the new
eneral manager of the Cross River State
Newspaper Corporation.

August 16, 1976

The Federal Government changed the
esignation of a state chief justice. Accord-
ing to a new decree published, the chief
justice of a state was called chief judge.

August 17, 1976

The Lagos State Commissioner for
Education, Mr. Adeyiga Ajayi, gave a
directive that Yoruba language should be
the medium of instruction for the first
three years of pupils in all primary schools
in Lagos State.

August 19, 1976

Mr. Garba Matto, Plateau State's Com-
missioner for Works resigned from the sta-
te's executive Council.

August 19, 1976

The former headmaster of Mayflower
Schools, Ikenne, Dr. Tai Solarin, was
appointed the Commissioner for public
complaints in charge of Ogun, Ondo and
Oyo States.

August 20, 1976

The Berger Points (Nigeria) Ltd.,
donated 1,000 hoes to the National Com-
mittee of the Operation Feed the Nation.
The hoes were accepted by the Chairman
of the Committee, Brigadier Musa Yar'

Adua.

August 20, 1976

The editor of the Nigerian Tide in Port
Harcourt, Mr. Rowland Amaewhule, and
the transport supervisor of the Rivers
State Newspaper Corporation, Mr. Emma-
nuel Anyanwuh, were relieved of their
appointments. Their removal followed the
recommendations of the Allagoa com-
mission of enquiry which probed the affa-
irs of the corporation.

August 22, 1976

Two commissioners in the Cross River
State were released of their posts. Sacked
were: Information Commissioner, Dr.
Gordon Idang, and the Establishments
Commissioner, Mr. A.J. Ukanah.

August 22, 1976

Thieves broke into the Senate Build-
ing at Tafawa Balewa Square in Lagos and
escaped with electronic equipment. The
equipment included tape recorders, recor-
ding machines, stereo-phonics loud spea-
kers and ear-phones.

August 23, 1976

The Federal Government took over
foreign interests in five vegetable oil mills
in the country. They were: Kano State Oil
and Allied Products Mills; Katsina Oil Mill,
Nguru Oil Mill, Funtua Cotton Seed Oil
Mill and Gombe Cotton Seed Oil Mill.
This was announced in Lagos by the Fede-
ral Commissioner for Co-operatives and
Supply, Alhaji V.A. Muttallab.

August 23, 1976

New board of governors was appointed
for the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation
(NBC). Alhaji Hassan Gafai headed the 12-
man board. Some of the others were Mr.
Theophilus Vincent, Mr. A.S. Guobadia,
Alhaji Faruk Mohammed, Mr. Mohammed
Sakaria Idris, the Rev. A.J.O. Ajayi, Prof.
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ABA, Warri, KUTUBI

Lasode and Mr. R. Ebhojie.

The others were the Federal director of information, Mr. L.E. Scott-Emuakpor and Mrs. Abimbola A. Omololu.

August 25, 1976

The Ogun State was split up into ten local government councils. Four were carved out of Egba Division, two from Egbadò, three from Ijebu and one from Ijebu-Remo Division. This was announced by the Ogun State Governor, Lt.-Col. Ayodele Balogun.

August 25, 1976

The three-month war of principle between Nigeria and Senegal ended as the latter country changed her mind over her withdrawal from the Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture. Earlier, Senegal withdrew from the festival over the participation of North African Arab Countries in the colloquium.

August 26, 1976

The Sterling Products Nigeria Ltd., manufacturers of the milk of magnesia, was sealed up. Some members of the staff were arrested.

August 26, 1976

Accelerated advancement and equivalent tests designed for clerical and technical staff in the Federal Public Service were announced to be abolished.

August 26, 1976

A lecturer at the University of Ibadan, Dr. Adedeji Awoniyi, was awarded a Commonwealth Education Fellowship by the British Government.

August 27, 1976

Lagos State was grouped into eight local government Councils. This was announced by Commodore Adekunle Lawal at the launching of local government reforms in Lagos.

August 27, 1976

The N100,000 new building fund of the Methodist Church, Irolu, in Ijebu-Remo Division of Ogun State, was launched. Designed to accommodate 500 worshippers, the chairman of the building committee, Mr. A.O. Odubela, recalled that the Methodist mission came to Irolu in 1897, when the earlier batch of converts baptised in 1904 used to go to Ikenne for Sunday services conducted by Rev. S.P. Johnson.

August 27, 1976

Kano State was divided into 20 local government council areas. Borno State had 18 council areas, while Bauchi State had 16 local government authorities.

August 27, 1976

Jimo Ishola, Alias "Ejigbadero" was ordered by a Lagos High Court to be hanged for murder. He was found guilty of the murder of a farmer, Raji Oba, on August 22, 1975, at Alimosho village, Agege.

August 29, 1976

A National Youth Service Corps member refused to take an oath of allegiance. The oath was administered by Mr. Justice Chukwudifu Oputa, of the Aba High Court, at the College of Physical Education, Nsulu, Imo State.

August 29, 1976

Three members of the Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa came to Nigeria to see Nigerian leaders for talks. The team was headed by Mr. David Sibako.

August 30, 1976

Mr. Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu was reported to have married a second wife in a secret get-together in the Ivory-Coast. The 32-year-old Nigerian lawyer was said to have been on "very friendly terms" with 43-year-old Mr. Ojukwu since 1968.

August 30, 1976

Three hundred and twenty-one volunteers for "Operation Feed the Nation" fled the farms at Nsukka, for the reasons that farming was too laborious, high cost of living at the University of Nigeria, and the cold climate of Nsukka.

August 30, 1976

Chief Hubert Ogunde, the playwright and dramatist, resigned from the FESTAC Committee.

August 31, 1976

A senior lecturer at the University of Ibadan, Dr. L. Olayinka Azeaz, resigned his appointment from the institution. He took up appointment as managing director of Rocks and Stones (Nig) Ltd.

September 1, 1976

Nigeria joined the nuclear power race. A new decree was announced establishing the Nigeria Atomic Energy Commission, to help develop nuclear power for peaceful uses only.

September 1, 1976

The Barclays Bank of Nigeria appointed its first woman branch manager. She was Mrs. Kofoworola Begg, who joined the Barclays Bank in 1959. She studied banking at the City of London College and was the first Nigerian woman to become an A.I.B.

September 1, 1976

The Federal Government acquired 40 per cent equity shares in the Amalgamated Tin Mines (Nigeria) Ltd. The certificate of the shares was presented to the chairman of the Nigerian Mining Corporation, Mr. A.E. Howson-Wright by Mr. David Dent-Young of the ATMN.

September 2, 1976

The Universal Primary Education (UPE) scheme was launched at the Oko-

sunu Municipal School, Lagos, Head of State, Lt.-General O Obasanjo.

September 8, 1976

A certificates racket syndicate which some girls got Secretarial appointments at the University of Nigeria, was smashed. Six girls found to have gained the appointments with certificates issued to them by the State, were dismissed from the univer-

September 8, 1976

A N6,625 Volkswagen ambulance donated to the Kano State branch of Nigerian Red Cross Society. The car was made by Mandilas Ltd.

September 9, 1976

Twenty-one Nigerian Senior officers of the First National City Bank of New York in Lagos. The dismissal of the officials of the bank came shortly after the Federal Government made it known to the bank that it would acquire 60 per cent shares of its equity.

September 10, 1976

Alhaji Musha Road in Surulere, Lagos, with its newly-constructed flyover, reopened to traffic. This was approved by the State's Commissioner for Planning, Dr. L. A. Balogun.

September 10, 1976

The historic compound of Alhaji Idiye quarters in Ilorin was built to give way for township development. Afonja was credited with the founding of Ilorin. He later ceded his domain to Fulani Koranic Malam at Idiye about 100 years ago.

September 12, 1976

The death was announced in Lagos of Mr. Muftau Anjorin Oduwola, Esq. He was an assistant solicitor, and

Lagos City Council.

September 12, 1976

The Lagos State Development and Property Corporation (LSDPC) announced the promotion of three of its officials. They were Alhaji Fatai Kabiawu, who was appointed Secretary to the Corporation. Others were Alhaji Adebayo Awolunje, who was the corporations controller of finance and Mr. Abraham Oke, who was also appointed the controller of projects.

September 12, 1976

The West African Portland Cement Company Ltd., promoted two members of its management employees. They were Mr. R.M. Akinola, the company secretary, and Mr. D.O. Ipeaiyeda who became the chief accountant.

September 14, 1976

The chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee, Chief Rotimi Alade Williams, submitted the draft of the Nigerian Constitutions to the Head of State, Lt-General Olusegun Obasanjo.

Two Scholars, Dr. Olusegun Osoba of the University of Ife, and Mr. Yesufu Bola Usman of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria stood out of the crowd, hearing their own minority report on the Constitution.

September 14, 1976

Ogun State got its armed robbery tribunal, headed by a high Court Judge, Mr. Justice Owolabi Kolawole. Other members were Mr. E.I.O. Ibiam of Nigeria Police Force and Captain Samuel Oludaisi Adajimi of the 134th Battalion of 9 Infantry Brigade of the Nigerian Army.

September 15, 1976

Two motor firms, the Mid Motors and the Akesan Motors were scaled up for inflating prices.

September 16, 1976

Fifteen cases of irregular admission were reported at the University of Benin. In a strong protest to the senate, the Chairman of the university's admissions board, Professor K. Dieta-Koki, regretted that a grave departure from the normal university procedure took place.

September 16, 1976

The Supreme Military Council approved the appointments of Mr. G. Abiodun Obayan and Mr. T.A. Oyeyipo as judge and acting judge respectively with effect from September 1.

Alhaji Aliyu Alarar Salman was to act as solicitor-general.

September 16, 1976

A number of promotions were announced in the Ondo State judiciary. A statement signed by the chief registrar of the state's High Court, Mr. S.A. Tofomowo, said that the acting appointment of Mr. J.K. Aderibigbe, a senior magistrate Grade One, as a chief magistrate, was approved by the State's Public Service Commission with effect from June 9.

September 19, 1976

St. Stephen's Cathedral, Ondo, in Ondo State, had a Canon. The new canon was the Rev. (Dr) Joseph Akinyele Omo-yajowo. He was also a member of Ondo State Public Service Commission.

September 19, 1976

Mr. Abiodun Osinuga was appointed the general manager of Wrought Iron Nigeria (WIN) Ltd.

September 20, 1976

Mr. Paul Erihi Wayo was re-appointed chairman of the Nigerian National Shipping Line. It was his second term in office.

September 20, 1976

Mr. Michael Okorie was appointed the

general manager of International Telephone and Telegraph. Mr. Okorie was to be in charge of the private telecommunication and technical industrial products.

September 20, 1976

A new general post office headquarter was opened in Abeokuta. The post office, situated at the central area of the state capital, cost the Ministry of Telecommunications N260,000 to build.

September 22, 1976

Medical practitioner, Dr. Akinola Maja died at the age of 88. The late Dr. Maja was the Baba Eko of Lagos and Jagunmolu of Orile-Ijaiye. He graduated M.B. Ch.B. at Edinburgh University in 1918 and practised for sometime in England before returning home in 1921. He was one of the founders of the Nigerian Youth Movement and the president of the Egbe Omo Oduduwa.

September 23, 1976

A book titled "A History of the Igbo People" was launched in Enugu. The Anambra State Commissioner for Finance and Economic Development, Mr. D.O. Okoye, praised the author, Dr. Elizabeth Isichei.

September 25, 1976

The Rangers of Nigeria defeated the Buffaloes of Zambia for the Africa Cup, 3 goals to nil, to qualify for semi-finals.

September 27, 1976

The former vice-chancellor of the University of Lagos was appointed a research professor at the University of Ibadan. Professor Saburi Biobaku, was attached to the institute of African Studies.

September 27, 1976

Chief Bryson U. Etukudo was initiated into Ekong Society as Obong Ikpa-Isang in Ndem, Onna District in Eket, Cross

River State.

September 27, 1976

A principal state council State died after an encounter with a robber. The robber broke into council house at Izuchukwu's home. Mr. Izuchukwu aged 45.

September 28, 1976

The eight local government areas of Oyo State were reconstituted. As chairman of the local government areas appointed by the governor, Chief Adegunle Lawal. These changes were: Mushin West Local Government; Rickettes; Badagry Local Government; Chief T.O. Moiette; Lagos Mainland; Akinwande Lewis; Mushin East Local Government; Karonwi; Ikeja Local Government; O.O. Oni; Lagos Mainland, the State of Ikorodu Local Government, the State of Oyo; Epe Local Government, the State of Oloritun.

September 28, 1976

The death of a retired judge of the Federal High Court, Chief Arthur Ebo. He was aged 70. He was educated at the University of Lagos, and High Court of London. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, London in 1942.

September 30, 1976

Lt.-General Oluasegun Ojo was the National Theatre at Lagos. The theatre covers an area of 23,000 sq. metres and stands well over 31 metres in height. It has a capacity for 5,000 people.

September 30, 1976

The managing director of the Nigerian Newspapers, Alhaji M. M. M. retired from the services of the Nigerian Newspapers. Alhaji Turi Mohamadu, the managing editor, made the Managing Editor, Mr. Abdullahi, the managing editor. He succeeded Alhaji Turi as the managing editor.

the paper. Malam Abdullahi's place was taken over by Mr. Mike Pearse. The appointment took effect from October 25, 1976.

September 30, 1976

The vice-president of the Lagos Centre Club, Mr. Sikiru Onibudo launched a scholarship scheme, on behalf of the Club, to enable brilliant indigent secondary pupils to complete their courses. This was announced at the tenth anniversary celebrations of the Club.

September 30, 1976

A retired police officer, Obi Okolie Anyemem of Ogboli Quarters, Ibusa, Bendel State, died at the age of 106 years.

September 30, 1976

The Kaduna State Commissioner for Education, Malam Yahaya Aliyu resigned from the State's executive. In the resignation letter, he indicated his intention to make up another appointment at the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

September 30, 1976

About 25 contractors were blacklisted by the Imo State Government for failing to complete the Ariara market project on schedule at Aba.

September 30, 1976

The retired Chief Justice of the old Eastern Nigeria, Sir Louis Mbanefo, expressed concern about the country's state-based judiciary system. He wanted a federal judiciary to insulate the dispensation of justice "from the pressures of local or state politics."

September 30, 1976

The registrar of the University of Ife, Mr. Theo Adeleke Akinyele, was appointed secretary to the Oyo State Government and head of service. He was aged 44.

September 30, 1976

Talks opened in Lagos between a Guinea delegation and the Federal Government officials on the take-off of ECO-WAS. The Guinean Premier, Lansana Bearogui, flew into Lagos for the talks.

October 1, 1976

Mr. Olushole Adekoya, alias "Tiger Pedro" was freed from detention. He was one of the 314 prisoners released. The reprieve was made by Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo to mark the National Day.

October 1, 1976

A 24-member electoral Commission was appointed by the Federal Government to conduct the first elections into Federal and state legislatures. The commission was headed by Mr. Michael Ani.

October 1, 1976

Mr. Felix Ayinla Adewunmi, was appointed the director of administration for the Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH). He joined the service of the LUTH as an administrative assistant in March 1962.

October 1, 1976

Alhaji Abdu Bui, was among other 19 Nigerians, who were given national honours for their meritorious services to the nation. Alhaji Bui drove various vehicles for 36 years without an accident or warnings. Alhaji Bui got the Member of the Order of the Niger (MON).

October 1, 1976

Alhaji Aremu Shodeko, a journalist and public relations consultant, died in a motor accident along Murtala Mohammed Way. He was aged 41.

October 2, 1976

The IICC Shooting Stars defeated Zamalek FC. 7-5 goals to qualify for the final.

October 3, 1976

The Federal Government fixed the prices of some essential foodstuff. These are gari, maize, guinea corn, millet, rice and yam. Minimum price of gari and yam was N85 a tonne while millet and guinea corn was N80.

October 4, 1976

The death was announced of a former chief cashier of the Daily Times, Mr. M.A. Udoh. He was aged 55 years.

October 4, 1976

Traditional rulers in Ogun State were given an increase in their salary. Under the new structure, the maximum salary for an Oba in-Council was increased to N8,000 per annum, while the minimum was N1,000. Also affected by the new salary structure were traditional chiefs.

October 5, 1976

Dr. Patrick Dele Cole was appointed the Managing Director of the Daily Times Group of Companies. The appointment took effect from October 2nd.

October 5, 1976

A new body — The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) was established for the petroleum industry.

October 6, 1976

A new F28 aircraft bought by the Nigerian Airways arrived in Lagos. The plane was the fourth of five ordered by the Airways from Fokker Friendship. The flight operations manager of Nigeria Airways, Captain S.A. Ohioma, took delivery of it, on behalf of the airline.

October 7, 1976

Brigadier Shehu Yar'Adua threw the constitution open. He told Nigerians to start talking about the future of the country. The Chief of Staff launched the country's draft constitution.

October 8, 1976

The two motor firms which were closed weeks earlier were re-opened. Punishments. The Mid-Motor refunded N2,900. And the Motor Board fixed ex-factory prices for vehicles confiscated from Akesan Motor.

October 10, 1976

A Secondary School pupil died during a demonstration. Others were lying ill in hospital from shot wounds. The pupils of the Comprehensive Secondary School, Oshodi, Lagos, were demonstrating against poor feeding and lack of accommodation.

October 12, 1976

The Federal Government announced the chairmen of the boards of directors of foreign-owned insurance companies in which it had financial interest. Among them are the details of the appointments: British American Insurance Co. Ltd., Chairman, Alhaji M. Abdullahi; Exchange Assurance Nig. Ltd., Chairman, Alhaji Yusufu Jega.

Law Union & Rock Insurance Co. Ltd., Chairman, Chief V. O. Odiako; National Employers' Mutual Insurance Association, Chairman, Mordi.

New India Insurance Co. Ltd., Chairman, Alhaji Jalo Waziri; Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd., Chairman, Prof. M. Adeyemo; Sun Insurance Co. Ltd., Chairman, Abbas Sani; United Nigeria Insurance Co. Ltd., Chairman, Audu Buba; United Nigeria Insurance Co., Chairman, H.A. Ejiofor; United Nigeria Insurance Co. Ltd., Chairman, Inyang; United Nigeria Insurance Co. Ltd., Chairman, Mr. John Garba; American Insurance Co. Ltd., Chairman, Akindolire; Mercury Insurance Co. Ltd., Chairman, Mr. Aliyu Ekinet.

ber 15, 1976

Mr. Mamman Ali Makele was appointed the deputy registrar of the University of Lagos. He was a member of the Constitution Drafting Committee.

October 17, 1976

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ife, Professor Ojetunji Aboyade, appointed ten professors to head various departments in the university. Announcing this, Professor Aboyade stated that the appointment was for a period of three years effective from October 1.

October 19, 1976

The University of Ibadan announced its new appointments and promotions, mostly in the academic section of the institution. Appointments to the headship of departments were for a period of three years from October 1.

October 20, 1976

Mr. Amos Adefioye Adegbie, was appointed the chairman of the Nigerian Institute of Management (NIM).

October 22, 1976

The newly completed ultra-modern Enugu Airport was opened formally by the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Shehu Musa Yar'Adua. The airport was designed to handle bigger aircraft like Boeing 737, and equipped for day and night operations.

October 22, 1976

Twenty persons, including four women, were appointed to serve on the Federal Electoral Commission. Among the state representatives was the editor-in-Chief of the Daily Times, Alhaji Alade Odunewu.

October 23, 1976

The entire fleet of 30 buses owned and operated by the Ibadan City Council Joint Transport Board, was grounded. The 56-seater buses, were bought in two batches from a Japanese manufacturer in 1972 and 1974. The buses cost N602,700.

October 26, 1976

Prince Olutayo Efuwape Ogunsowo was installed the Ewusi of Makun. Prince Ogunsowo hailed from the Nonuwa ruling house, Makun, in Shagamu.

October 29, 1976

The last of the First World War veterans from Ilora, near Oyo, Pa Daniel Atanda Oyekanbi, died. Aged 106, Pa Oyekanbi was one of the citizens of Ilora, who enlisted and served during the 1914-1918 war.

October 29, 1976

A latrine pit caved-in at Inalende Quarters, Ibadan and claimed two lives. The victims Tafa Atanda, aged 38, of Sabo Quarters and A. Adebayo of Lakanlu Quarters, all of Ibadan.

NIGERIAN BANK
FOR COMMERCE & INDUSTRY



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
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Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry, established by the Federal Government by Decree No. 22 of 1973, exists for the provision of necessary financial assistance for sound and expeditious economic development of Nigeria.

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TEL: 53917

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

NIGERIA RAILWAY CORPORATION

Address: Ebute-Metta, Lagos,
Nigeria.

Telegrams: Railnews, Lagos.

Date Established: 1898.

History:

Railway construction in Nigeria commenced as early as 1898. From then the railway undertaking was operated and managed as a Government Department until 1st October, 1955 when it was established as a public corporation. The Nigerian Railway Corporation with its headquarters in Lagos is headed by a Chairman appointed by the Federal Government, and its day-to-day operation and management come under a General Manager. The railway with a staff strength of about 5,000 people is one of the largest employers of labour in the country.

To date, the railway system comprises a total of 3,505 kilometers route (2,178 miles) of 1067 mm (3ft 6ins) gauge and spans the States of Nigeria, except the Bendel and Cross River States. The system is single-tracked and consists of two main routes linking the two major ocean ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt with the State capitals industrial and commercial centres in the country. The routes from Lagos and Port Harcourt meet at Kaduna from where the line runs further north to Kano and then to Nguru, near the border with the Niger Republic. A 543.74 kilometre (400 miles) route completed in 1964 branches from Kuru on the

Kafanchana - Jos Line runs through Bauchi to Maiduguri, capital of the Borno State, which is near the boarder with the Tchad Republic.

Functions:

In addition to its multifarious functions, the Nigerian Railway Corporation provides a technically competent transportation service in pursuit of the country's socio-economic development. It also provides a dependable all-year low-cost mass transportation services including the transportation of heavy as well as special equipment machinery and so many other materials necessary for the construction of important projects in the country, like cement factories and electric transformer for the Kainji Dam.

The Railway also provides Limited (Stopping at "Limited" Stations) Local and Commuter passenger train services. Advance bookings for accommodation are required for intending first and second class passengers of Limited Trains. First class passenger coaches contain 2-berth and 4-berth accommodation each fitted with toilet and shower facilities. Full luggage allowances for passengers travelling first class is 101.6 kg (2 cwt); second class 50.8 kg. (1 cwt) and third class 25.4 kg. (56 lbs). Catering services are provided on limited and local passenger trains. Restaurant facilities are available for upper class passengers on Limited trains.

The principal commodities carried by the Railway include groundnuts, groundnut cake, groundnut oil, palm produce cotton, cement, sugar, salt, petroleum products, tin, columbite, hides and skins etc. The Railways also provide special equip-

ment and facilities for the transportation of out-of-gauge or special loads which in most cases can only go by this mode of transport. It handles substantial volume of transit traffics (imports and exports) for the neighbouring countries of Niger and Tchad.

In the year 1973/74, the Railways carried a total of 5,228,858 passengers and 1,645,930 tonnes (1,620,000 tons) of freight.

There are proposals to modernise the Nigerian Railway Corporation in both physical and manpower development aspects so that it can continue to cope with the increasing demands that are being made on it by the developing and dynamic Nigerian economy.

A provision of N885 million has been made for the development of the railway during the 1975-1980 Development Plan period. A new railway with a world standard gauge of 1435 mm (4ft 8½in.) is envisaged, while the present system will be strengthened to cope with increasing demand for rail facilities. Passenger Coaches and Diesel Locomotives are already on order.

Aim:

To promote and enhance Nigeria's economy and social Welfare, through the provision of efficient and reliable goods and Passenger train Services in the country.

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Dr. I.E. Ebong
Mr. S. Moemoke
Mr. O.A. Soetan

Chief Sobo Sowemimo
Mr. Ibrahim Tahin
Alhaji B. Tukur

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS 1st November, 1977

General Manager's Office

The Administrator:

Mr. P.E. Jakpa (appointed 1977).

Assistant General Manager (Ac-)

Engr. J.K. Cole, Bsc (H
C. Eng., M.I. Mech. E., AM
E., M.N.S.F.,

Assistant General Manager (De)

Engr. S.O. Omotoso, Bsc
M.I.C.E.,

Assistant General Manager (Finance)

Assistant General Manager (Gen)

Engr. A.O. Adewoyin, BA
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Eng., C. (Eng.), M.N.S.F., M.I.
G.I.LOCO. E.

Assistant General Manager (Personnel)

Mr. G.I. George.

TIME-TABLE

LONG DISTANCE PASSENGER

LAGOS—KANO (1 Kano Line)

MONDAY Depart Lagos 12.15

Kano TUESDAY 8.28 p.m.

WEDNESDAY depart Lagos 12.15

arrive Kano THURSDAY 8.28 p.m.

FRIDAY depart Lagos 12.00 p.m.

Kano SATURDAY 8.28 p.m.

KANO — LAGOS (2 Lagos Limited)

MONDAY depart Kano 10.00 a.m. arrive Lagos TUESDAY 6.20 p.m.

WEDNESDAY depart Kano 10.00 a.m. arrive Lagos THURSDAY 6.20 p.m.

FRIDAY depart Kano 10.00 a.m. arrive Lagos SATURDAY 6.20 p.m.

LAGOS — PORT HARCOURT (3 Garden City Limited)

TUESDAY depart Lagos 12.00 noon arrive Port Harcourt THURSDAY 5.00 p.m.

PORT HARCOURT — LAGOS (4 Western Limited)

FRIDAY depart Port Harcourt 12.00 noon arrive Lagos SUNDAY 6.20 p.m.

LAGOS — JOS (5 Plateau Limited)

THURSDAY DEPART Lagos 12.00 noon arrive Jos FRIDAY 11.56 p.m.

JOS — LAGOS (6 Federal Limited)

SUNDAY depart Jos 6.45 a.m. arrive Lagos MONDAY 6.10 p.m.

LAGOS — MAIDUGURI (7 Maiduguri Mall)

SATURDAY depart Lagos 12.00 noon arrive Maiduguri MONDAY 6.10 p.m.

MAIDUGURI — LAGOS (8 Lagos Mall)

WEDNESDAY depart Maiduguri 11.20 a.m. arrive Lagos Friday 6.20 p.m.

PORT HARCOURT — KANO (9 Northern Mall)

TUESDAY depart Port Harcourt 12.00 noon arrive Kano Wednesday 6.49 p.m.

KANO — PORT HARCOURT (10 Southern Mall)

THURSDAY depart Kano 10.00 a.m. arrive Port Harcourt 7.30 p.m.

(Principal Stops are IBADAN, OFFA, MINNA, KADUNA JUNCTION AND KAFANCHAN).

RAILWAY ROUTES IN KILOMETRE

Route 3,484.8 km

Track 4,288 km
Gauge of Track 1.07 meters.

NIGERIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Address: Broadcasting House, Ikoyi, P.M.B. 12504, Lagos.

Tel: All Inquiry to:- B.H. 51480-5 Lines
NTV Lagos: 26391
N.B.C. (Commercial) 25921

Date Established: 1st April, 1957.

History:

The Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation was established on the 1st of April, 1957, by Act No. 39 of 1956. It is owned and financed by the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The N.B.C. has a policy-making body, known as the Board of Governors, made up of nine members including the Secretary to the Corporation.

Before the Corporation came into existence broadcasting in Nigeria had been carried out by the Nigerian Broadcasting Service (N.B.S.), a Government Department.

Functions:

The N.B.C. provides broadcasting services by Radio and Television for reception both within and outside Nigeria. Also introduced into the network are the commercial and educational broadcasting services.

The objectives of the Corporation which were approved and adopted by the board of the Corporation are as follows:-

- (a) To provide efficient broadcasting services to the whole Federation of Nigeria, based on national objectives and aspirations; and to external audiences in accordance with Nigeria's foreign policy.
- (b) To provide a professional and comprehensive coverage of Nigerian culture through broadcasting; to promote cultural growth through research into indigenous culture, and to disseminate the results of such research.
- (c) To contribute to the development of Nigerian society, and to promote

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national unity by ensuring a balanced presentation of views from all parts of Nigeria.

To ensure the prompt delivery of accurate information to the people.

To provide opportunities for the free enlightened and responsible discussion of important issues, and to provide a two-way contact between the public and those in authority.

To provide special broadcasting services in the field of education, and in all other areas where the national policy calls for special action.

To promote the orderly and meaningful development of broadcasting in Nigeria through technical improvements, the training of appropriate professional staff, programme and other exchange with other broadcasting organisation in the country.

To promote research into various aspects of the communications media and their effects on the Nigerian Society. (This will include audience research, the investigation of fresh methods of production, and the true indigenization of the broadcasting media).

To ensure that the facilities and techniques of broadcasting in Nigeria keep pace with developments in the world of communication (e.g. FM transmission, colour television, etc.)

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Deputy Director-General (States Services)

Member Mr. M.A. Olumide

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University of Ife,
ILE-IFE.

Mr. G.E. Ezeuko, LL.B (Lond.) B.L.
6 Venn Road, North,
P.O. Box 11,
ONITSHA.

Mr. I. O. Lasode,
Director of Communications
Ministry of Communications,
Administrative Division,
Marina - LAGOS.

Mr. L. Scot-Emuakpor,
Federal Director of Information,
Ministry of Information,
LAGOS.

Mr. Christopher Kolade,
Director-General,
Nigerian Broadcasting Corp.,
Broadcasting House,
LAGOS.

Mr. R. Ebhojie,
Ag. Principal Assistant,

Secretary, Federal Min. of
Exchange Control Division,
LAGOS.

NIGERIAN ENTERPRISES PROMOTION BOARD

Address: 15-19 Keffi Street,
Ikoyi, Lagos.
Phone: 57699

Date Established: February 2, 1972

History: The Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board was established in accordance with the provisions of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Act, No. 4, promulgated on the 28th of February 1972, with retrospective effect from 22nd February 1972.

Functions: The Board's functions as specified under Section 4 (2) of the Act include the power to advise on the promotion of enterprises in which citizens of Nigeria shall participate to play a dominant role. In addition to the following powers:

- (a) to advise the Commission on clearly defined policies for the promotion of enterprises;
- (b) to determine any matter relating to business enterprises generally, in respect of any industry which may be referred to the Commission; and
- (c) to perform such other functions as the Commission may or as may be conferred on the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board by Decree or any other law.

Committees: The Board has established in each of the States of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

functions as specified in the Act include:

- (a) to assist and advise the Commission on the implementation of the Act of 1972;

to ensure that the provisions of the Decree shall be complied with by any alien resident or carrying on business in the State;

to recommend to the Board such other measures as may be necessary in the opinion of the Committee to enable full effect to be given to the provisions of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree; and

to perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Board.

BOARD MEMBERS

The Secretariat of the Board is an arm of the Federal Ministry of Industries. The members of the Board are appointed by the Federal Commissioner for Industries and comprise:—

- (a) The Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Industries (Chairman)
- (b) One representative each of the following Federal Ministries:
 - (i) Trade;
 - (ii) Finance;
 - (iii) Economic Development & Reconstruction; and
 - (iv) Internal Affairs.
- (c) Three representatives of development or investment agencies incorporated in Nigeria.
- (d) The Secretary of the Board is an official of the Federal Ministry of Industries.

Like the Board, the State Enterprises Promotion Committee members include:

- (a) The Permanent Secretary responsible for Industries in the State who shall be the Chairman of the Committee;
- (b) An officer in the State Ministry of Trade;
- (c) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the State;
- (d) Three other persons to be appointed by the State Commissioner or State Commissioners as the case may be for trade and industries and members of such Committee shall hold

offices for such period as may be directed by the State Military Governor or the Administrator as in the East Central State.

- (e) The Secretary of each State Committee is usually an officer in the Ministry of Trade or Industry of the State or any other fit and competent person in the public service of the State appointed by the Military Governor or Administrator of the State.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF NIGERIA

Address: 97—105 Broad Street

P.O. Box 1100, Lagos.

Telephone: 25311 (3) Lines.

Telegrams & Cables: NICON Lagos.

Date Established: 1st July 1969.

History & Functions: The National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria was established under the Provisions of Decree 22 of 1st July 1969, the date on which the Corporation commenced business. NICON is a Federal Government-owned statutory Corporation, set up to fulfil general insurance businesses, subject to the provisions of the Decree. Some of its functions include the following:

1. Power, both within and outside Nigeria, to carry on any class of insurance business, including life insurance business, and to insure and re-insure against loss of any kind arising from any risk or contingency and in respect of any matter whatsoever;
2. to insure any property of the Governments or any Statutory corporation;
3. To reinsure with any insurance company, reinsurance company or association of underwriters, any risk undertaken by the Corporation and for that purpose to enter into re-insurance contracts;
4. to act as insurance agent or insurance broker in relation to any insurance;
5. to assist in organising training

The Federal Ministries of Trade, Finance and Industries have a representative each on the board. In addition, the managing-director of the insurance company will also serve on the board.

An official statement by the Federal Ministry of Trade in Lagos, said the appointment of the directors took effect from November 1, 1976 and was for three years.

The former board of the corporation was dissolved in October, 1976, after the expiry of its tenure of office.

THE NIGERIAN PORTS AUTHORITY

Address: 26/28, Marina, Lagos.

Telephone: 55020

Date Established: 1st April, 1955

History

The Nigerian Ports Authority, which took over the operation of the ports of Nigeria in April, 1955, is a statutory corporation formed under the Ports Ordinance of 1954. The Authority is geared towards becoming financially self-supporting and throughout its 19 years of operation, it has been able to maintain consistently profitable results. During this period many improvements to facilities have been recorded, largely from profits which have been ploughed back into the business. Among such improvements, the following are notable examples: the deepening and night-lighting of Lagos Harbour; the purchase of new craft both large and small and the improvements in buildings, roads and rail tracks. The Authority has also provided more warehouses, with up-to-date mechanical cargo handling equipment.

In addition, considerable sums of money have been spent on staff welfare, the total strength of the Authority's Staff now number well over 10,000.

With the expanding economy of Nigeria and the resulting growth of imports and exports, the Ports have played their full role, and the increasing tonnages passing over the Authority's quays reflect the vital role

played by the Authority in meeting the needs of the country.

Functions:

The principal functions of the Authority are the operation of the general cargo quays in Lagos (Apapa and Customs Quays) and Port Harcourt, in addition to the provision of harbour facilities throughout the eleven ports of the country. Lagos, Calabar, Port Harcourt, Akassa, Bonny, Burutu, Degema, Forcados, Koko, Sapele and Warri. Dredging, lighting, buoyage, and survey work, together with the operation of light houses around the coast of Nigeria form another important aspect of the Authority's responsibilities.

BOARD MEMBERS

Brigadier G.G.A. Ally (RTD) — Chairman
 Alhaji Bamanga M. Tukur — General Manager.
 Dominic Okwuraiwe, Esq.
 John Ambe, Esq.
 T. Willie-Harry, Esq.
 Dr. Patrick Jakpa.
 K. Akpanah, Esq.
 Alhaji Halliru Abdullahi.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman:

Dr. O. K. Ogan.

Deputy Chairman:

Alhaji Bagudu Shettima

Members:

Alhaji Ali Rano
 Alhaji Ladan Baki
 Dr. Sambo Daju
 Chief Olubunmi Thomas
 Chief Michael O. Ani
 Mr. M. A. Danmole
 Mr. S. Idemiyor.

THE POLICE COUNCIL

Address: 11, Ahmadu Bello Road,
P.M.B. 12018,

Victoria Island, Lagos.

Telephone: 23697, 23698, 23699.

Date Established: The Police Service Com-

mission re-constituted by Decree No. 36 of 1971, was abolished by the Federal Government in August 1975. It was replaced by a Police Council headed by the Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters.

Functions:

The Police Council deals with appointment, promotion and discipline of senior police officers. Under section 110 of the Federal Constitution, the functions of the dissolved Police Service Commission, among others, included the appointment of persons to hold or act in offices of the Nigeria Police Force, including power to make appointments or pro-

motion and transfer and appointments, and also power to exercise disciplinary powers holding or acting in

Head: Chief of Staff Supreme

POLICE COUNCIL

A new decree establishing the Police Council provides that members of the council should be made up of the Head of State, who shall be the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Inspector-General of Nigeria Police, Inspector-General of Nigeria Army, military governors of all the states of the federation and the Attorney-General of the federation.

The Secretary to the Federal Government shall be the secretary to the council.

Under the decree, the powers of appointment and administration of the Nigeria Police Force and other matters relating to the operational control of the force shall be under the general authority of the council.

The decree also provides for the establishment of Police Service Commission. Its composition shall consist of the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters (chairman); Inspector-General of Nigeria Police, Deputy Inspector-General of Nigeria Police, Chairman of the Police Service Commission of the Federal Government and another member of the public service commission and a retired judge of the Supreme Court in Nigeria having unlimited jurisdiction.

The Police Service Commission is empowered to appoint persons to hold or act in offices in the Nigeria Police Force including power to make appointments, promotion, or transfer and to exercise disciplinary powers of any member of the



ALHAJI M. D. YUSUF
Inspector-General of Police.

Under the decree, the commission is further empowered to dismiss and exercise disciplinary control over persons holding, or acting in such offices.

With its promulgation, the decree constitutes the Nigeria Police Council Commission and transfers to them respectively, the functions formerly exercised by the Nigeria Police Council and the Police Service Commission established under the constitution of the federation.

The decree further stipulates that if for any reason the chairman is unable to attend any meeting of the council, he may nominate, whether in writing or orally, the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, to perform the duties of the chairman at the meeting.

NIGERIAN NATIONAL SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED.

Address: 160, Awolowo Road, P.M.B. 12662, Ikoyi, Lagos, Nigeria.
Telephone: 24778

Cables/Telegrams: "PROCURERS".

Date Established: January 24, 1972.

History/Functions:

The Nigeria National Supply Company Limited is a Federal Government-owned agency established for the procurement of supplies. It was incorporated as a limited liability company on January 24, 1972 with an authorized capital of N500,000 to be raised to N5,500,000 in the current financial year.

Some of its functions include meeting the stores requirements of all Government Ministries, Corporations and institutions. The Company also serves as an instrument for combating inflation and stabilization . . . through the bulk purchasing and selling of goods that are scarce or whose prices have risen abnormally through hoarding.

Branches:

At present, the Company has opened

branches in London, Port Harcourt, Kaduna, Warri, Yombe and Funtua. The Company, however, hopes to open branches in all the States of the Federation while plan for additional overseas branches to handle overseas purchases and forwarding are underway.

Board of Directors:

Chief Charles Samson Sankey -
(Chairman)
Alhaji Jibrin Salihu

Mr. P. A. Ogwuma
Mr. Z. O. Mowaiye

The board also includes representatives of the Nigerian Co-operative Movement, (Alhaji Saiyadi Ringim and Mr. S. A. Fagbemi); a representative of the Armed Forces, Lt. Col. M. Nassarawa; and representatives of the Federal Ministries of Co-operatives and Supply, Finance, Trade, Transport and Industries.

THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL OIL CORPORATION

Address: 42/44, Warehouse Road, P.M.B. 12650, Apapa, Lagos

Telephone: 47519

Cables: NNOC Lagos

Date Established: April 1st 1971. - by Decree No 18 of 1971.

History and Functions:

The National Oil Corporation is wholly Government-owned. It was specifically set up to achieve the broad aims and objectives of the FMG with reference to the nation's petroleum resources. Under the Decree, the NNOC was unreservedly given wide powers to explore, prospect for, work, win or otherwise acquire petroleum. It is also empowered to sell, refine, treat or otherwise process petroleum, including both crude oil and natural gas, its products as well as by-products. It also constructs



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17, Martins Street,
P. O. Box 2003,
Tel: 58346, 51816,
Lagos, Nigeria.

BRANCH OFFICES

ADD EKITI

47, Ijigbo Street,
P. M. Bag 5334

AGBOR

Lagos Asaba Road,
P. O. Box 121

WARRI

P. O. Box 50

APAPA

4 Commercial Road,

BENIN-CITY

89, Akpakpava Avenue
P. O. Box
P. O. Box 58

ENUGU

10, Ogui Road,
P. O. Box 440

IBADAN

SWB/162, Ijebu Bye Pass,
Oke-Ado
P. O. Box 1773.

ILESHA

B 20 Okesha Street,
P. O. Box 246.

ILORIN

P. O. Box 121

IKEJA

13, Kodesoh Street,
Phone 31797

MAIDUGURI

2, Ahmadu Bello Way,
P. O. Box 123

KANO

3, Beitut Road,
P. O. Box 282

ONDO

18, Yaba Street,
P. O. Box 68

UGHELLI

63, Market Road,
P. O. Box 20

A B A

28, Asa Road,
P. O. Box 296
Phone: 209

SAPELE

43, Market Road,
P. O. Box 416

Y A S A

154A, Oshodi

PORT HARCOURT

9, L. B. Road,
P. O. Box 31

CHITSA

36, New Road
P. O. Box 23

AAKA

Akoka-Orile
P. M. Bag 22
Phone 41

ISUKKA

No. 6, Oshodi
P. M. Bag 5
Phone 72

UYO

29, Nnamdi

AGENTS THROUGHOUT NIGERIA

lays pipes and pipelines for conveyance, constructs tank farms and other facilities for storage of petroleum and its allied ducts.

As the holder of Government's Participation Interest in the operations of the various producing companies, such as Shell-BP, Gulf and Agip, the NNOC participates actively in these companies' production and exploration activities. The NNOC plays significant roles in the marketing of Government's share of crude oil accruing from these activities. In the near future, drilling activities are expected to commence.

TOP PRESS

The Nigerian National Oil Corporation has been dissolved.

The establishment of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) was announced on Saturday, April 30, 1977, by the Federal Commissioner for Petroleum Resources, Col. M. Buhari.

A decree setting up the Corporation provides for the dissolution of both the Nigerian National Oil Corporation (NNOC) and the Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources and their merger to form this new Corporation.

While the new organisation is empowered to engage in all commercial activities relating to the petroleum industry, an independent department to be known as Petroleum Inspectorate will enforce the regulatory measures relating to the general control of the petroleum sector.

The affairs of the NNPC shall be conducted by a seven-man board of directors which includes the Federal Commissioner for Petroleum as the chairman. Other members are the Permanent Secretaries of the Federal Ministries of Finance and Economic Department; the Managing Director of the now corporation and three other members to be appointed by the Executive Council.

THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE

Address: Development House, 21, Wharf Road, P.O. Box 326, Apapa, Lagos

Telex: 60

Telephone: 46391; 46392

Telegrams: NIGERLINE

History:

The Nigerian National Shipping Line was incorporated in 1958, with an authorized, issued and fully paid up capital of N4 million, held jointly by the Federal Government and two non-Nigerian shipping companies—Elder Dempster Lines Ltd. and Palm Line Ltd. All non-Nigerian equity holdings were bought out in 1961, and now the shares are entirely Nigerian-owned and are held by the Federal Government and its nominees and the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Limited.

Functions:

The Company operates liner services based on the general directions of the National Trade. Its Trade Routes and Shipping Conferences within which it operates are as follows:

West Africa/U K.

West Africa/North of Europe

West Africa/French Atlantic Ports

FLEET: The NNSL Fleet are

| | Name | Year Built |
|-----|------------------|------------|
| 1. | King Jaja | 1955 |
| 2. | El Kanemi | 1956 |
| 3. | Oranyan | 1953 |
| 4. | Nnamdi Azikiwe | 1962 |
| 5. | Ahmadu Bello | 1963 |
| 6. | Herbert Macaulay | 1957 |
| 7. | River Niger | 1948 |
| 8. | River Benue | 1968 |
| 9. | River Ogun | 1968 |
| 10. | River Ethiopia | 1969 |
| 11. | Cross River | 1964 |
| 12. | River Gongola | 1964 |
| 13. | River Hadejia | 1974 |

Services:

The Nigenan National Shipping Line operates a fast, regular and efficient forth-nightly services out of the United Kingdom, North Continent of Europe and France, but the regularity of its ships' calls in Italian ports is dependent on cargo availability.

Arrangements are underway for the inauguration of the company's services to the Far East, United States and Canada.

Information:

Information about the company, its operations and the service it offers, both in Nigeria and in overseas, may be obtained from:

Head Office: 21, Wharf Road,
P.O. Box 326,
Apapa, Lagos. Tel. 56088.
Telex. 60.
Telegrams: NIGERLINE,
LAGOS.

Lagos Agency: 22, Wharf Road,
Apapa.
Telephone: 55180,
55751 & 55119.

Branches: 1, Custom Street,
P.O. Box 425, Port Harcourt,
Tel: 357.
Telegrams: NIGERLINE

16, Post Office Road,
P.O. Box 1232,
Kano,
Tel. 4415,
Telex. 1,
Telegrams: Nigerline.

NNSLL,
P.M.B. 1100,
Warri.

NNSLL,
Marina,
P.O. Box 91,
Calabar.

NNSLL,
P.M.B. 2,
Burutu.

NNSLL,
P.M.B. 1190,
Maiduguri.

NNSLL,
P.O. Box 48,
Koko.

Nigerline (U.K.) Limited,
14, Oriel Chambers,
Water Street,
Liverpool L2 8TU.

Suite 557, 8th Floor, Dunster House,
20 Mark Lane,
London, E.C.3.

NIGERIAN PRISONS SERVICE

Address: Alagbon Close, P.M.B. 123,
Ikoyi, Lagos.

Telephone: 22708, 24871-6
Date Established: About 1872
History:

The history of the Nigerian Prisons Service started in about 1872 when Broad Street Prison was established to accommodate 300 prisoners. Following the amalgamation of the North and South, the important unified and more coherent prison in Nigeria became greatly felt. From the Gobir Report of 1956, both the Authority prisons as well as the Government Prisons were merged into the Prisons Service, in April, 1961.

Aims/Objectives:

The prime objective of the Prisons Service is not to punish but as such, but to rehabilitate and reform so as to enable them to become useful citizens.

Functions:

- i. To Administer prisons service
- ii. Runs a broad, educational programme for prisoners, so as to enable offenders to fit into the society after their jail-terms.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA

Address: Matori Industrial Area,
Laguna, P.M.B. 123

Telephone: 32418
Telegrams: Ironcon, Lagos.

Established: 1971 (Under Decree 33, of June, 1971).

History: The Industrial Research Council Nigeria was established by Decree 33, promulgated in June, 1971. It is a Federal Government Statutory body affiliated to the Federal Ministry of Industries.

Functions: The principal functions of the Council, among others, are:

1. To promote and co-ordinate all industrial research activities of Nigeria, and,
2. To develop and apply such industrial research results of the nation.

Council Membership: Council Membership comprises 12 personalities drawn from faculties of Science and Engineering of the universities, public and private sectors in addition to four ex-officio members made up of Permanent Secretaries from the Federal Ministries of Trade, Communications, Works and Housing and Mines and Power.

Chairman: Mr. H.C. Omo.

Secretary: Dr. I.A. Akinrole.

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS

Address: Cabinet Office, P.M.B. 12673 Lagos.

Telephone: 61010/216

Date Established: 22nd May, 1973. (Under Decree No. 24).

History: The concept of the National Youth Service Corps was first broached in the Second 4-Year Development Plan, in which it was announced that the Federal Military Government planned to establish a Youth corps organisation during the period covered by the Plan.

Then Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon, subsequently announced in the course of his broadcast to the nation on the occasion of the 12th Independence Anniversary Celebration on October 1, 1972, that the proposed NYSC was meant "to transcend political, social, state and ethnic loyalties and to form the basis of fostering loyalty to the nation". At the various University convocations, he disclosed that a

lot of work had already been done on the project and invited the public, the students and university lecturers for discussions and suggestions on the scheme.

The facts having being collected, the FMG subsequently announced that the scheme would begin at the end of the 1972/73 academic session. The NYSC was thus created by Decree No. 24 of 22nd May, 1973 and launched by General Yakubu Gowon, on June 4, 1973, at the first meeting of the Directorate of the NYSC.

Objectives:

The objectives of the NYSC include:

- (a) To inculcate discipline in Nigerian youths by instilling in them a tradition of industry at work and of patriotic and loyal service to the nation in any situation they may find themselves;
- (b) to raise their moral tone by giving them the opportunity to learn about higher ideals of national achievement and social and cultural improvement;
- (c) to develop in them attitudes of mind acquired through shared experience and suitable training, which will make them more amenable to mobilisation in the national interest;
- (d) to develop common ties among them and promote national unity.
- (e) to encourage members of the service corps to seek, at the end of their corps service, career employment all over the country thus promoting the free movement of labour;
- (f) to induce employers partly through their experience with members of the Service Corps, to employ more readily qualified Nigerians irrespective of their States of origin; and
- (g) to enable Nigerian youths to acquire the spirit of self-reliance.

Calling:

Under the decree, any Nigerian who is up to the age of 30 years, and who, at the

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564, LABAOWO STREET, TEL. 22762 IBADAN
540C, LABAOWO STREET, TEL. 22762 IBADAN
52E, ADO BAYERO ROAD, TEL. 2058, KANO
140, CITY ROAD TEL. 5294, KANO
PLOT C, AHMAOU BELLO WAY KADUNA

Telex: 21575 Grams "ADEFBROS" ADEFNL NG

and of the academic year, unless exempted under section 15 of the decree, has successfully completed his or her first degree at any university in Nigeria, shall be liable to be called upon to serve in the Service Corps. But graduates who have exceeded the prescribed age may volunteer for service. The duration of service is one year.

NYSC DIRECTORATE

The decree also established a Directorate as the governing body of the Service Corps. Its membership comprises a chairman, the Vice-Chancellor of each of the Universities in Nigeria or a representative appointed by him, one member each from the Armed Forces of the Federation, the Nigeria Police Force, a representative of the Nigerian Employers' Consultative Association, the Director as appointed under section 5 of the decree, a representative of the Cabinet Office, the Federal Ministry of Education, Federal Ministry of Labour, and three other persons (at least one of whom shall be a woman).

The chairman and members of the Directorate are appointed by the Head of the Federal Military Government.

Functions of the Directorate

Among others, the functions of the NYSC directorate are to draw up detailed programmes of training and schedules which shall be designed for the achievement of the objectives of the service corps and to ensure that such programmes and schedules are strictly and steadfastly adhered to.

DISCIPLINE

Each Corps member is guided by a Code of Conduct and bye-laws of the NYSC. Penalty clauses are provided for contravention of the code of conduct and or the bye-laws.

N.Y.S.C. STATE SECRETARIATS

1. LAGOS STATE

c/o Military Governor's Office
Lalupon Street,
Obalende, Lagos.

2. OYO, ONDO, OGUN STATES

N.Y.S.C.
c/o Military Governor's Office
Agodi, Ibadan

3. BENDEL STATE

N. Y. S. C.
c/o Military Governor's Office
P.M.B. 1081,
Benin City.

4. IMO, ANAMBRA STATES

N.Y.S.C.
c/o Old Premier's Lodge,
Kingsway Road,
Enugu.

5. RIVERS STATE

N.Y.S.C.
c/o Military Governor's Office
Port Harcourt.

6. CROSS RIVER STATE

N.Y.S.C.
52, Webber Street,
Calabar.

7. KWARA STATE

N.Y.S.C.
c/o Military Governor's Office

P.M.B. 2040,
Kaduna.
Tel: 22317.

The Supervisor
Nigeria Building Society,
25, West of Mines School,
Jos.

The Supervisor,
Nigeria Building Society,
c/o Cross River State,
Housing Corporation,
P.M.B. 1082,
Calabar.

P.M.B. 1378,
Ilorin.

8. BENUE, PLATEAU STATES

N.Y.S.C.
c/o Military Governor's Office,
P.M.B. 55,
Jos.

9. KADUNA STATE .

N.Y.S.C.
c/o Military Governor's Office,
Ali Akilu Road,
P.M.B. 2002,
Kaduna.

10. KANO STATE

N.Y.S.C.
c/o Military Governor's Office
B. Unity Road,
P.M.B. 3137,
Kano.

11. SOKOTO, NIGER STATES

N.Y.S.C.
c/o Military Governor's Office,
Sokoto.

12 BAUCHI, BORNO, GONGOLA STATES

N.Y.S.C.
c/o Military Governor's Office,
Maiduguri.

NIGERIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY LIMITED

(NIGERIA BUILDING SOCIETY)

Date Established: Incorporated in
December 1956 and commenced business
in March 1957.

Address: 11, Breadfruit Street,
P.O. Box 2078,

Lagos.

Tel. 24038, 24039 & 25773.

Cablegram/Telegram: 'HOMES'

History

The NBS was established to assist as many Nigerians as possible to acquire their homes. At the same time it promotes thriftiness. It is wholly owned by the Federal Government of Nigeria. It is one of the three former Eastern State Mortgage Banks (ESIABA). The NBS was established under the National Development Plan, and a sum of N150 million has been provided for this exercise in the F.M.G. in the 1975-76 budget.

Board Members

Alhaji Babatunde Jose, O.F.A., (Chairman)
M. O. Anibaba, F.C.A.

P. O. Balonwu

Mamman Daura, B.A. (Dublin)

O. A. Dosunmu, F.R.I.C.S.,
F.N.I.V.S.

O. E. Ikpi, M.A. (Cantab), B.Sc.,
A.R.C.S.

D. O. Ogunyemi, B.A. (Hons),
(Exeter)

Dr. J.A. Akinbola, B.Sc., M.A.

V. O. Ogunba, F.C.A.

General Manager

F. Ola Uddoh, B.L.

Secretary

G. A. Onabule, A.C.I.S., A.B.I.

Area Offices:

Area Manager,
Nigeria Building Society,
7, The Ridgeway,
P. O. Box 361,
Enugu.
Tel. 2852

Area Manager,
Nigeria Building Society,
15, Owoseni Street,
P. O. Box 680,
Benin City,
Tel: 1228

Area Manager,
Nigeria Building Society,
18/19, Ahmadu Bello Way,

Calabar, or,
27, Bedwell Street,
P.O. Box 597,
Calabar.

*The Manager,
Nigeria Building Society,
415A Onireke Street,
Ogunpa. Oyo,
Ibadan.*

*The Supervisor,
Nigeria Building Society,
20, Sulu Gambori Road,
Ilorin.*

*The Supervisor,
Nigeria Building Society,
c/o Min. of Housing & Environment,
P.M.B. 222,
Sokoto.*

*The Supervisor,
Nigeria Building Society,
P.M.B. 1201,
Maiduguri.*

*The Manager,
Nigeria Building Society,
Kano.*

NIGERIA AIRWAYS

Address: AIRWAYS HOUSE, IKEJA
Telephone: 31031

History: Nigeria Airways was formed in 1960 when Nigeria attained indepen-

dence. Prior to this date, Air Services in Nigeria were operated under the West African Airways Corporation (WAAC), Nigeria, Limited. The countries that constituted the corporation were Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia.

The head-quarters of the Nigeria Airways is in Ikeja Lagos, with the administrative nerve centre of the Company flourishing in the Airways House. Flights carry passengers within and without the country. On the local level, the Nigeria Airways flights cover Ibadan, Benin, Port-Harcourt, Calabar, Enugu, Kano, Kaduna, Maiduguri, Yola and Jos. The Airways international flights cover such places like Cameroun, Lome, Dakar, Ghana, Abidjan, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Gambia, and then Rome, Frankfurt and London. In frequently, Amsterdam and New York are covered.

Nigeria Airways Planes: The fleet of the Nigeria Airways include One Aztec, Seven F-27, Seven F-28, Two B-707, Three B-737, One DC-10. It is also envisaged that the Airways will increase its fleet on or before the middle of 1977, with the arrival of Two B-727, One B-707 and One DC-10.

Training School: The Nigeria Airways operates a ground-training school for new entrants as well as for orientation and familiarisation purposes. Lectures on specific topics are also organised and held in the school for the enlightenment of workers on special matters. Some staff are also selected for additional training overseas.

Engineering base: The company has an engineering base and its hanger, set up at a cost of N2,000,000. The engineering

base is the seat of the Company's engineers who take great care of the company's Aircrafts while the hanger serves as a place for stripping and maintaining the planes.

Aims/Objectives: The main objective of the Nigeria Airways is to operate both internal and external air services.

OFFICIALS:

General Manager: Captain P.M. Thahal.

Chairman: Wing-Commander U. Muazu.

Company Secretary: A. O. Oshikoya.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY

Address: Electricity Headquarters, 24—
25, Marina, P.M.B. 12030, Lagos.

Cables: Niger Power, Lagos.

Telephone: 51370 — 84.

History: The NEPA was established under Decree 24 of 1972 which empowered it to develop and maintain an efficient, Co-ordinated, and economical system of electricity supply for all parts of the Federation and for this purpose —

- (a) To generate or acquire supply of electricity;
- (b) To provide bulk supply of electricity for distribution within and outside Nigeria; and,
- (c) To provide supply of electricity for consumers in Nigeria and as may from time to time be authorised by the Authority.

General Functions

The Authority is charged with the following general duties:—

1. Managing, maintaining and working the electricity undertakings which are vested in the Authority under the Decree and such other undertakings as may be acquired by the Authority by or under the provisions of the Decree.

2. Establishing, managing, maintaining and working such electricity undertakings as the Authority may deem expedient in the interest of the people.
3. Supplying electricity and promoting economic and efficient electricity generation, distribution and sale at reasonable prices;
4. Operating irrigation schemes in accordance with the provisions of future works with the approval of the Federal Executive Council, in connection with the Niger and its affluents for all the purposes mentioned in the section and for carrying out such schemes.

NEPA BOARD MEMBERS

1. Alhaji Yahaya Gusau — Chairman
2. Dr. O.C. Onazi
3. Dr. J. O. Amoda
4. Alhaji I. Muku
5. Alhaji D. Musdapher
6. Alhaji S.M. Katsina
7. Mr. R. A. Gbadamosi
8. Mr. W.A.L. Thomas (Member, Mines and Power).

THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND

The National Provident Fund was established by an Act of Parliament in 1961. Its operations are governed by the National Provident Fund Act 1961; the National Provident Fund (Amendment) Act 1964; the General Regulations to the National Provident Fund Act, 1961 and Decree No. 40 of 1967.

The National Provident Fund is a compulsory savings scheme to which both employer (non-pensionable) and his employee contribute in equal proportions monthly for the benefit of the worker.

The present rate of worker's contributions is 3k on every complete wage of 50k, up to a maximum of N4 (four naira) in any one month.

The scheme provides for each payment of contributions to members under the following conditions only:—

- (1) Old Age: member must have attained the age of 55 and have retired from regular employment.
- (2) Invalidity: member must have been certified by a registered medical practitioner as being subject to such physical or mental disability as to be unemployable.
- (3) Survivor: dependants or next of kin of a deceased member to apply.
- (4) Unemployment: member must have been continuously out of employment for, at least, two (2) years.
- (5) Emigration: member (non-Nigerian citizen) must be emigrating or have emigrated from Nigeria with no intention of returning to the country.

Interest on a member's contributions together with his contributions is paid to him in the case of old age, invalidity, survivors or emigration claim. Only half of his contributions (without interest) is payable in the case of an un-employment claim.

The remaining half together with all the accruing interest will be paid to him on attainment of the age of 55 or if he becomes an invalid, or is migrating or his next-of-kin in the event of death.

All employers of labour including Federal and State Governments, Public Corporations and Private Establishments employing not less than ten (10) workers are by law affected and MUST be registered.

The administrative head of the Fund is the DIRECTOR whose address is "The Director, National Provident Fund, P.M.B. 12523, Lagos".

The Fund has several branch offices throughout the States of the Federation. These offices are located at Zaria, Maiduguri, Bauchi, Yola, Port Harcourt, Benin City, Sapele, Warri, Kano, Sokoto, Minna, Lagos (Ikoyi, Apapa, Ikeja), Enugu, Aba, Onitsha, Calabar, Ibadan, Ilorin, Oshogbo, Akure, Jos, Ijebu-Ode, Asaba, Lokoja and Makurdi.

In pursuance of its policy of gradual but effective decentralisation of its activities, the Fund has established 4 zonal offices in the Federation. These are located at Ibadan, Kaduna, Kano and Enugu. It is the plan of the Fund to establish one zonal office in each state capital and to this end recruitment of qualified personnel and in-service training of staff have been geared up. The establishment of these zonal offices will help to bring the Fund nearer to the people than hitherto.

The National Provident Fund branch offices are manned by Compliance Inspectors whose duties are to ensure that the provisions of the Act and General Regulations are complied with by both employers and workers.

They are empowered to enter at all reasonable times, any premises or places where workers are employed and there make any examination and enquiry necessary to obtain information for the purposes of the Act and where they are obstructed in any premises or place, the occupier or employer shall be guilty of an offence.

THE NIGERIAN STANDARD ORGANISATION

Address: 11, Kofo Abayomi Road, Victoria Island, P.M.B. 12614, Lagos.

Telephone: 56239; **Telegrams:** Permindo.

History: The Nigerian Standard Organisation came into being with the promulgation of Decree No 56 of December, 1971. The Organisation was established as an integral part of the Federal Ministry of Industries and the commencement date of its functions began as far back as January 1st 1970.

Under the same decree, a council known as the Nigerian Standard Council, was established as the governing body of the Organisation. Membership of the Council is drawn from a wide area spanning both the private and public sectors.

Functions: Under the Decree, the principal functions of the Nigerian Standard Organisation are to standardise methods and products in industries in Nigeria and to ensure Federal and State Governments compliance with national policy on Standardisation. It is also responsible for the award of certification marks under those Standards but are also

of importance to the economy of the

Membership and Staff: As stipulated in the Decree, the Director, the Secretary, other members of the staff of the Organisation, shall be members of the Public Service Commission of the Federation.

Offences: The Decree recommends punishments ranging from fines to jail-terms for any person or persons who commit an offence under the stipulations of the Decree.

Library: The NSO maintains an extensive library whose services are made available to people on specific conditions.

FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Address: FIIR, OSHODI, P.M.B. 1, Ikeja

Telegrams: Applied Ikeja

Telephone: 32161-4; 32284; 32255

History and Functions: The Federal Institute of Industrial Research was established in 1955. It situates some 8 miles from Lagos on the Lagos-Abeokuta road. It is

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function lies in the furtherance of the policy of the Federal Government to diversify, as much as possible, the economy of the nation by giving active encouragement to the establishment of industries, particularly those which relate to the processing of the country's raw materials.

The FIR also not only offers help to anyone wishing to set up new industries based on any Nigerian raw materials, it as well offers technical assistance to existing industries through the provision of laboratory facilities for analysing samples of products and solutions to their basic technical problems.

Besides, the Institute investigates the suitability of Nigeria's raw materials for use in proved industrial processes and modifies these processes to suit local conditions. Its services are at the disposal of any government, private company or individual, based on certain conditions but it offers free advice.

Research Programmes: The Institute runs research Programmes which are normally prepared every three years and reviewed annually.

The criteria used for the choice of in-house research projects are:—

- (a) import substitution;
- (b) Primary processing of raw materials for local industries;
- (c) development of native technology.

Further, contract research is accepted at any time, subject to the limitations set by the expertise and infrastructural facilities available at the Institute.

Director: Dr. I. A. Akinrele, Ph.D., F. I.,
Bid., Etc.

Governing Body: Industrial Research Council of Nigeria.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA

Address: 4, Wesley Street, P.M.B. 12626,
Lagos.

Telegrams/Cables: Biblios, Lagos.

Telephone: 56590, 56547, 56591, 20041.

History: The National Library of Nigeria

is a statutory corporation, established by the National Library Act (No. 6) of 1964 and subsequently revised by the National Library Decree (29) of 1970, which enjoined the Board of the N.L.N., to establish and maintain a branch of the library in each of the twelve States in the Federation.

Functions: The National Library of Nigeria places greater awareness of the rich and diverse cultures of Nigeria in the forefront of its functions. To this end, therefore, it has empowered its state branches to collect valuable published and unpublished works which depict these cultures as a way of preserving them for reference by Nigerians, and also serving as useful international display materials depicting the country as one composed of peoples who are heterogeneous in orientation but bound together by a common heritage.

In addition to its functions, the National Library of Nigeria obtains all such useful literary works which include books, maps, newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, gramophone records, films, prints and photographs, for preservation. It is also its responsibility to develop the national bibliography and the nation's documentation services. To ensure the success of this, the N.L.N. has set up a standard Book Numbering Agency designed to assign a unique number to a book title, which no other book title in the world can carry. The usefulness of this method is that it assures easy identification of books published in Nigeria, by Nigerians, whether on the local, national, or international book shelves, bookshops or news stands.

The Library is open to members of the public without formalities. It also provides a wide-range of reading materials for use only within the Library.

Branches: The N.L.N. has, so far, opened two branches of the library in two of the States in the Federation, Enugu headed by Mr. M.A. Pampam, Jos Branch, and Mr. O. Aje, as the Ag. Head.

Director: Mr. S. B. Aje, M.A., F.L.A.,
A.M.N.I.M.

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Functions:

The emphasis of the functions of the P.S. is always on the administration of prisons services throughout the Federation. Today, as part of its functions, the NPS runs a broad, educational programme for prisoners, there by offering the young offenders ample opportunities to learn and improve on their education so that at the end of their jail-terms, they can integrate with other useful citizens.

Director of Prisons:

Mr. A. A. Ahmadu

FEDERAL FIRE SERVICE

Date Established: 1906

Address: Proposed Headquarters
Campos Street, Lagos.

Proposed Tel. Nos. 20778, 20779

Chief Fire Officer,
Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs,
Fire Service Division,
Alagbon Close,
Ikoyi,
Tel. No. 27282

Training School,
Onikan Fire Station, (Temporary)
27 Awolowo Road,
P.M.B. 12601,
Lagos.
Tel. 57488.

History:

In 1963, an Act to make provisions for the establishment, organisation, disciplines, power and duties of the Federal Fire Service, and for matters incidental thereto or connected therewith was enacted. Then the name of Lagos Fire Brigade was changed and renamed Federal Fire Service.

All the existing officers and men serving in the Lagos Fire Brigade were transferred

to the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs.
The post of Federal Inspector of Fire

Services was redesignated to Federal Fire Commissioner.

Stations:

There are four stations—Fire Service Headquarters, Campos Street Lagos, Apapa Fire Station, Onikan Fire Station and Ebute-Metta Fire Station. All the stations are fully equipped and linked with very high frequency radios for communication. Provisions have been made in the current estimates for the building of Fire Station and Training School in Surulere.

Equipment:

The Federal Fire Service now uses modern equipment such as Emergency Tender, Turn-Table Ladders, and Multi-Purpose (Combining Foam, dry powder and CO₂) in addition to a fleet of 20 fire fighting appliances.

There is an arrangement to purchase, during the current financial year, one hydraulic platform (Snorkel).

Two Water Tankers and 4 Fire Fighting appliances to supplement the existing fleet of fire fighting appliances.

Main Functions:

Main functions of the Federal Fire Service are those defined in the Fire Service Act of 1963 and may be summarised as follows:

- (a) Extinguishment, Control and Prevention of Fire
- (b) Saving and Protection of Life and property.
- (c) Humanitarian services and other works or emergencies that are beyond the capacity of ordinary citizen, as may be required under the authority of the Commissioner for Internal Affairs.

Aims And Objectives:

To make provision for fire fighting purposes and particularly to secure:

- (a) The Services for Federal Territory of a Fire Service and such equipment as is necessary to meet efficient all normal requirements;

- (b) The efficient training of the members of the Fire Service;
- (c) Efficient arrangements for dealing with calls for assistance and for summoning members of the Fire Service;
- (d) Efficient arrangements for obtaining for fire-fighting purposes information about building and property in Federal Territory, the availability of water supplies and the means of access to them, and other material local circumstances;
- (e) Efficient arrangements for preventing or mitigating damage to property resulting from measures taken in dealing with fires;
- (f) Efficient arrangements for giving advice on fire prevention, restriction of spread of fires and means of escape in case of fire;
- (g) To utilize or lend, to the State Governments or Fire Authority, the equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel and other sources of Fire Service.

Other Facts:

Operational Methods.

The Chief Officer with the assistance of two Deputies is responsible to the Federal Military Government for seeing that both the Fire Service and its administrative headquarters are organised and managed in accordance with policy.

The divisional officer is generally responsible for the operational efficiency of each division and for dealing with any outbreaks of fire in it.

Fire Prevention

Fire Prevention is the term used in a wide sense to denote all measures taken to prevent death and to mitigate injury, damage or loss from fire. It is an important function of the fire service; over the last decade there has been a sharp increase in the amount of works and responsibility involved due to steadily increasing number of fire outbreaks occurring each year and the annual rise in cost of fire damage. Federal Fire Service is concerned with fire prevention measures required under a wide range of statutes.

Aims:

In addition to others, the chief aims of the Federal Fire Service include the provision for fire fighting purposes, ensure adequate plans or arrangements for giving advice on fire prevention, the spread of fire as well as means of escape in case of fire out breaks.

Special Services:

The main functions apart, the Fire Service is always called upon to deal with emergencies, such as, railway accidents, releasing people trapped in buildings, vehicles, or machinery, rescuing people overcome by fumes while working in confined spaces, pumping out flooded basements.

Training:

Recruits and junior ranks of the Fire Service receive practical training in firemanship at the Federal Fire Training School, Lagos. Advanced and other specialised courses are provided for higher ranks at the Service Staff College and the Fire Service Technical School, England.

Officers:

Mr. A. Akokhia — Chief Officer (Operational).

Mr. O. Oni G. I. Fire Engineering (IFE). (Deputy Chief Fire Officer Administration).

Mr. J. A. Ailegha — Divisional Officer.

Mr. E. Okumagba — Divisional Officer.

Mr. Z. Mornodu — Div. Officer.

Mr. C. Enodeh — Div. Officer.

Mr. R. Bello — Div. Officer.

Mr. H. Giwa — Div. Officer.

Mr. M. Odumosu — Div. Officer.

Mr. R. Adigun — Div. Officer.

Supplies

THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES

Address: Director's Office, Nigerian Museum, Lagos.
Telegrams: Dimuseums, Lagos.

History: The Nigerian Antiquities Service was inaugurated in 1943 with Mr. K.C. Murray as the Surveyor of Antiquities. In 1953, the Antiquities Ordinance, No. 17, became law and was followed by the establishment of a 17-member Antiquities Commission.

Subsequent well-mapped out plans designed to ensure the high preservation of Nigerian Antiquities culminated in the building of Museums in Owo, Esie (1945); Jos (1952); Ife (1954); Lagos (1957); Oron (1958); Kano (1960); Kaduna (1972); Benin (1973).

In the 1975-80 Development Plan, adequate Provision has been made for more Museums to be established in four state capitals.

Aim: To preserve Nigerian Antiquities.

Functions: Under the 1953, Antiquities Ordinance, the Federal Department of Antiquities is responsible for discovering, preserving and studying the traditional material culture of the diverse peoples of Nigeria past and present. It is also charged with the responsibility of presenting and publishing the results of this work. The Department, therefore carries out archaeological, ethnographic and architectural researches. It employs professional Officers who are all graduates specializing in specific fields of archaeology, ethnography and traditional architecture.

One major provision of the Antiquities Ordinance of 1953 was the establishment of a seventeen-member Antiquities Commission which was given powers covering the declaration of monuments and scheduled Antiquities and the control

of archaeological excavations and the export of Antiquities.

It also acquired authority to approve Museums, and also to withdraw such approval if for security or other reasons such Museums should cease to be suitable repository for valuable specimens.

The Department acts as the executive arm of the Antiquities Commission in its efforts to prevent the illegal export of valuable works of art and to curb the activities of petty traders in Antiquities including some known to be financed from abroad, who are doing so much irremediable damage to the study of Nigerian art history and the documentation of its traditional cultures.

The National Museum, Lagos was formally opened on March 9, 1957. This Museum which is the headquarters of the Department houses the bulk of the Department's collection of traditional sculptures and other ethnographic materials. It holds more than 500,000 collections as of date and because of lack of space only one per cent of the total collection is on display to the public.

The National Museum Lagos has an Africana Library with almost 6,000 volumes covering fields of special interest to the staff like, archaeology, ethnography, ethnology, travel, history museology and so on. It is mainly a reference library for the staff but researchers from outside are free to come and use the library. Every Museum in the Department is to have a library.

The Department has begun a series of monographs in order to make the results of its researches available to other researchers and interested bodies.

The Museums are free to the public and the opening hours are from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

MEMBERS:

The Permanent Secretary,
Federal Ministry of Industries,
Lagos.

Mr. B.A. Akoh,
Federal Ministry of Health,
Lagos.

Dr. A.O. Madedor,
Federal Ministry of Works and Housing,
Lagos.

Mr. M. Buchanan-Jones,
Technical Director,
Guinness (Nig.) Ltd.,
P.M.B. 1071,
Ikeja.

Mr. K.E. Rhodes,
Nigerian Textile Mills,
P.M.B. 1051,
Ikeja.

Alhaji I. Bayi,
Defence Industries Corporation,
Kaduna.

S.I. Ogunmodede,
Federal Ministry of Trade,
Lagos.

The Chief Inspector of Factories,
Factory Inspectorate,
Federal Ministry of Labour,
147, Broad Street,
Lagos.

Mr. O. Lolomari,
Ministry of Mines and Power,
Lagos.

Mr. F.P.G. Oragwu,
Nigerian Council for Science and
Technology,
Lagos.

Mr. O.O. Diyaolu,
P.M.B. 5295,
Ibadan.

Mr. R.O. Uchendu,
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and
Resources,
Planning Division,
Ikoyi Road,
Lagos.

Dr. I.O. Guobadia,
National Universities Commission,
Cabinet Office,
Lagos.

Dr. J. Olubode,
Faculty of Engineering,
University of Lagos,
Lagos.

Mr. I.O. Anyaoku,
Federal Ministry of Transport,
Lagos.

Mr. S.A. Durojaiye,
2, Catholic Mission Street,
Lagos.

Engr. Dr. A. Banjo,
Nigerian Forgings and Boil Co.,
Isheri Road,
P.M.B. 1286,
Ikeja.

Chamber of Commerce & Industry

NIGERIAN EXTERNAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS LIMITED.

Address: 15, Marina, P.O. Box 173, Lagos, Nigeria.
Telephone: 59666.

History: The first External Telecommunication Services in Nigeria began on September 4, 1886 when the African Direct Telegraph Company Limited opened its first telegraph service which linked Lagos by submarine cable with the outside world.

On December 30, 1929, three companies — The African Direct Telegraph Company Limited, The Brazilian Submarine Telegraph and The Eastern Telegraph Company, in concert with a few others, merged into the Imperial and International Communications Limited, later renamed Cable & Wireless Limited whose operations ended on December 31, 1962, as the Nigerian Government took a decisive step towards having a greater measure of control over her external telecommunication services.

In January 1963, therefore, the government of Nigeria incorporated the Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited (NET), as a partnership between the Government, holding 51 per cent of the shares and Cable & Wireless Limited with 49 per cent shares. The NET opened business with a share capital of N4,000,000, out of which N1,320,000 was, at first, subscribed.

On October 1, 1972, the NET became fully a government-owned company following the purchase of the shares of Messrs Cable & Wireless Ltd., by the Nigerian Government.

Functions: Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited is responsible for the planning, provision, operation and maintenance of all international and inter-continental telecommunication services of Nigeria. It is Nigeria's gateway to the

outside world.

The services offered include telephone, telex, leased channel telegraph, telegraph, data and facsimile. Transmission and reception of real time television programmes via satellite are also offered via the Satellite Earth Station, Lanlate. The Company is also responsible for the provision of coast station services which include communication by telephone and telegraph between Nigeria and ships at sea.

Expansion: Along with other plans, the NET is erecting a new 37-Storey Head Office building, about 120 metres high, at an estimated cost of N30 million.

When completed this year, the building will offer space for variegated facilities, including the following:

1. The new International Automatic Telephone Gateway Exchange;
2. Computerised Telegraph Switching Centre for Automatic handling of public telegraph messages and airlines traffic, and
3. Computerised Telex Switching Centre with fully automatic international telex subscribers dialling system and full facilities for billing of customer's calls.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman: Alhaji Aminu Saleh — Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Communications.

Major M.I. Erhabor.

I.O.A. Losode, Esq.
C.Eng., M.I.E.E., M.N.S.E.

B.N. Unachukwu, Esq.
B.A. (Hons) Lond.

Malum Mohammad Mamun Mahe,
P.H.C., M.P.S.

MANAGEMENT

General Manager — Major M.I. Erhabor
 Company Secretary — F.K. Olowu, Esq.
 B.L.

Chief Engineer — Y.A. Raji, Esq.,
 C. Eng., M.I.E.E.E., M.N.S.E.

Chief Accountant — M. Ogunmoye
 A.C.M.A.

Traffic Manager — F.H.O. Akinde
 A.M.I.E.E.

Principal Personnel Officer — R.A.
 Esq., Bsc. (Econ), A.M.I.P.M.

Company Services Division — K.
 Esq.

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| Nigerian High Commission Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania | Mr. Isa Modibbo | High Commissioner | P.O. Box 9214 Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania | 67748, 67927 | Nigerian Dar-es-Salaam |
| Nigerian Embassy Dublin, Ireland | Mr. M. O. Adefope | Ambassador | 56, Leeson Park Dublin—6 Republic of Ireland | 65984/65997 | Nigerian Dublin |
| Area Office of Nigeria Edinburgh (Area Officer) | Mr. A. O. Esan | | (3rd Floor) 2/12, North St., Andrew Street, Edinburgh 2. | 557-0275 | |
| Nigerian High Commission Freetown, Sierra- Leone | Mr. J. D. O. O. Olatun | Nigerian High Commissioner | 21, Charlotte Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone. | 2444 | Nigerian Freetown (Telex: 258) |
| Nigerian High Commission Gaborone, Botswana | Mrs. Ruda Titemwa Muhammed | Nigerian High Commissioner | P.O. Box 274, Gaborone, Botswana | 2041/2 | Nigerian Gaborone |
| Permanent Nigerian Mission Geneva, Switzerland | Mr. B. A. Clark (Resident in Berne) | Ambassador | 44, Rue de Lausanne 1201 Geneva, Switzerland | 31—91—40 | Nigerian Geneva |
| Consulate of Nigeria Hamburg, West Germany | Mr. S. U. Yolah (Resident in Bonn) I. M. S. Imam | Consulate General | 2, Hamburg 13 Haller Strasse 76 W. Germany. | 40-30-16 | Nigerian Hamburg |
| Nigerian High Commission Hong Kong | Mr. M. Abubakar | High Commissioner | Lap Heng House, 15th Floor, 47—50, Gloucester Rd., G.P.O. Box 15670, Hong Kong. | 5—280425 | Nigerian Hong Kong (Telex: HX3963) |

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| High Commission Nigeria Islamabad, Pakistan | Mr. A. D. Gadau | High Commissioner | P. O. Box 1075 Islamabad, Pakistan. | 22466; 22468 | Nigerian Islamabad |
| Embassy of Nigeria Jeddah Saudi-Arabia | Mr. M.S. Kontogora | Ambassador | P.O. Box 655, Jeddah Saudi-Arabia. | 32773 | Nigerian Jeddah |
| Nigerian High Commission Kampala, Uganda | Mr. G. C. B. Okany | High Commissioner | P.O. Box 4338 Kampala, Uganda | 54532 | Nigerian Kampala |
| Embassy of Nigeria Khartoum, Sudan | Mr. S.A. Yakubu | Ambassador | P.O. Box 1538 Khartoum; Sudan | 77417 | Nigerian Khartoum |
| Embassy of Nigeria Kingston, Jamaica | Mr. J. D. O. Sokoya | Ambassador | Nigeria High Commission, P.O. Box 764, Kingston 10, Jamaica | 926 - 6400 | Nigerian Kingston. |
| Embassy of Nigeria Kinshasa, Zaïre | Mr. E. O. Enahoro | Ambassador | 141, Boulevard du, 30 Juin B.P. 1700, Kinshasa, Rep. of Zaïre | 30626 | Nigerian Kinshasa Telex No. 311 |
| Embassy of Nigeria Libreville, Gabon | Mr. M.A. Abiola | Chargé d'Affaires | Embassy of Nigeria B.P. 1191, Libreville, Gabon | 322-03 | Nigerian Libreville |
| Nigerian Consulate Lagos | Mr. B. J. Cherebinigbo | Area Officer | 2014, 21th Street, Lagos, Nigeria | CEN 7081-3 | Nigerian Lagos |

Diplomatic and Consular Posts of the Federation of Nigeria

| Post | Accredited Representative | Designation | Office Address | Telephone | Telex Address |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
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| Embassy of Nigeria, Angola | H. E. Muca M. Bello | | Caixa Postal 479 Luanda, Angola | 45985 | Nigerian Luanda |
| Consulate General of Nigeria, California | Mr. P.C. Onochiri (Consul-General) | California, 94108 | 360, Pat. Street, San Francisco California, 94108 | (415) 433 6500 | Nigerian San Francisco |
| Embassy of Nigeria, Iran. | Mr. V.N. Chibundu | Charge d'Affairs | P.O. Box 2736, Tehran, Iran | 620764/1 | Nigerian Tehran |
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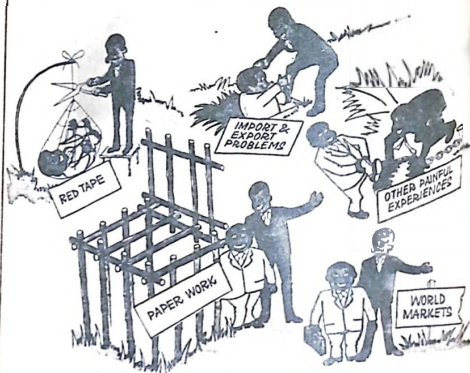


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Daily newspapers, weeklies and periodicals had a humble beginning in Nigeria. Publication of *Iwa Irohin* by the Rev. Townsend in Abeokuta first appeared in December 1891. From that time until 1890, about a dozen weekly papers were published at different periods in Lagos.

Then came a newspaper *Lagos Weekly Record* published first by the late John Jackson and later by his son, Horatio Jackson (1890-1930), one of the greatest pioneer names in the history of Nigerian journalism. During the period of the nationalist struggle for independence, newspapers played a leading role. This period also coincided with the beginning of commercial newspaper enterprises in Nigeria.

After the formation of the Nigerian National Democratic Party in 1922, the late Herbert Macaulay established the *Lagos Daily News*.

Between 1922 and 1960, there were intense nationalist activities by various political parties whose efforts were directed mainly towards the winning of political independence for Nigeria.

In the process, several national daily newspapers were established in Lagos. They primarily put across the views of different political parties in addition to their other functions as newspapers.

The *Daily Times* has a slightly different history. Since the original company was started by overseas interests in 1943, it has maintained a neutral role in party politics, while at the same time attempting to promote economic and social interests of Nigeria as a whole.

Most of the newspapers of the great nationalists are now defunct; the only survivor being the *West African Pilot*.

After the achievement of Independence, the Press had to adapt itself to a new role. Political agitation is no longer its primary concern. The main problems facing the nation today are how to forge a virile and united country out of the conglomeration of ethnic groups in Nigeria; the second

problem is how to develop the country's economy rapidly in order to give the masses a decent standard of living and thus satisfy their legitimate expectations in an independent Nigeria.

One of the most recent developments has been the establishment of newspapers sponsored by Federal and State governments. These exist side by side with those owned by individuals and corporations.

In August 1975, the Federal Government acquired the total equity of the New Nigerian Newspapers Limited and through its wholly-owned National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria (NICON), acquired 60% of the equity of the *Daily Times of Nigeria Limited*. The Federal Government appointed new Board of Directors for the two leading national daily newspapers.

NEWSPAPERS

NATIONAL DAILIES

Daily Times: 357, Kakawa Street, P.O. Box 139, Lagos; founded 1925. Published by The *Daily Times of Nigeria Limited*, Lagos. Editor: Tony Momoh.

Daily Sketch: New Court Road, P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan; founded 1964. Published by the *Sketch Publishing Company Limited*, Ibadan. Editor: Dayo Duyile.

New Nigerian: Ahmadu Bello Way, P.O. Box 254, Kaduna; founded 1965. Published by the *New Nigerian Newspapers Limited*, Kaduna. Editor: Aminu Abdullahi.

The Nigerian Observer: Airport Road, Benin City; founded 1968. Published by the *Bendel Newspapers Corporation*, Benin City. Ag. Editor: Tom Borha.

Daily Star: 9 Works Road, P.M.B. 1139, Enugu; founded 1972; Published by *Star Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd.*, Enugu. Editor: Josef Bel-Molokwu.

Nigerian Tribune: 98 Shittu Street, Adeoyo Road, P.O. Box 78, Ibadan; founded 1949. Published by the *African News-*

papers of Nigeria Limited, Ibadan.
Editor: Sina Bamgbose.

West African Pilot: 34 Commercial Avenue, Yaba, Lagos; founded 1937, Published by Zik Enterprises Limited, Acting Editor: Jacob Aina.

Daily Express: 57, Igboosere Road, Lagos; Published by the Commercial Amalgamated Printers Lagos.
Ag. Editor: Omotayo Okunola-Adigun.

The Nigerian Standard: P.M.B. 2112, Jos. Published by the Plateau Publishing Corporation, Zaria Road, Jos. Editor: Gideon G. Barde.

Nigerian Herald: Offa Road, Ilorin founded October 19, 1973. Published by the Kwara State Newspaper Corporation, Ilorin. Editor: Peter Ajayi.

Nigerian Chronicle: Published by the Cross River State Newspaper Corporation, P.M.B. 1074, Calabar. Editor: Mr. Ray Ekpui.

Nigerian Tide: Published by the Rivers State Newspapers Corporation 4 Ikwerre Road, P.M.B. 5072, Port Harcourt. Editor Maurice Domboh.

The Punch: Kudeti Street, Onipetesi, PMB 1204, Ikeja. Founded: November 1, 1976. Published by Punch (Nigeria) Limited, Lagos. Ag. Editor: Alan Aroyewun.

OTHER DAILIES

Evening Times: 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street P. O. Box 139, Lagos, founded August 6, 1973. Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, Lagos. Acting Editor: Mike C. G. Ogbeide.

The Nigerian Mirror: Iwaka Road, Otuisha. Published by Oloho Press Limited Otuisha. Editor: T. N. Okonkwo.

WEEKLIES

NATIONAL - SUNDAY PAPERS

Sunday Times: 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street

P. O. Box 139, Lagos; founded 1951. Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited. Editor: Tunji Oseni.

Sunday Observer: Airport Road, Benin City. Published by the Bendel Newspapers Corporation. Ag. Editor: Alhaji M.J.A. Baruwa.

Sunday Tide: Published by the Rivers State Newspaper Corporation, PMB 5072, Port Harcourt. Editor: Tony Tebekan.

Sunday Sketch: New Court Road, P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan. Published by the Sketch Publishing Company Limited. Editor: Sola Odunfa.

Weekly Star: 9, Works Road, P.M.B. 1139, Enugu; founded 1970. Published by the Star Printing and Publishing Company Limited. Editor: Henry Onye.

Sunday Punch: Kudeti Street, Onipetesi. P.M.B. 1204, Ikeja. Founded 1976. Published by Punch (Nigeria) Limited, Lagos. Editor: Dayo Wright.

Sunday Chronicle: Published by the Cross River State Newspapers Corporation, Calabar. Ag. Editor: Richard A.

OTHER WEEKLY PAPERS

Sporting Record: Every Wednesday. Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited. 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street, P. O. Box 139, Lagos. Editor: Cyril Kappo.

Lagos Weekend: (Witty Newspaper) Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street, P. O. Box 330, Lagos. Editor: John Adollo.

Times International: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street, Lagos. Editor: H. Idowu.

Business Times: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3, 5, 7, Kakawa Street, Lagos. Ag. Editor: Onyema Ugochukwu.

Lagos This Week: 1 Gbemisola Street, Ikot Epe Road, Ikeja. Published by Lagos Periodical Publications Limited, Publisher/Managing-Editor: Yemi Martins.

Music Express: Published by Entertainment Press, 15 Abeokuta Street, Ebute Metta, Lagos. Managing Editor: Angus

Nigerian Radio/TV Times: Published by the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Lagos. Editor: Enyina Iroha.

Ibibio Yoruba: (Yoruba Language), 24 Broad Street, P.M.B. 2416, Lagos, founded 1945. Published by the Amalgamated Press of Nigeria. Acting Editor: S. A. Olatade.

Hausa (Hausa Language) Published by the New Nigerian Newspapers Limited, Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna. Editor: Utman Gida.

West Africa: (Nigeria Edition) Times Press, Warehouse Road, Apapa.

The Leader (Catholic): Published by Immanuel Press, Owerri. Editor: Rev. Fr. Chuma.

The Independent (Catholic) P. O. Box 10, Ibadan. Published in English and Yoruba. Editor: Rev. Fr. Cronin-Coltsmann.

Advance: Socialist newspaper; 5, Agege Motor Road, Idiro, Mushin. Editor: Nat. Iwuagwu.

Sunshine: Published by Sunshine Publishing Co., SW9/1032 Lagos Road, Challenge Ibadan, P. O. Box 3304, Ibadan. Managing Editor: Afolabi Alo.

The Record: Published by the Department of Journalism, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Editor: Ballantyne Okwonna.

African Impact: P.M.B. 1143, Benin City

Sextape: (Witty Newspaper): Published by Alagbara Publishing Company, SW9/140 Ago Taylor, Ibadan. Editor: Funso Akindubuwa.

The Truth: 45 Idumagbo Avenue, P. O. Box 418, Lagos, founded 1951. Published by the Ahmadiyya Mission Nigeria. Acting Editor: Z. O. Elias.

Ilang Yoruba: (Yoruba Language) Published by the Amalgamated Press of Nigeria. Editor: Olalekan Onatade.

Albishir: P.M.B. 1064, Maiduguri. Ag. Editor: A. M. Zinnass.

Sunday Star: Yemetu Aladorin, Ibadan. Published by the People's Star Press, Ibadan; founded 1966. Editor: Moni Adewale.

News: 37 Zik Avenue, Uwani, Enugu (bi-weekly).

Gbuunghoun: New Court Road P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan. Published by the Sketch Publishing Company Limited. Editor: Joe Fadiran.

The Guide: Published every Sunday by Ibrahim Publishing Company, Ilorin. Editor: Mallam Musa Ibn-Ibrahim.

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Drum (Nigerian Edition): P.M.B. 2128 Ebute Metta, Lagos. Published by Drum Publications (Nigeria) Limited; Editor: A. Adetule.

Trust: Published by Drum Publications Special Limited, Lagos. Editor: Nelson Enkole.

Afriscope: Published by Pan-Afriscope (Nigeria) Limited, 29 Salami Street, Obajana, P.M.B. 1119, Yaba, Lagos. Managing Editor: Uche Chukwumerije.

Spark 3, 5, 7: Kakawa Street, P. O. Box 19, Lagos, founded 1962. Published by Daily Times of Nigeria Limited; Editor: A. Ogundele.

Headlines: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3, 5, 7 Kakawa Street, Lagos. Editor: Gbenga Odusanya.

Home Studies: (Educational): Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3, 5, 7 Kakawa Street, Lagos. Editor: Sam Otu.

Newbreed: Published by Newbreed Organisation Limited, P. O. Box 5414, 35 Ogunlana Drive, Surulere, Lagos. Editor-in-Chief and Publisher: Chris Okolie.

Room: (Pictorial adventure): Published by the Drum Publications, (Nigeria) Limited, P.M.B. 2128, Lagos.

Woman's World: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, 3, 5, 7 Kakawa St., P.O. Box 139, Lagos. Editor: Tayo Ade-

Modern Woman: Published by the Modern Publication Company Limited, 1033 Salawu Street, Palm-grove, Lagos. Editor: Adunni Oladipo.

African Challenge: P.M.B. 2067, Lagos religious monthly publication founded in 1961. Editor: J. K. Bolarin.

Atoka: (Yoruba Language): 37 Ibadan Street West, Ebute Metta, Lagos. Published by West African Book Publishers Limited, Editor: Laoye Egunjobi.

Happy Home: (Family Magazine): Kudeti Street, P.M.B. 1204, Onipetesi, Ikeja. Published by Punch Publications. Ag. Editor: Patricia Alcendor.

Joy (Pictorial adventure) Published by the Drum Publications, (Nigeria) Limited, P.M.B. 2128 Lagos. Editor: Olu Aderule.

Nigerian Business Digest: Published by Universal Publication Ltd., P. O. Box 1959, Lagos. Publisher/Editor-in-Chief: Alh. Lateef Teniola.

Nigerian Japan Trade Journal: Published by Yemostal Publicity Bureau, P. O. Box 3745, Lagos. Editor: Dele Ogunwale.

New Era: (English and Hausa): Published by Oluseyi Press Limited, Kano, founded 1971. Editor: Dr. Omoh Esimoka.

Federal Nigeria: Published by the Ministry of Information, founded 1958. Editor: A.G. Y.S. Momodu.

African Spark: Published by Carmen & Company Ltd., P.M.B. 1153, Yaba. Chairman & Editor-in-Chief: Dr. Obarogie Ohonbamu.

Teen and Twenty: (Youth Magazine): Editor: Adeyola David (Mrs.)

Indigo: 10, Eric Moore Close, Surulere. Editor: Chiko Egbuna.

Black Beauty: Printers and Publishers: G. A. Okiki Advertising and Publicity Ltd, Editor: G. A. Okiki.

The People: 55, Ojuelegba Rd., Surulere, Yaba. Editor: Olu Akinsanya.

Journal of Medical and Pharmaceutical Marketing: 25 Olatunde Labinjo Avenue, Ikorodu Road, P. O. Box 7313, Lagos. Editor: F.O.A. Atoki.

The Entertainer: Published by the Sketch Publishing Company, Ibadan, Editor: Olutade Makinde.

By The Lagoon: Published by the Cathedral Church of Christ, Lagos. Address: The Cathedral House, P. O. Box 726, Lagos. Editor: The Very Rev. Sope Johnson. Tel. 20863.

Management in Nigeria: Published by the Nigerian Institute of Management, 145, Broad Street, P. O. Box 2557, Lagos, and Printed by Times Press Ltd., Apapa. Editor: Gab. Oviogbodu.

Black Image: 2, Oba Akran Avenue, Ikeja. Editor-in-Chief: Funmi Lewis

University of Ibadan: founded 1948. Published six times a year.

The West African Chartered Engineer: Published twice a year by the West African Group of Professional Engineers, P. 2363, Lagos.

Nigerian Estate Gazette: Published by Ifebori Commercial Services, 1, Rufus Street, Yaba. Editor: MacHebe Okereocha.

New Horizon, (Monthly), Published by New Horizon publications, 14, Tiami Street, Mushin, Lagos - Nigeria. Editor: Dapo Fatogun.

The Bureaucratic: c/o Military Commission Office, Benin City. Editor: F. C. Hali.

Printing And Allied Trade Journal: Editor: W. U. Ikolodo, 68B, Jebba Street (East), Ebute-Metta.

Oduma: Published twice a year, c/o University of Lagos, Lagos. Editor: Vincent.

Nigeria Market: 122, Agege Road, Mushin, Lagos. Editor-in-Chief: A. Joseph.

The Traveller: (an international Travel Guide): Published by the Nigerian Publishing Company Limited, 60 Ikolado, Lagos. Editor: Ephraim Okeya.

The Nigerian Accountant: Published by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Nigeria, 60, Marina, Lagos. Editor: E. I. howale George.

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS

Nigeria Year Book: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, Lagos. Editor: James O. Ojiako.

QUARTERLY

Nigerian Medical Journal: Published by the Nigerian Medical Association, 241 Igbo-serere Road, P. O. Box 1108, Lagos. Editor: Professor A. Q. Adesola (University of Lagos)

Nigeria: Exhibition Centre, Marina Lagos; founded 1932 (*travel, cultural, historical and general*)

Nigeria Trade Journal: Published by the Federal Ministry of Information, Lagos. Editor: Edet Uno.

West African Journal of Biological Chemistry: Published by the University of Ibadan; founded 1957. Editor: C. Basair.

Nigerian Opinion: Published by the Nigerian Current Affairs Society, Lagos.

Journal of Economic and Social Studies: Published by the Nigerian Economic Society, Lagos. Editor: O. Terriba.

West African Medical Journal: P. O. Box 12002, Lagos. Published six times a year.

West African Pharmacist: P. O. Box 2,

Times Trade and Industrial Directory: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, Lagos. Editor: James O. Ojiako.

Times - A Handbook: Published by the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, Lagos.

Nigeria Handbook: Published by the Federal Ministry of Information, Lagos.

Weekly

Weekly Pools Guide: Published by the Nigerian Newspapers, Nig. Ltd., Ibadan. Editor: Ismail Oyed.

Monthly

Higher Education: Published by African Market Publications, 254, Herbert Macaulay Street, P.O. Box 472, Yaba. Managing Editor: Dr. Robert I.A. Igbinoba.

The Rock: Published by Plateau Publishing Corporation, Jos. Ag. Editor: A. A. Adamu.

Shopping News: Published by Staid Publications Ltd., 4, Creek Road, Apapa. Managing Editor: Ishola Esho.

War Cry: Published by The Salvation Army, Nigeria. 11, Odunlami Street, Box 125, Lagos. Editor: Captain N. Weir.

Quarterly

The Nigerian Nurse: Journal of the Professional Association of Trained Nurses in Nigeria, P.M.B. 12016, Lagos. Editor-in-Chief: Mrs. Anu Adegboyegbe.

The Chronicle: Published by African Church (Inc) Youth Organisation, 54, Glover Street, Ebute-Metta, Lagos. Editor: Barrister J.O. Awopeju.

Remembrancer: Published by the Methodist Church of Nigeria, Wesley House, 21/22, Marina, P.O. Box 2011, Lagos. Editor: Titus Ola Onajobi.

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ANGLICAN CHURCHES

Ibo Bethlehem Church, (13, Lagos
West, E.B.)

Minister: Ven. Arch. J. O. Toyobo.

Services: Monday—Saturday — Morning

Prayers: 5.30 a.m. — 6 a.m.

Sundays: 9 a.m. — 11 a.m.

Evening Services: 6 p.m. — 8 p.m.

Ibo Church Cathedral (Bethel)
Lagos

Minister: Rev. J.O. Dokunmu

Address: 8, Labinjo Lane, Lagos

Prayers: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba

Holy Communion: 10.30 — First Sunday

in the month.

Evening Service: 11.00 a.m.

Sunday School: 2.00 p.m.

Evening Service: 6.00 p.m. in English on

every first and third Sundays in the month

and every second and fourth Sunday in

the month.

Ibo Salem Church, (Fraoman
West, E.B.)

Minister: Ven. Arch. J.O. Agunloye

Services: Monday—Sunday — Morning

Prayers: 5.45 a.m. — 6.30 a.m.

Sunday Services: 9 a.m.—11 a.m.

Evening Service: 6.30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

Saints (Montgomery) Church,
Lagos

Minister: Rev. C.A. Akinbola

Address: P. O. Box 36, Yaba.

Telephone: 44254.

Holy Communion: First Sunday in the

month at 9.15 a.m.

Choral Communion: second Sunday of

the month at 7.00 a.m. (Youth Fellow-

ship) Third Sunday in the month at

7.00 a.m. in Yoruba. Last Sunday in the

month at 6.30 p.m. in English. On every

Wednesday, mid-week communion.

St. Tugwell Memorial Church,
Lagos

Minister: Rev. L.C. Nwaka

Rev. L.C. Nwaka (Curate)

Address: 7, Shetolu St., Lagos.

Tel: 65638.

Holy Communion: Corporate Commu-

nication on the first Sunday in the month. Every

Sunday Communion with other branches.

Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Ibo Language.

Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English.

Christ Church Cathedral, Marina,
Broad Street, Lagos.

Provost: Rt. Rev. S. H. A. Johnson.

Services: Holy Communion, 7.30 a.m.

Mattins and Sermon, 9.00 a.m.

Choral Communion, First and Second
Sundays in the month.

Holy Communion (alternate Sundays)

Evensong and Sermon: 6.30 p.m.

Daily Morning Prayers: 6.30 a.m.

Litany: Wednesday and Friday at 7.00 a.m.

Weekdays: Monday to Saturday

Holy Communion at 7.15 a.m.

There is a Creche every Sunday from

9.00 a.m. until after the 10.15 a.m. Holy

Communion Services. The children's service

with Sunday School is at 9.00 a.m. at the

Anglican Girls' School.

***The clergy would be grateful to hear of**

any sick person who would appreciate a

visit or other ministration.

St. Andrew's (Okepopo) Church, Lagos.

Minister: Rev. D.O. Oni

Address: 2, Omididun Street

Tel: 26240.

Holy Communion: Second Sunday of

the month in Yoruba.

Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.

Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English on third

Sunday of every month, and others in

Yoruba.

Children's Service at 9.00 a.m.

St. David's (Lafiaji) Church, Lagos.

Address: Igboere Road, Lagos.

Tel: 53246

Holy Communion: First and third Sundays

at 10.15 a.m. Second and fourth Sundays

of the month in Yoruba, and all Holy Days.

Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba

Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English.

Children's Service and Sunday School

9.00 a.m.

St. John's (Aroloya), Lagos:*Minister: Rev. Canon S.A. Adewale.**Address: P. O. Box 4194.**Tel: 23834.**Holy Communion: Every first Sunday at 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba and every third Sunday in English at 6.30 p.m.**Every last Sunday at 6.30 p.m. Community Hymn Singing in English.**Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba every Sunday.**Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English except first Sunday in the month in Yoruba.**Children's Service: 9.15 a.m. and Sunday School.***St. Jude's Church, Ebute Metta***Minister: Ven. Z.O. Banuso.**Address: P.O. Box 45, Ebute Metta.**Telephone: 44221.**Holy Communion: Every first Sunday at 9.00 a.m. and Second fourth and fifth.**Third Sunday at 6.30 p.m. in Yoruba**Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.**Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English, but second Sunday bilingual. Mid-week Communion at 6.30 p.m.**All Saints' Day: 6.30 a.m.**Children's Service and Sunday School at 9.00 a.m.***St. Paul's (Breadfruit) Church, Lagos.***Minister: Ven B.A. Adelaja**Address: P. O. Box 1262, Tel. 25336.**Holy Communion: 7.00 a.m. every Sunday in English. On Saints' Days at 7.00 a.m. in English.**Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba (English at times)**Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English.***St. Peter's (Faji) Church, Lagos***Minister: Rev. E.O. Folorunso**Address: 3, Ajole Street, Lagos.**Tel: 50546.**Holy Communion: First Sunday in the month in Yoruba, third Sunday in the month in English.**Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.**Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English.***St. Saviour's (Cable Street Tafawa****Balawa Square), Lagos.***Chaplain: Rev. J. J. H. Payne.**Address: P.O. Box 836, Lagos.**Tel.: 23078**Holy Communion: 8.00 a.m.**Family Service: 9.30 a.m. for children.**Evensong: 7.30 p.m.***Holy Trinity, (Ebute-Ero), Ch Lagos.***Minister: Rev. J. O. Bamisebi.**Telephone: 23108.**Holy Communion: First Sunday in month, and third Sunday in English.**Mattins: 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.**Evensong: 6.30 p.m. in English on and third Sundays, others in Yoruba.**Children's Service at 9.15 a.m. (Sunday School soon to be conducted together with children's service)***BAPTIST CHURCHES****First Baptist Church (Broad Street), Lagos.***Deacon: D. O. Akinwande.**Telephone: 22891, Lagos**Morning Worship service: 10.30 a.m. in Yoruba.**Evening Services every second and fourth Sunday in the month in English at 6.30 p.m.**Holy Communion: First Sunday in every month.**Sunday School at 9.15 a.m. weekly. Baptist Training Union at 5.15 p.m.***Union Baptist (Reclamation), Lagos***Minister: Rev. J. A. Olaniyen.**Sunday School: 9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. in Yoruba.**Morning Service: 10.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. in Yoruba.**Baptist Training Union 5.30 p.m.**Evening Service: 6.30 p.m. in Yoruba.**Lord's Supper: Last Sunday in month.*

METHODIST CHURCHES

Methodist Church, Lagos*Minister:* Rev. T. Akin Sodimu.*Address:* P.O. Box 82, Lagos.*Telephone:* 20958.*Morning Service:* 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba (men and adults).*Evening Service:* 7.00 p.m. in Yoruba.*Holy Communion:* First Sunday every month at 10.00 a.m.**Williams Memorial Methodist Church,***Minister:* The Very Rev. G.A. Bamgbose.*Address:* P. O. Box 235.*Telephone:* 44672.*Morning Service:* 8.30 a.m. in English and 10 a.m. in Yoruba.*Evening Service:* 5.30 p.m. in Yoruba and 7.00 p.m. in English.*Children's Service:* 10.00 a.m.**Methodist Church, Obun-Eko, Lagos.***Minister:* Rev. S.J. Hungboji*Address:* 34, Olin Road, Lagos.*Telephone:* 23231.*Morning Service:* 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba*Evening Service:* 7.00 p.m. in Yoruba.*Holy Communion:* Same time as at Trinity Church, Tinubu.**Olowogbowo Wesley Church, Lagos.***Minister:* The Very Rev. J.O. Adekanbi*Address:* P. O. Box 223, Lagos.*Telephone:* 23231.*Morning Service:* 8.30 a.m. in English and 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba.*Evening Service:* 7.00 p.m. in English.*Children's Service:* 10.00 a.m.*Holy Communion:* First Sunday in the month both at 8.30 a.m. and 10.00 a.m. (English and Yoruba respectively).**Methodist Church City Mission***Address:**Minister:* Rev. J. O. Obaba.*Address:* Methodist Boys' High School,*Morning Service:* 8.30 a.m. in English

and 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba.

Evening Service: 6.30 p.m. in Yoruba.*Holy Communion:* Same time as at Olowogbowo Wesley Church.**Trinity (Tinubu) Church, Lagos***Presbyter:* The Very Rev. C.O. Makindipe*Address:* P. O. Box 7729, Lagos.*Tel.:* 20295*Morning Service:* 10.00 a.m. in English every Sunday 8.30 a.m. in Yoruba every Sunday*Togolese Evening Service:* 5.00 p.m.*Evening Service:* 7.00 p.m. in English*Holy Communion:* First Sunday of the month*Wednesdays Holy Communion:* 1.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.**Wesley Church, Ikoyi, Lagos.***Minister:* Rev. O.O. Makinde*Address:* 43, Berkleys Street, Ikoyi*Telephone:* 20066*Morning Service:* 8.30 a.m. in English and 10 a.m. in Yoruba*Evening Service:* 7.00 p.m. in English.*Holy Communion:* Same as at Olowogbowo Wesley Church.**Williams Memorial Church, Ebute-Metta.***Minister:* Rev. E.O. Adeboyejo*Address:* 1, New-Town Road, E.B.*Telephone:* 42876*Morning Service:* 8.30 a.m. in English and 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba*Evening Service:* 6.30 p.m. in English.*Children's Service:* at 10.00 a.m.

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The Rev. Father,
St. Paul's Church,
P.O. Box 9,
Ikota-Marta.
Phone: 44251.

The Rev. Father,
SS Peter and Paul,
Catholic Social Centre,
5, Efon-Alaiye Street,
Shomolu. Phone: 47447.

The Rev. Father,
St. Patrick's Church, Idumagbo
P.O. Box 162, Lagos

The Rev. Father,
St. Anthony's Church,
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Surulere.
Phone: 45926.

The Rev. Father,
St. Leo's Church,
P.O. Box 147,
Lagos. Phone: 32144.

The Rev. Father,
SS Mulumba and David Church,
c/o St. Joseph's House,
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Ikate, Surulere.
Phone: 11567.

The Rev. Father,
Church of Assumption, Ikoyi,
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Lagos.
Phone: 58445.

The Rev. Father,
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Yaba.
Phone: 11233.

The Rev. Father,
St. Michael's Church, Lafiaji,
P.O. Box 185,
Lagos. Phone: 23235.

The Rev. Father,
Immaculate Conception, Ibonwon
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P.O. Box 18,
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Phone: 45822.

SALAVATION ARMY

The Archbishop,
Holy Cross Cathedral,
P.O. Box 162, Lagos.
Phone: 20815.

The Salvation Army, Central Hall, 11,
Odunlami Street, Lagos.

Minister: Envoy B. B. Ebong
Address: P.O. Box 125, Lagos.
Telephone: 51346

Holiness Meeting: Thursday at 7.00 pm
Sundays: Holiness Meeting. 10.00 a.m.
Salvation Meeting: 7.00 p.m.

The Rev. Father,
St. Mary's Church,

The Salvation Army, 116 Freeman Street, Ebute Metta.

Minister: Lieut. I. K. Ogunduyi.

Address: 116, Freeman Street, Ebute Metta.

Sundays: Meeting: 10.00 a.m.

Salvation Meeting: 7.00 p.m.

The Salvation Army, 4, Honponu-Wusu Street, Igboi (behind Metro Cinema).

Minister: Captain O. W. Akpan

Sundays: Holiness Meeting: 10.00 a.m.

Salvation Meeting: 7.00 p.m.

The Salvation Army, 41 Ajao Road, Surulere.

Minister: Major N. Anyikwa

Address: 41, Ajao Road, Surulere.

Sundays: Holiness Meeting: 10.00 a.m.

Salvation Meeting: 7.00 p.m.

The Salvation Army, c/o Church of Christ the King School, Ajegunle, Apapa.

Minister: Envoy P. Omole

Address: c/o Church of Christ the King school, Ajegunle, Apapa.

Sundays: Holiness Meeting: 10.00 a.m.

UAMC

UAM Church (Eleja) Abule-Ijesha, Yaba.

Sunday Service: 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba).

Evensong: 6.30 p.m. (Yoruba)

UAM Church (Eleja). Bariga

Sunday Services: 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba).

Evensong: 6.30 p.m.

UAM Church (Eleja). Isale Eko, Lagos.

Sunday: 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba)

Evensong: 6.30 p.m. (Yoruba).

UAM Church (Eleja) Jubba Street (West), E.B.

Services: 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba)

Evensong: 6.30 p.m. (Yoruba).

UAM Church (Eleja), 40, John Street Lagos.

Services: Sundays — 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba)
Evensong: 6.30 p.m. (English).

UAM Church (Eleja), Mushin

Sunday Services: 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba)
Evensong: 6.30 p.m.

UNA CHURCHES

Jehovah Shalom (Cathedral), Phoenix Lane, Lagos.

Minister: Ven. Arch. A. O. Aiyelabale

Address: P.O. Box 519, Lagos.

Telephone: 50396.

Mattins in Yoruba at 9.00 a.m.

Evensong at 6.30 p.m. in English.

Holy Communion: First Sunday of the month in Yoruba.

Children Church and Sunday School 9.15 a.m. every Sunday.

Christ Church (UNA) Oyingbo

Minister: Ven. Arch. S. O. Akpa

Mattins (Yoruba): 9.00 a.m.

Evensong English: 6.30 p.m.

St. James (UNA), Sango, Ebute-Meta

Minister: Rev. D. S. Taiwo

Services: Monday—Saturday — Morning

Prayers: 5.30 a.m. — 6.00 a.m.

Sunday Services: 9 a.m.

Evening Services: 6.30 p.m.

St. Peter's (UNA) Church, Odiodola

Minister: Rev. J.A.O. Onipede

Mattins in Yoruba at 9.00 a.m.

Evensong at 6.30 p.m. in English.

Communion: First Sunday of the month in Yoruba.

Children Church and Sunday School at 9.15 a.m. every Sunday.

John's (UNA) Church Shomolu,
Minister: Rev. Tobias Henny
Prayers (Yoruba): 9.00 a.m.
Prayers (English): 6.30 p.m.
Daily Services: 5.30 a.m. — 6.00 a.m.

AEC (CHURCH)

Stephen's (West African Episcopal Church), Adeniji Adele, Lagos.
Minister:
Bishop:

Sunday Services: 9.00 a.m. (Yoruba).
Prayers: 6.30 a.m. (Yoruba).

THE MOSQUES

The Mosques have a general daily schedule of prayers at the following times: 5.30 a.m., 12 p.m., 4 p.m., 7 p.m.; and 8 p.m. Jum'at prayers are held at 2 p.m. every Friday at all major Mosques.

Alhaji's Mosque, Taiwo Street,

Alfa Taosri: Abdul Lasisi Akinwande
Imam: Alhaji S. Oseni.

Quranic Central Mosque, Aroloya, Lagos.
Chief Imam: Alhaji Muritala Abasi

(Tel: 22329, Lagos).
Alfa Taosri: Alhaji Sule Muri Saliu Imam.
Gen. Secretary: Alhaji L. B. Ottun.
President: Alh. Disu Fashina

Ans-Ar-Udeen, Alakoro, Lagos:
Chief Imam: Alhaji Alaya.
President: Alhaji A. F. Masha.

Anwar-Ud-Deen Islam of Nigeria
Chief Imam: Alhaji A. L. A. Akodu
President: Chief S. L. Edu.

Central Mosque, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, Lagos:
Chief Imam: Alhaji Liadi Ibrahim.
Alfa Taosri: Alhaji Imam Danmola.

Jam-At-Ul Islamiyya, 109, Tokunbo Street, Lagos:
President: Alhaji M. O. Oseni
Secretary: Mr. R. A. Oyekan

Obadina Mosque, Lagos. (7, Obadina Street):
Ladani: Mr. Muraina.
Imam: Alhaji Qudus Bakare

Zum Ratul Islamiyya, Lagos.
Chief Imam: Alhaji R.B. Alayaki
President: Alhaji L.M. Alayaki.

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Aba.

VEHICLE LICENSING FEES

| (i) Description of Vehicle by Weight | | (ii) Existing Rates of Fees/Charges (12 months period) | | | (iii) New Rates of Fees/Charges: 10% Increase (12 months Period) | | | (iv) Naira and Kobo Equivalent (to the nearest 10k) |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cwt. | | £ | s. | d | £ | s. | d | N k |
| MOTOR CYCLES | | 3 | — | — | 3 | 6 | — | 6.60 |
| PRIVATE VEHICLES NET | | | | | | | | |
| — | 12 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 15.10 |
| 12 | 17 | 12 | 7 | — | 3 | 11 | 8 | 27.20 |
| 17 | 22 | 18 | 18 | — | 20 | 15 | 10 | 41.60 |
| 22 | 27 | 26 | 5 | — | 28 | 17 | 8 | 57.80 |
| 27 | 32 | 34 | 8 | — | 37 | 16 | 10 | 75.70 |
| Reclassified | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | 37 | 44 | 4 | — | 48 | — | — | 96.00 |
| 37 | 42 | 44 | 4 | — | 60 | — | — | 120.00 |
| 42 and over | | 44 | 4 | — | 72 | — | — | 144.00 |
| COMMERCIAL VEHICLES | | | | | | | | |
| Gross | | | | | | | | |
| — | 30 | 25 | — | — | 27 | 10 | — | 55.00 |
| 30 | 40 | 31 | 5 | — | 34 | 7 | 6 | 68.80 |
| 40 | 50 | 37 | 10 | — | 41 | 6 | — | 82.50 |
| 50 | 60 | 45 | 10 | — | 50 | 1 | — | 100.10 |
| 60 | 70 | 52 | — | — | 57 | 4 | — | 114.40 |
| 70 | 80 | 58 | 10 | — | 61 | 8 | 6 | 122.90 |
| 80 | 90 | 70 | — | — | 77 | — | — | 154.00 |
| 90 | 100 | 77 | — | — | 84 | 14 | — | 169.40 |
| 100 | 120 | 84 | — | — | 92 | 8 | — | 184.80 |
| 120 | 140 | 90 | — | — | 99 | — | — | 198.00 |
| 140 | 180 | 96 | — | — | 105 | 12 | — | 211.20 |
| 160 | 180 | 104 | — | — | 114 | 8 | — | 228.80 |
| 180 | 200 | 110 | 10 | — | 121 | 11 | — | 243.10 |
| Reclassified | | | | | | | | |
| 200 | 240 | 117 | — | — | 130 | — | — | 260.00 |
| 240 | 280 | 117 | — | — | 163 | 15 | — | 327.50 |
| 280 | 320 | 117 | — | — | 179 | 15 | — | 359.50 |
| 320 | 360 | 117 | — | — | 188 | 10 | — | 377.00 |
| 360 | 400 | 117 | — | — | 200 | — | — | 400.00 |
| 400 and over | | 117 | — | — | 209 | — | — | 418.00 |

VEHICLE LICENSING FEES

| (i) Description of Vehicle by Weight | | (ii) Existing Rates of Fees/Charges (12 months period) | | | (iii) New Rates of Fees/Charges 10% Increase (12 months Period) | | | (iv) Naira and Kobo Equivalent (to the nearest 10k) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cwt. | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | N k |
| TRAILERS | | | | | | | | |
| — | 10 | 2 | 10 | — | 2 | 15 | — | 550 |
| 10 | 20 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 960 |
| 20 | 30 | 6 | 5 | — | 6 | 17 | 6 | 1300 |
| 30 | 40 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 2060 |
| 40 | 50 | 12 | 10 | — | 13 | 5 | — | 2650 |
| 50 | 60 | 16 | 15 | — | 18 | 9 | 6 | 3690 |
| 60 | 70 | 10 | 10 | — | 21 | 9 | — | 4290 |
| 70 | 80 | 22 | 15 | — | 25 | — | 6 | 5910 |
| 80 | 90 | 28 | — | — | 30 | 16 | — | 6160 |
| 90 | 100 | 35 | — | — | 38 | 10 | — | 7700 |
| 100 | 120 | 42 | — | — | 46 | 4 | — | 9240 |
| 120 | 140 | 45 | — | — | 49 | 10 | — | 9900 |
| 140 | 160 | 48 | — | — | 52 | 16 | — | 10560 |
| 160 | 180 | 67 | 10 | — | 74 | 5 | — | 14950 |
| 200 and over | | 76 | 10 | — | 84 | 5 | — | 16830 |
| Special Trade Licence | | 17 | 10 | — | 19 | 5 | — | 3850 |
| Hackney Carriages and State Coaches | | | | | | | | |
| Licensed to carry not more than 5 persons (including the driver) | | 10 | — | — | 11 | — | — | 2200 |
| More than 5 persons and up to 15 (including the driver) | | 20 | — | — | 22 | — | — | 4400 |
| More than 15 persons (including driver and conductor) | | 40 | — | — | 44 | — | — | 8800 |
| Omni Buses | | 20 | — | — | 22 | — | — | 4400 |

VEHICLE LICENSING FEES

| (i) Description of Vehicle by Weight | (ii) Existing Rates of Fees/Charges (12 months period) | | | (iii) New Rates of Fees/Charges: 10% Increase (12 months Period) | | | (iv) Naira and Kobo Equivalent (to the nearest 10K) | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | N | k |
| Quarry Charges | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | 200 |
| (i) Registration of Vehicles | 5 | - | - | 5 | 10 | - | 11 | 00 |
| (ii) Special Identification Marks | 10 | - | - | 11 | - | - | 22 | 00 |
| (iii) Transfer of Identification Marks | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | 20 |
| (iv) Ascertainment and Verifi- cation of weights | - | 2 | 6 | - | 2 | 9 | | 30 |
| (v) Copy of entries from Register | - | 5 | - | - | 5 | 6 | | 60 |
| (vi) Change of Ownership | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | | 10 |
| (vii) Replacement of Lost licence | - | 10 | - | - | 11 | - | 1 | 10 |
| (viii) Drivers Licence renewal and replacement | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | 20 |
| (ix) Replacement of defaced photo | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | | 10 |
| (x) Learner's Permit | - | 10 | - | - | 11 | - | 1 | 10 |
| (xi) Examination of Commercial Vehicle | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | 20 |
| (xii) Duplicate certificate of road worthiness | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | | 10 |
| (xiii) Hackney/Stage drivers Badge. | - | 10 | - | - | 11 | - | 1 | 10 |
| (xiv) Conductor's Badge | - | 10 | - | - | 11 | - | 1 | 10 |

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

DECIMALISATION/METRICATION OF CURRENCY/SERVICES: 1st JANUARY, 1974

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES: CONVERSION TABLE

Full details of Services are available in the Post Office Guide 1973 Edition

| Particulars in Imperial / £ : S : D System | | Particulars in Metric / Decimal System | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Services | Rates & Charges | Services | Rates & Charges |
| POSTAGE RATES: | | 1. POSTAGE RATES: | |
| Letters: | | Letters: | |
| Up to 1 oz. | 6d | Up to 20g | 5k |
| Subsequent 1 oz. or part thereof | 3d | Subsequent 20 g or part thereof | 2k |
| Aerogrammes—each | 6d | Aerogrammes—each | 5k |
| Postcards—each | 4d | Postcards—each | 3k |
| Printed Papers Including Newspaper and Book Packets: | | Printed Papers Including Newspaper and Book Packets: | |
| First 2 ozs. | 3d | First 50g | 2k |
| Second 2 ozs. | 2d | Second 50g | 2k |
| Subsequent 2 ozs or part thereof | 1d | Subsequent 50g or part thereof | 1k |
| Parcels: | | Parcels: | |
| Not over 2lbs. | 3/0d | Not over 1 kg | 30k |
| Over 2 lbs but not over 4 lbs | 4/0d | Over 1 kg but not over 2kg | 40k |
| 4 lbs 7 lbs | 5/6d | 2 kg 3 kg | 55k |
| 7 lbs 11 lbs | 7/0d | 3 kg 5 kg | 70k |
| 11 lbs 15 lbs | 8/0d | 5 kg 7 kg | 80k |
| 15 lbs 18 lbs | 9/6d | 7 kg 8 kg | 95k |
| 18 lbs 22 lbs | 10/0d | 8 kg 10 kg | N1.00 |
| Receipt for posting ordinary parcels | 2d | Receipt for posting ordinary parcels | 2k |
| Retention fee for inland parcels | 2/0d | Retention fee for inland parcels | 20k |
| C.O.D. Delivery fee:— | 2/0d | C.O.D. Delivery fee:— | 20k |
| C.O.D. Fee on Trade Charges: | | C.O.D. Fee on Trade Charges: | |
| Up to £5 | 2/6d | Up to N10.00 | 25k |
| Over £ 5 but not over £10 | 3/3d | Over N10.00 but not over N 20.00 | 32k |
| £10 £20 | 3/6d | N20.00 N 40.00 | 35k |
| £20 £30 | 4/3d | N40.00 N 60.00 | 42k |
| £30 £40 | 5/0d | N60.00 N 80.00 | 50k |
| £40 £50 | 6/0d | N80.00 N100.00 | 60k |
| Registration fee:— | 2/0d | Registration fee — | 20k |
| Express Delivery Fee— | | Express Delivery Fee— | |
| Per Item:— | 4/0d | Per Item:— | 40k |
| 1. REMITTANCE CHARGES: | | 2. REMITTANCE CHARGES: | |
| Postal Order Poundage: | | Postal Order Poundage: | |
| 1d and 1/- denominations | 2½d | 5k and 10k denominations | 2k |
| 1/6d— 5/- | 3½d | 15k—50k | 3k |
| 5/6d—21/- | 5d | 60k—N1.10 | 4k |
| 40/- Denomination | 10d | N4.00 denomination | 8k |
| 60/- | 11d | N6.00 | 9k |
| 80/- | 1½d | N8.00 | 11k |
| 100/- | 1½d | N10.00 | 12k |

THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1977

POST OFFICE NOTICE — *continued*

| Services | Rates & Charges | Services | Rates & Charges |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Money Order Commission: Up to £5 1/10d Over £5 but not over £10 .. 2/10d " £10 " " " £20 .. 3/11d " £20 " " " £30 .. 4/1d " £30 " " " £40 .. 5/0d " £40 " " " £50 .. 6/3d | | Money Order Commission: Up to N10.00 Over N10.00 but not over N20.00 .. " N20.00 " " " N40.00 .. " N40.00 " " " N60.00 .. " N60.00 " " " N80.00 .. " N80.00 " " " N100.00 .. | |
| 3. MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES: Postal enquiry fee:— 1/0d Annual Rental for Private Boxes: Personal (Small) £2 Business (Large) £4 Annual service fee for Private Bags:— £3 | | 3. MISCELLANEOUS Postal enquiry fee:— Annual Rental for Private Boxes: Personal (Small) Business (Large) Annual service fee for Private Bags:— | |
| 4. COMPENSATION PAYMENTS: Registered Items:— Maximum payable £10 Ordinary Parcels: Up to 2 lbs £1:3/- Over 2 lbs but not over 7 lbs .. £1:15/- " 7 lbs " " " 11 lbs .. £2:18/- " 11 lbs " " " 22 lbs .. £4:13/- | | 4. COMPENSATION PAYMENTS: Registered Items:— Maximum payable Ordinary parcels: Up to 1 kg Over 1 kg but not over 3 kg .. Over 3 kg " " " 5 kg .. " 5 kg " " " 10 kg .. | |
| 5. POSTAGE STAMPS AND STATIONERY: Denominations of old definitive stamps:— 1d, 1d, and 1½d 2d and 3d 4d, 6d, 1/-, 1/3d 2/6d, 5/-, 10/-, 20/- Denominations of new definitive stamps:— 1d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 9d, 1/-, 1/3d, 1/6d, 1/9d, 2/-, 2/6d, 3/-, 3/6d, 5/-, 10/-, 20/- Registered Letter Envelopes:— Type G—6½" x 3½" each .. 2/8d Packet of 24 Envelopes .. 66/0d Type H—8" x 5" each .. 2/10d Packet of 24 Envelopes .. 68/0d | | POSTAGE STAMPS AND STATIONERY: Denominations of new definitive stamps:— 1k 2k 3k, 5k, 10k, 12k 25k, 50k, N1., N2. Denominations of old definitive stamps:— 1k, 2k, 3k, 5k, 7k, 8k, 10k, 12k, 15k, 18k, 20k, 25k, 30k, 35k, 50k, N1., N2. Registered Letter Envelopes Type G — 158.95 mm each. .. Packet of 24 Envelopes .. Type H — 23x 127 mm. each .. Packet of 24 Envelopes ... | |

NIGERIA MUSEUMS

Of all the countries in Africa south of the Sahara, Nigeria is the richest in sculptural traditions. The national museum, beautifully sited in its park in the very heart of Lagos has the finest collection of Nigerian art in the world. A representative display is shown together with archaeological exhibits. Plans are on hand to expand the museum.

BENIN MUSEUM

Of all the Nigerian arts the bronzes of Benin are most widely known to the outside world because they are so well represented in the great art museums.

Though at present modest in size, the collection at Benin contains some of the finest and earliest pieces of art, which have been dug up accidentally during the development of modern Benin City or excavated by the Department of Antiquities. A new museum is to be built in the traditional style at a fine site in the centre of Benin.

CARVED MONOLITHS: IKOM

There is a number of groves containing circles of stones carved in low relief to represent human beings. Some of them appear to show artistic affinities with the hard wood ancestor carvings of the Oron clan at the mouth of the Cross River. Their origin is not yet known, though they are still sacred.

Most accessible of these monoliths are in a grove at the roadside near Meghave, a little beyond mile 111 on the Enugu-Ogoja-Gboko road. And an annual festival is held there at the end of the dry season.

ESIE MUSEUM

In the bush, two miles from the Yoruba village of Esie in Eastern Iorin Province, was found the largest known group of stone figures in Africa—about a thousand human figures, half life size, many of high sculptural merit. They may be of Yoruba or Nupe origin and are still reserved by the local

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population. A new museum was built in 1986 to house these figures.

GOBIRAU MINARET KATSINA

This imposing minaret, which is built of mud and palm timbers, is all that remains of the mosque constructed in Habe times, before the Holy Wars of Sheikh Usman dan Fodio. Parts of this 60-foot tower are thought to be as much as 260 years old.

IFE MUSEUM

The museum was built to house the world-famous bronze and terracotta heads and stone sculptures of Ife, the ancient sacred city of the Yoruba. The display space has been expanded to allow for the exhibition of other aspects of material culture of the Yoruba. Visitors are recommended also to see some of the historic sites of Ife: for example the staff or Oranmiyan, an imposing 18-foot monolith and the Grove of Oro.

JEBBA BRONZE

On the island at Jebba are some extraordinary bronze figures of the Nupe Kingdom in the 15th century. Six of them are the largest cast bronzes ever found in Africa (not excepting ancient Egypt). They have clear affinities with early Ife and Benin work.

JOS MUSEUM

The archaeological museum at Jos stands in a 60-acre park of outstanding natural beauty and contains the prehistoric finds of the Plateau Minesfield. Most notable of these are the two thousand-year-old terracottas of the Nok Culture earliest known plastic art in Africa South of the Sahara. In the grounds, are a small zoo, and the beginnings of an open air museum of traditional architecture and an arboretum.

KANO: MAKAMA'S HOUSE

The town house of the Makama of Kano at the corner of the Emir's Square, and one of the oldest remaining houses in Kano, has been declared a monument and has been converted into a museum to contain antiquities and the arts and crafts typical of the Hausa and Fulani of the Kano area.

OWO MUSEUM

A museum has been built to house arts and crafts of the Eastern district Yorubaland at Owo which is famous for artistic traditions.

ORON MUSEUM

Designed primarily to house the world-famous collection of hundreds of hardwood figure carvings depicting the ancestors of the Oron clan of the Ibibio tribe, which, among the oldest and finest of all West African wood carvings. The museum also contains representative exhibits from other parts of Nigeria. The museum site which is adjacent to the main Calabar car ferry has a fine view up the Cross River.

ROCK PAINTINGS: BIRNIN DUKU AND GAJI

These two groups of rock paintings in the province of Kano and Bauchi are the most important yet found in Nigeria. The Birn Kudu cattle paintings and symbolic drawings show affinities with some of the San rock paintings. Both are accessible by motorcar.

SLIT-DRUMS: EKPENE

These gigantic Ikoro drums of wood scarcely half a dozen remain in more or less sound condition, used to be a common possession of many villages in the Olorun Ala and Olorun Ala areas of Uyo Province. They are carved from hardwood and average nine feet long and three feet in diameter.

THE LAW ABOUT THE EXPORT OF ANTIQUITIES

The export of antiquities (which in Nigeria includes all ritual art objects even if made at the present time) is controlled by the Antiquities Ordinance No. 17 of 1963 (which gives definitions), and the Antiquities (Exports Permits) Regulations 1957 (L.N. 62 of 1957). There are severe penalties for attempting to export antiquities without a permit issued by the Antiquities Commission. Permits should be applied for with as much notice as possible from one of the following:

- (1) Director, Department of Antiquities, Lagos
- (2) Curator, Jos Museum, Jos

CATERING BEST WEDDING DANCE PARTY 2010

Customers are responsible for the accuracy of the information provided. The company is not responsible for any errors or omissions.

| Room No. | Room Name | Room Description | Room Rate |
|----------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 101 | Single Room | Single Room, 10/10/77 | 10.00 |
| 102 | Double Room | Double Room, 10/10/77 | 20.00 |
| 103 | Single Room | Single Room, 10/10/77 | 10.00 |
| 104 | Double Room | Double Room, 10/10/77 | 20.00 |
| 105 | Single Room | Single Room, 10/10/77 | 10.00 |
| 106 | Double Room | Double Room, 10/10/77 | 20.00 |
| 107 | Single Room | Single Room, 10/10/77 | 10.00 |
| 108 | Double Room | Double Room, 10/10/77 | 20.00 |
| 109 | Single Room | Single Room, 10/10/77 | 10.00 |
| 110 | Double Room | Double Room, 10/10/77 | 20.00 |
| 111 | Single Room | Single Room, 10/10/77 | 10.00 |
| 112 | Double Room | Double Room, 10/10/77 | 20.00 |
| 113 | Single Room | Single Room, 10/10/77 | 10.00 |
| 114 | Double Room | Double Room, 10/10/77 | 20.00 |
| 115 | Single Room | Single Room, 10/10/77 | 10.00 |
| 116 | Double Room | Double Room, 10/10/77 | 20.00 |
| 117 | Single Room | Single Room, 10/10/77 | 10.00 |
| 118 | Double Room | Double Room, 10/10/77 | 20.00 |
| 119 | Single Room | Single Room, 10/10/77 | 10.00 |
| 120 | Double Room | Double Room, 10/10/77 | 20.00 |

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

| <i>Town</i> | <i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i> | <i>Telephone Number</i> | <i>Rate per night including Bed and Breakfast</i> |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| * Abeokuta | Catering Rest House P.M.B. 5021 | 6 | Single N7.50; Double N12.00; Breakfast N1.50; Lunch (Nigerian) N2.00 (European) N3.00; Dinner (Nigerian) N2.00 (European) N3.00. |
| Abuja | The Abuja | — | Single N3.00 Double N4.50 |
| Akure | Catering Rest House | 2033 | Single N8.50; Double N12.50; Breakfast N1.50; Lunch (African) N2.00 (European) N3.00; Dinner (African) N2.00; (European) N3.00 |
| Bauchi | Catering Rest House Restotel | 30 | Single N4.50 (1.20) Double N9.00 (N1.32) |
| Bauchi | Bauchi Catering Rest House, P.O. Box 12 | 2080 | Single N4.50; Double N9.00; V.I.P. Chalet N12.60, Breakfast 90k Lunch N1.20; Dinner N1.32. |
| Bauchi | Warm Springs Restaurant Yankari Game Reserve | 2080 2086 | Single N4.50 (old type) N5.00 (New typed) V.I.P., N10.50 |
| Benin City | Bendel Hotel P.M.B. 1126 | 1003 | Single N10.00 Double N18.00 |
| " | Catering Rest House | 72 | Single N7.50; Double N10.00 |
| " | Christo Hotel 7 Ozuola St., 1st East Circular Rd. or 4 Commercial Avenue | 98 | Single N4.00; Double N6.30. |
| " | Motel Benin Plaza, 1A Reservation Road., P.M.B. 1152 | 1090 | Single N10.00 Double N15.00 |
| Bida | Catering Rest House Restotel, Bida | 25 | Single N3.20 Double N6.20 |

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

| Town | Catering Rest House or Hotels | Telephone Number | Rate per night including Bed and Breakfast |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Calabar | Anchor Inn Ltd., 11 Ito Rd., P.O. Box 5 Ikot-Ekpene. | | Single N6.00 Double N11.00 |
| " | Ayimo Luxury Hotel: 74, Marian Rd., | — | Double N20.00 |
| " | Corner De Luxe Hotel 16 Eyo Ito St. | 2502 | Single N6.00 Double N9.00 |
| " | Government Guest House P.M.B. 1056 | 513 | Single N15.00 (Weekly). Double N30.00 (Weekly) |
| Calabar | Hotel Capitol 28, Marian Road Calabar | 548 | Single: N12.00 Double: N16.00; Breakfast: N2.00; Lunch: (English/ African): N4.50 Dinner: N5.00; Special lunch or Dinner: N6.00 |
| " | Metropolitan Hotel, Calabar Road. | 2490 | Single N11.00 Double N13.00 |
| " | Taj Mahal Hotel 70, Target Road, Box 55 | 2232 | Single N6.25 Double N11.25 |
| Daura | Catering Rest House | — | Single N3.20 Double N6.40 |
| Eket | Qua River Hotel P.M.B. 1042 Eket Cross River State | — | Single: N7.00 Double: N10.00 Suite: N20.00 Super Suite: N25.00 Breakfast (as per menu for the day) Lunch: N3.50; Dinner: N4.00. |
| Enugu | Enugu Guest House No.11 1 Suochi Street Uwani S/Ext., P. O. Box 289, Enugu. | 3577 | Single: N8.40 Double: N10.50 |



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LAJA Brothers Stores, Textile Dealers & General Merchants, 49 Martins Street, Lagos. Main Shop: 16, Tinubu Square, P.O. Box 3515. Telephone: 25328, Lagos.

LOVELY STORES, 14A, Tinubu Square, 99 Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, Lagos. Phone: 52536 55975.

MAN FAD Stores, Dealers in all Textile Materials Head Office: 112, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, Branch: 70A, Broad Street, Tinubu Sq. Lagos. Phone 21044, 23299.

RATADOR Stores Ltd. Tip-top Fabrics whole-
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Street, P.M.B. 3021 Surulere, Lagos Phone:
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turers of Corrugated fibre board Boxes & Cases.
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CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

| Town | Catering Rest House or Hotels | Telephone Number | Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Enugu | Queen's Lucy Hotel, No. 22 Edinburgh Road Ogui, N/L. | 3324 | Single N8.00; Double N16.00 (All food from 50k to N3.00 per plate) |
| Enugu | Phoenix Hotel P.M.B. 1130 Enugu | 2074 | V.I.P. Chalet: N20.00 Super: " N15.00; Double: " N14.00 Breakfast: N1.50; Lunch: N2.25 Dinner: N2.50 |
| Enugu | Club Safari Limited, No. 6 Rideway, Road G. A. Enugu | 3498 | Single: N9.00 Double: N14.00 Breakfast: N1.50 Lunch: N1.75k Dinner: N2.10 |
| Enugu | Tourist Hotel 152B Zik's Avenue Uwani, Enugu | 2747 | Single: N12.00) with Double: N18.00) breakfast Lunch/Dinner: No fixed price. |
| Enugu | Dayspring Hotel 80, Ogui Road, Asata Enugu. | — | Single: N9.00) with full Double: N14.00 breakfast Bed and continental Breakfast: N8.00 (Single N12.00 (Double) Menu: (European) Breakfast: N1.00 Lunch: N1.50; Dinner: N2.00 (African) Breakfast: 80k; Lunch: N1.00; Dinner: N1.50. |
| " | Atlantic Hotel 48, Ogui Str., Asata | 2760 | Single N4.50 Double N7.50 |
| " | Hotel De Placia 25, Edinburgh Rd., Ogui Newlay out | 2229 | Single N6.00 Double N8.50 & N6.50 (ord |

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

| <i>Town</i> | <i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i> | <i>Telephone Number</i> | <i>Rate per night including Bed and Breakfast</i> |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Enugu | Metro Hotel: 13 Umuevo St. Ogui Newlayout. | 3549 | Single N3.50 Double N5.00 |
| Enugu | Hotel Presidential Limited, Independence Layout, P.M.B. 1096, Enugu. | 3511 (10 lines) | Single: N18.00 plus 10% service charge; Continental suite N28.00 plus 10% service charge; Regular suite N38.00 plus 10% service charge; Executive suite N48.00 plus 10% service charge; Breakfast - according to order placed; Lunch: (African/European dishes) = N3.30; Dinner: N4.50. |
| Enugu | Ambima (Hotel and Catering) Enterprises No. 3, Anyaegbunam St. Uwani, Enugu. | 3588 | Single: N6.00) for accommodation with fan and bed only. Single: N8.00) for accommodation with aircondition, bed and breakfast. Menu: (European): N1.20 to N2.50 per meal; Menu: (African): 0.40k to N1.00 per meal. |
| Enugu | Panafric Guest House, 1. Dennis Drive/Fox Lane, Uwani. | 3398 | Single: Bed with breakfast N9; Double: N12.00; Breakfast: N1.05; Lunch: N1.55, Dinner: N2.00. |
| Enugu | Greens Hotel 5 Awolowo Street P.O. Box 381 Enugu | 3668 | Single N10 Double N12.50 Single with shared facilities N7.00 Lunch (African menu) N1.00 Dinner N2.00 European Menu: Lunch or Dinner N2.50 to N4.00 Breakfast N1.50 |

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

| Town | Catering Rest House or Hotels | Telephone Number | Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Gombe | Catering Rest House | 230 | Single N5.65 Double N18.70 |
| Gusau | Catering Rest House | 6 | Single N3.20 Double N6.40 |
| Ibadan | Atico Rest House 5, Owoeye Way, (Off Odejayi Ave.) Ife Road, P. O. Box 867, Ibadan | 25213 | Single: N9.00 Double: N15.00 Breakfast: N1.20 (European) Lunch: N2.00 Dinner: N2.50 Breakfast: N0.75k (Afr.) Lunch: N1.00 (can) Dinner: N1.50 |
| ** | Catering Rest House | 24537 | Single N5.00 Double N8.00 |
| ** | Green Spring Hotel | 24275, 24276 | Single N8.00 Double N15.00 |
| ** | Lafia Hotel | | Single N6.50 Double N12.50 |
| ** | Premier Hotel P.O. Box 1206 | 62340 | Single N10.50 Double N16.80 Suite Double N25.00 |
| Ijebu-Odo | Catering Rest House P.M.B. 2041 | 101 | Single N5.00 Double N8.00 |
| Ikara | Soya Guest House | 44 | Single N5.00 Double N9.50 |
| Ikram | Catering Rest House | — | Single N8.00 Double N8.00 |
| Ilorin | *Kwara Hotels Ltd., 9A, Ahmadu Bello Avenue, G.R.A., P.M.B. 1475, Ilorin | 2035, 2490 2499 | Double used as single N23.00, Double N27.00 Junior Suite: N40.00 Senior Suite: N45.00 Presidential Suite: N75.00 Continental Breakfast: N1.00. Table D'Hotel Luncheon (including coffee): N3.50 Table D'Hotel Dinner (including coffee) N4.50 NB. Rates quoted above are exclusive of the normal 10% Service charge. |



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32 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT NIGERIA

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

| <i>Town</i> | <i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i> | <i>Telephone Number</i> | <i>Rate per night including Bed and Breakfast</i> |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jos | Hill Station Hotel Ltd. P. O. Box 72, Jos | 2072, 2837 3322-5 | Single: N18.00; Double: N28 Breakfast (depends on al Carte) Lunch: N3.50) Euro- Dinner: N4.50) pean African: Lunch/Dinner: N3.00. |
| Il | Plateau Hotel, Tudun-Wada Road P.M.B. 2038, Jos | 3192/ 3193; 2348 (Direct Line) | Single: N15.00 Double: N20.00 Single: N36 Double Suite: N40.00 V.I.P. N50.00 Breakfast: N1.60 Luncheon: N3.00 Dinner: N3.75 Nigerian Menu: Lunch: N2.50 Dinner: N3.00 |
| Il | Jubilee Hotel 33, Baptist Church St. P.O. Box 351, Jos | 3026 | Single: N8.05 Double: N14.60 Lodging alone Single: N4.00 Double: N6.00 |
| Jos | Ambassador Hotel 22, Nnamdi Azikiwe St. P. O. Box 759, Jos. | 3141 | Single: N7.00; Double: N10.00 Breakfast: N1.50 Lunch: N2.00 Dinner: N2.00 |
| Kaduna | Hamdala Hotel Waff Road, P. O. Box 311, Kaduna | 22505-9 | Suites (Main Building) N45.00 Mini Suites: N30.00 Luxury Flats: N40.00 Rooms (A) Double: N25.00 Rooms (B) Small Double: N18.00 Rooms (C) Single: N15.00 Breakfast: N1.50 Luncheon: N3.00 Dinner: N3.25 |

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

| <i>Town</i> | <i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i> | <i>Telephone Number</i> | <i>Rate per night including Bed and Breakfast</i> |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kafanchan | Catering Rest House | — | Single N3.85; Double N6.00 |
| Kano | Bagauda Lake Hotel | 5135-7 | Single N10.50 (Suite N23.30) Double N18.90 (Suite N28.00) |
| " | Central Hotel (Kano State) | 3051 3052/4 | Single N8.00 Double N11.00 (N14.50) |
| " | International Hotel | — | Single N5.00 Double N8.50 |
| " | Kandara Palace Hotel | 3612 | Single N10.50 Double N19.00 |
| " | Kano Akija Hotel | 3514 | Single N10.50 Double N19.00 |
| " | Kano Guest Inn 30, Zungeru Rd., P. O. Box 104, Kano | 2717 2282 2283 | Single: N12.00; Single with private Bath: N15.00; Single with Double Bed and private Bath: N18.00 Double or suite: N24.00 Breakfast: N1.50 Lunch: N1.50 Dinner: N1.75 |
| " | Mirabell Hotel | 869 | Single N7.00 Double N13.00 |
| " | Prince Hotel Yaruba Rd., | — | Single N4.50 Double N5.00 |
| " | Residential Hotel Katsina Rd., | 3168 | Single N10.50 Double N18.00 |
| " | Usman Memorial Restaurant | — | Single N3.00 Double N5.00 |
| Katsina | Catering Rest House | 67 | Single N3.20 Double N6.40 |
| Keffi | Catering Rest House P.O. Box 12 | — | Single N5.00 Double N8.00 |
| Kontagora | Catering Rest House P.M.B. 25 | — | Single: N4.75 Double: N9.50 Breakfast 75k Lunch: N1.05 Dinner: N1.50 |

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

| <i>Town</i> | <i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i> | <i>Telephone Number</i> | <i>Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast</i> |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lagos | Airport Hotel Ikeja | 31240; 31231; 21203 | Double N10.00 N11.50; |
| | Angel's Lodge For Paying Guest Ltd. 11, Ogunlana Drive P.M. Bag 3087, S/L Lagos. | 42454 | Single (Air conditioned) N10.00 Single (with fan) N9.00; Double (air conditioned) (Separate Suite) N20.00 Double (air conditioned) N18.00 Double (with fan): N17.00 Lunch: N2.50 Dinner: N2.50 |
| | Caban Bamboo Ikorodu Road, Box 266. | 42534 | Single N11.00 Double N17.00 |
| | Cornerest Guest House 25, Ipado Road, Ikeja. | 33614 | Single N9.00 Double N15.00 |
| | Excelsior Hotel Edo Street P.M.B. 1167, 94 Extension 5, Apapa | 45906 41694 | Single N12.00 Double N19.00 |
| Lagos | Geralco Hotel Mile 8, Ikorodu Road, | 47782 34757 34772 | Single N9.00 Double N14.00 |
| | Maryland Hotel Maryland Estate P.O. Box 34, Ikeja. | 34465 | Single N8.50 Double N15.00 |
| | Oasis Guest House: 2A Opeleyeru St., Mile 6, Ikorodu Road, Igbobi | 57876 | Single N6.30 (N7.50) Double N10.50 (N12.00) |
| | Olubukun Guest House 2, Onasanwo St., Bariga | — | Single N8.00; Double N10.00 |
| | Stadium Hotel Iyun Road, S/Lero. | 43593 | Jnr. Suite N25.00 (N15.00) Double N36.00 (N31.00) |



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| Town | Catering Rest House or Hotels | Telephone Number | Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lagos | Blue Fenysia Catering & Hoteliers Co. Ltd., New Can Can Night Club and Restaurant P. O. Box 5329, 9. Customs Street, Lagos. | 20849 | Single: N11.00 Double: N15.00 Breakfast: Free |
| " | Ikoyi Hotel, Kingsway Road, Ikoyi. | 22181 22182 22183 22184 and 24075 24076 24077 | Single: N18.00 Double: N28.00 Charges include Continental Breakfast. Lunch: N3.50; Dinner: N4.50, all include both European and African dishes. |
| " | Hotel Hobby, 103, Ikorodu Road, P.O. Box 266, Lagos. | 43534 | Single: N15.00; Double: N23.50 Lunch: N4.70) Including Dinner: N5.25) Service) charge. |
| " | Hotel Majestic Ltd., 1-4, Popo Street, P.O. Box 1361, Yaba, Lagos | 42731 | Single: N10.00) Double: N14.00) Air- Single: N8.00) conditioned Double: N12.00) fan only Lunch & Dinner: From N1.50. European Menu: Lunch: N2.50. Dinner: N2.50. Our Service Charge is 30k per meal served in rooms. |
| " | Ja' International Hotel, 60A, Campbell Street, P.O. Box 1944, Lagos. | 22186 54516 | Single: N17.00 Double: N25.00 Suites: N32.00 Lunch (European) N3.75; Lunch (African) N2.50 Dinner (European) N4.00 Dinner (African) N3.75. |
| Lagos | Niger Palace Hotel and Gondola Night Club, 1, Thorburn Avenue, P.O. Box 364, Yaba. | 44699 43411, 43412, 43413 | Single: N13.00 Double: N20.00 Triple: N28.00 Lunch: N3.25 Dinner: N4.00 N/Dishes: N2.50. |

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

| Town | Catering Rest House or Hotels | Telephone Number | Rate per night including Bed and Breakfast |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lagos | Domo Hotel, 37, Campbell Street, Lagos | 26868, 26766. | Single: N16.00 Double: N25.00 Lunch: N3.50 Dinner: N4.00. |
| " | Regent Hotel, 23/29, Abibu-Oki Street, P.O. Box 489, Lagos | 26882, 26664, 26665 | Single: N14.00 Double: N24.00 each with English Breakfast. Lunch/Dinner: International Aircraft: |
| " | Federal Palace Hotel, Ahmadu Bello Road, Victoria Island, P.O. Box 1000, Lagos. | 26691 (10 Lines) | Single: N19.00 Double: N30.00 Lunch: N3.50 Dinner: N4.50. |
| " | Tip Top Hotels Ltd., 4A/4B & 6, Obanikoro Street, Ikorodu Road, Igbobi, Lagos. | 33982 | Single (Air-conditioned) N12.00 Self-contained: N16.00 Non-Air-conditioned N10.00 Double (Air conditioned) N18.00; Self-contained: N20.00 (Non Air-conditioned) N16.00. Breakfast: N2.00 Lunch: N3.00 Dinner: N3.75 Excluding 5% Service Charge. |
| " | Mainland Hotel, P.O. Box 2158, Lagos. | 41100-9 41080-7 | Single: N18.00 Double: N28.00 Semi Suite: N35.00 2-room Suite: N55.00 Double Room for Single Occupancy: N28.00 Continental Breakfast is included in the above. Luncheon: N3.50 Dinner: N4.00 Sunday Buffet Lunch: AD: N4.50, CH: N3.50. All the above exclude Service Charge of 10 per cent. |

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

| Town | Catering Rest House or Hotels | Telephone Number | Rate per night Including Bed and Breakfast |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lagos | Bristol Hotel 8, Martins Street P. O. Box 1088 Lagos. | 25901-9 | <p>Single: (Bed and Continental Breakfast) N18.00 per night. Double (Bed and Continental Breakfast) N28.00 per night. Suites 1 & 11 N60.00 (per night). Shonny Suite, N80.00 per night.</p> <p>Meals Continental Breakfast = N1.00 Table D'Hote Luncheon (Including Coffee) N3.50; Table D'Hote Dinner N4.50. Special Buffet Luncheon (Thursdays Only): N4.50 Peppered Chicken) Curried Lunch) N3.00 Nigerian Dishes)</p> <p>NB The above rates are exclusive of the usual service charge of 10%.</p> |
| Lokoja | Catering Rest House G.R.A. Lokoja | 2055 | <p>Single (non-airconditioned) N5.25 Double (Non-airconditioned) N10.50 Double (air-conditioned). N13.50. Breakfast 75k: Luncheon N1.05; Dinner N1.30</p> |
| Ibaduguri | Catering Rest House | 2220 | <p>Single N5.65 Double: N18.70</p> |
| Ikuru | Catering Rest House | | <p>Single N5.00 Double N8.00</p> |

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

| <i>Town</i> | <i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i> | <i>Telephone Number</i> | <i>Rate per night including Bed and Breakfast</i> |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Minna | Catering Rest House | 345 | Single N5.00 Double N8.00 |
| Mubi | Catering Rest House c/o Provincial Office Sardauna Province. | 18 | Single N5.00 Double N8.00 |
| New Busa | Kainji Motel P.O.Box 4 Kwara State | 43335 (Lagos) | Single: N15.00 Doubles: N20.00 Lunch N3.50 Dinner N4.50 (Fully Airconditioned with various modern facilities). |
| Obudu | Obudu Ranch Hotel, P. O. Box 40 Obudu | — | Single (Ordinary) N12.00 Double (") N18.00 Suite: (Single) N16.00 Suite (Double) N20.00 V.J.P. Suite N25.00 Breakfast N2.00 Lunch N3.00 Dinner N3.50 |
| " | Itek Inyamagun Guest House P. O. Box 28 Obudu | — | Single N6.00 Double N10.00 Breakfast N1.80 Lunch N2.50 Dinner N2.60 English Menu N3.00 |
| Ogbomoshoh | Catering Rest House Ogbomoshoh | 67 | Single N5.00 Double: N8.00 Lunch (European) N2.00 Lunch: (African) N1.50 Dinner As above. |
| Ogoja | Catering Rest House P.O.Box 44 Ogoja | 31 | Single N8.80 Double N13.30 Breakfast N1.65 Lunch N2.75 Dinner N3.30 (including both European and African). |

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

| <i>Town</i> | <i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i> | <i>Telephone Number</i> | <i>Rate per night including Bed and Breakfast</i> |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ogoja | Itek Inyamagum Guest House Ishibori Town, P.O. Box 12, Ogoja | 75 | Single N6.00 Double N10.00 Breakfast N1.80 Lunch N2.50 (only African Menu): Dinner: N2.60 (only European Menu) |
| Onitsha | Phoenix Hotels Ltd Nkisi Road, M.M.B. 1782, Onitsha. | 303 | Double N14.00 V.J.P. N20.00 Breakfast: N1.50 Lunch N2.25 Dinner N2.50 Early Morning tea: 30k Afternoon tea: 40k Room Service: 30k Service Charge: 5% |
| Oshogbo | Rasco Motel Ltd, 2, Okafia Street P.O. Box 126 Oshogbo | 2322 | Single N10.00 Double N20.00 Basement Room: N6.00 Extra Breakfast: N1.50 European Menu: N3.00 African Menu: N2.00 |
| | Catering Rest House | 2357 | Single N5.00 Double N8.00 |
| Owerri | Gulf Course Motel Okigwe-Owerri Road | 43 | Single N5.00 Double N7.00 |
| | Phoenix Hotels Ltd P.M.B. 1021 Owerri | 4 | Single N13.65 Double: N18.90 Breakfast N1.58 Lunch N2.37 Dinner N2.63 (All the above include service charge). |
| Pankshin | Catering Rest House | - | Single N4.00 |

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

| <i>Town</i> | <i>Catering Rest House or Hotels</i> | <i>Telephone Number</i> | <i>Rate per night including Bed and Breakfast</i> |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Port Harcourt | Cedar Palace Hotel 11, Joseph Wey Road P. O. Box 491 Port Harcourt | 275-276 | Single N14.00 Double N22.00 Suite N42.00 (Meals are served Ala-Carte) |
| " | Delta Hotels (Catering Rest House) Ltd., 1 Kenule Tsaro-Wiwa Street, Port Harcourt. | 8333/1513 | Double: N25.00 for New block and bungalow, and N18.00 for old block of flats. Breakfast: N1.25, Lunch: N3.00 Dinner: N4.00. |
| " | Hotel Presidential Liberation Drive P.M.B. 5141, Port Harcourt | 8371/2 | Single: As from N16.00 Double N30.00 Suite N60.00 Continental Breakfast N1.50 Breakfast (American) N2.50 Lunch N3.50 Dinner N4.40 (Each excludes 10 per cent service charge). |
| Potiskum | Catering Rest House | — | Single N5.00 Double N18.70 |
| Sapele | Exclusive Guest House 16 Yoruba Road | — | Single N5.00 Double N8.00 |
| Sokoto | Catering Rest House | 2294 2216 | Single N3.20 Double N6.40 |
| Umuahia | Phoenix Hotel | 30 | Single N5.00 Double N9.00 |
| | Merryland Hotel 14, Nsukka Street P. O. Box 273 Umuahia | — | Single N5.00 Double N7.00 Breakfast N1.05 Lunch N1.50 Dinner N2.00 |
| Uromi | Catering Rest House | 25 | Single N5.00 Double N8.00 |
| Uyo | Catering Rest House Uyo | 651 | Single: N8.80 Double N13.20 Breakfast N1.65 |

CATERING REST HOUSES AND HOTELS

| Town | Catering Rest House or Hotels | Telephone Number | Rate per night including Bed and Breakfast |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | Lunch N3.30 Dinner N3.30 European N3.30 African N3.30 |
| VOM | Federal Catering Rest House, c/o Federal Dept. of Veterinary Research, Vom Via Jos | 1 | Single N5.00 Double N10.00 Breakfast 90k Lunch 90k Dinner 90k Tea, both morning and afternoon; 40k, each Sanguages 50k |
| Warri | River Valley Hotel Limited P. O. Box 275 Warri | 223 | Single N9.00 Double N15.00 V.I.P. N17.00 Suite N25.00 |
| • | Catering Rest House | 67 | Double N10.00 |
| • | Palm Grove Motel P.M.B. 1059 Warri | 172 | Single N11.50 Double N17.00 Breakfast N1.50 Continental Breakfast N1.00 Lunch N3.20 Dinner N3.75 |
| • | Mid-West Inn | 350 | Single N8.00 Double N15.50 |
| Yankari | Game Reserve | 2086 2080 | Single N5.50 VIP (N6.30) Double N11.00 V.I.P. N12.00 |
| Yola | Catering Rest House | 33 | Single N5.65 Double N18.70 |
| Zaria | Catering Rest House Zaria | 2451 | Single N7.00 Double N12.00 Breakfast: from 80k to N1.60 Lunch: from N1.20 to N4.00 Dinner: from N2.00 to N4.00 and Snacks from 60k to N1.20 There is also 50k service charge |

LIST OF NATIONAL VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

| NAME OF ORGANISATION | CONTACT ADDRESS | PRESIDENT/ SECRETARY |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Boys Scouts of Nigeria | The National Secretary 1, Makoko Road P. O. Box 429 Yaba - Lagos. | Chief Commissioner - Mr. S. O. Lambo Adm. Commissioner Mr. Onyejimba Ibeneme |
| Boys Brigade of Nigeria | P. O. Box 652, Ibadan 179, Kalajaye Street Igbobi - Lagos | President - Justice G.B.A. Coker Secretary - Rev. S. O. Maraiyasa. |
| Girls Brigade of Nigeria | c/o Mrs. E. O. Olunloyo 46/47 Olatilewa Street Surulere - Lagos | President - Mrs. J. O. Kale National Secretary/ Treasurer - Mrs. E.O. Olunloyo |
| Girls Guides Association | Obalende Road P. O. Box 640 Lagos. | Chief Commissioner - Lady O. Abayomi National Secretary - Mrs. M. O. Okin |
| Young Men Christian Assoc. | P.M.B. 2106 77 Awolowo Road Ikoyi, Lagos | President - Chief T. L. Oyesina Exec. Secretary - Mr. S. A. Silva |
| Young Women Christian Assoc. | 8, Moloney Street P. O. Box 449 Lagos. Phone 21620 | President - Lady A. Alakija National Gen. Sec. Mrs. Osilaja |
| Assoc. for Prisoners Welfare | 212 Broad Street P.O. Box 2416 Lagos. | President - Dr. J.O. Lucas Nat. Secretary - Mr. L.K. Jakande |
| Nigeria Society for the blind. | P.M.B. 2225 Lagos. | President - Chief Sir Kofo Abayomi Exec. Sec. - Mrs. R. M. Oshin |
| Society for the Prevention | 11 Gray Street | President - Chief |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| of Cruelty to Animals | Onike, Yaba - Lagos Phone: 44163 | S. B. Kuku Nat. Secretary - Mr. E.O. Daniel President - Mrs Kofo Pratt Nat. Secretary - Chief (Lady) B. Manuwa Nat. President - Chief Olu Fadairo Secretary - Mr. Blessing Kayode President - Miss D.M Miller Admin. Secretary - Mr. M.A. Olajide |
| Nat. Council of Women Societies | 1, Tafawa Balewa Sq. P.O. Box 3063, Lagos. Phone 22279 | |
| Nat. Youth Council of Nigeria | 162, Herbert Macaulay Street, Ebute-Metta P.O. Box 4155, Lagos Phone: 43847 c/o Mrs. M.M. Omitowoju Head, Medical Social Workers, Medical Services Dept., University College Hospital, Ibadan. | |
| Nat. Council for Social Work | | |
| Nig. Red Cross Society | P.O. Box 764, Eko Akete Close, Off St., Gregory Road, Onikan Lagos. Phone: 22907 | President - Justice J.A. Adefarasin Nat. Secretary - P. Orimoloye |
| Bendel Society for the Blind | P.M.B. 1070 Benin City | Secretary - Chief S.A. Obadianru |
| Nig. Society for Handicapped Children | Department of Paediatrics, L.U.T.H. | President - Prof. Ransom Kuti Secretary - Dr (Mrs) Ade Odiakosa |
| Nat. Advisory Society for the Deaf | P.O. Box 449 Yaba - Lagos. | President - Justice T. O. Elias Secretary - Mrs. George |
| Imo, Anambra States Council for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb. | P.O. Box 2, Oji River, Enugu. | Chairman - Mr. F.O. Iheanacho Co-ordinator - Mr. E.N.D. Ezenwakwa |
| The Family Planning Council of Nigeria | 100, Herbert Macaulay Street, Ebute-Metta P.O. Box 3063 Lagos. Phone: 20424 | Chairman - Justice M. Bello Executive Secretary - Mr. S. L. Ojo (Barrister) |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ambulance ade | 1st Floor, Room 105 27, Ikoyi Road, P.O. Box 2204, Lagos. | |
| Ex-Servicemen are Association | c/o Chief D.O. Fabiyi, 28 Odejayi Crescent, Surulere. | President — Chief D.O. Fabiya Acting Secretary — Adebayo Bandele |
| Society for the arded and Disturbed d | 169 Kirikiri Road, Apapa, Lagos | President — Miss Beth Torrey |
| Youth League of ria | No. 25 Adebiyi Street, Shomolu, Yaba | President — Alhaji A.A. Olateju Secretary — Alhaji A.A. Akorede |
| l Federation of ng Farmers' Clubs | c/o The Secretary, Min. of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Ibadan | President — Mr. G.I. Agbailke Secretary — Mr. J.A. Odunsanya |
| Unemployed and bled Ex-Servicemen ociation | c/o Mr. W.A. Ossai Opitism, Ilado Library Victoria Island, P.O. Box 3460, Lagos | National Planning Co-ordinator Mr. W.A. Os. Opitism |

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Barber Steamship Line (Barber Steamship Lines Inc.), 17 Battery Place, New York 4, N.Y., U.S.A.

Vessels: Cargo/with reefer space.

Services: U.S.A. and Canadian East Coast port, Freetown, Monrovia, Takoradi, Tema, Lagos/Apapa, Port Harcourt, Douala, (every 2 weeks).

Also services to Bissau; Abidjan, Lome, Cotonou, Calabar, if sufficient inducement.

Agents

Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria), (a Division of UAC Nigeria Ltd.), 11 Wharf Road, Apapa, P.O. Box 531, Lagos.

Port Harcourt: **Palm Line Agencies** (Nigeria), Customs Road, P.O. Box 44, Port Harcourt.

Black Star Line Ltd., 4th Lane, Osu Kuku Hill, Cable: BLACKSTAR., ACCRA. P.O. Box 2760, Accra, Ghana.

Vessels: 16 Cargo 13 with accommodation for 12 passengers.

Services: West Africa, U.K. Continents, Mediterranean, U.S.A., Great Lakes, Canada.

Agents & Offices

Lagos: Nigerian National Shipping Lines: **Black Star Line Ltd.**, P.O. Box 1488.

Apapa: 22 Wharf Road, Lagos.

Chargeurs Line (Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Reunis), 3 Boulevard Male-herbes, Paris 8 France.

Services: Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Dunkirk, Le Harve, Re

Rouen, Nantes, Bordeaux, Casablanca to Port Etienne, Dakar, Conakry, Monrovia,

Tabou, Sassandra, Abidjan, Tema - Lome - Cotonou - Lagos/Apapa - Port Harcourt - Burutu - Victoria - Douala - Kribi - Libreville - Port Gentil - Pointe Noire - Matadi.

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Jacksonville, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Halifax - Port Etienne - Dakar - Banjul - Freetown - Monrovia - Abidjan - Takoradi - Tema -

Lome - Cotonou - Lagos - Port Harcourt - Douala - Libreville - Port Gentil -

Pointe Noire, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka/Kobe, Hong Kong, Sihanoukville

South Africa - Matadi - Pointe Noire - Port Gentil - Libreville - Douala -

Victoria - Port Harcourt - Lagos/Apapa - Cotonou - Lome - Tema - Takoradi -

Abidjan - Monrovia - Freetown - Conakry - Dakar.

Lagos/Apapa: **UMARCO (NIG.) LTD.**, Creek Rd., P.O. Box 94, Apapa.

Delta Line (Delta Steamship Line Inc.), 1700 International Trade Mart (P.O. Box

50250) New Orleans, Louisiana 70150.

Vessels: Cargo.

Services: U.S. Gulf Ports, West Africa.

Agents

Lagos/Apapa: UMARCO 5, Creek Road, Apapa.

Port Harcourt: Union Maritime & Commerciale, P.O. Box 253.

Deutsche Afrika Linien and Woermann Linie (Member of Continent West Africa Conference) 2,000 Hamburg 2000 Hbg. 50 Plamailee 45.

(Cables: Westline)

Vessels: 12,000 tons cargo; several with reefer space.

Services: Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Dunkirk, Rouen to West African ports in the Las Palmas/Lobito range.

Agents

Lagos: West African Shipping Agency (Nigeria) Ltd., 21 Warehouse Road, (P.O. Box 593, Lagos).

Port Harcourt: Union Maritime et Commerciale 11, Industry Road, P.O. Box 253.

Elder Dempster Lines Ltd., India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool 2

Cables: Elder

Vessels: 195,986 tons cargo; with reefer space.

Services: Liverpool - Las Palmas - Freetown - Tema - Apapa - Liverpool
- London - Swansea - Glasgow - Do
- London - Swansea - Glasgow - Dublin - Hamburg - Bremen - Rotterdam - Antwerp - Las Palmas - Funchal - Dakar - Banjul - Conakry
- Freetown - Monrovia - Cape Palmas - Abidjan - Takoradi - Tema - Lome - Cotonou - Lagos/Apapa - Burutu - Warri - Sapele - Port Harcourt - Calabar - Victoria - Tiko - Douala - Santa Isabel - Freetown
Po - Bata - Port Gentil - Pointe Noire - Maradi - Luanda - Lobito,

(regularly).

U.S.A. and Canadian East Coast Ports - Dakar - Bathurst - Freetown - Monrovia - Abidjan - Takoradi - Tema - Lome - Cotonou - Lagos/Apapa - Port Harcourt - Douala - Libreville - Port Gentil - Pointe Noire
India - East Pakistan and Burma to West Africa.

Agents & Offices

Accra: P.O. Box 66, Lagos. 47, Marina, Lagos. Tel: 51820, P.O. Box 167.

Banjul: P.O. Box 257, Port Harcourt. P.O. Box 46.

Calabar: Nigerian National Shipping Line, Box 91, Calabar.

Takoradi: P.O. Box 210, Freetown, P.O. Box 74.

Gold Star Line Ltd., Hong Kong.

Vessels: Fast cargo specially equipped for heavy lifts.

Services: Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Matadi, Douala, Lagos, Tema, Takoradi, Abidjan.

Lagos & Niger Shipping Agencies Ltd., Shipping Agents, Clearing and Forwarding.

Agents

Port Harcourt: Lagos & Niger Shipping Agencies, P. O. Box 361.

Guinea Gulf Line Ltd., India Buildings, Water Street Liverpool 2.

Vessels: Cargo.

Services: U. K. and Continental ports – West Africa.

Agents & Offices:

Elder Dempster Agencies Ltd., as shown under Elder Dempster Lines (*q.v.*) and at all other West African ports.

Port Harcourt: Alrairie (Nigeria) Ltd., P. O. Box 432.

Sapele: Alrairie

Lagos: Alrairie 8, Creek Road, Apapa.

Hoegh Lines (Leif Hoegh & Co. A/S), Oslo, Norway, P. O. Box 2596; Solli Oslo 2
Tel: 563580. Telex: 18330.

Vessels: Tankers, Cargo Liners & Bulk Carriers.

Services: Oslo – Bergen – Aarhus – Copenhagen – Hamburg – Antwerp London – Liverpool – Rotten – Dakar – Conakry – Freetown Monrovia – Abidjan – Takoradi – Tema – Lagos/Apapa – Port Harcourt – Douala – Gabon – Pointe Noire and vice versa (other ports on inducement).

Agents

Alrairie 26, Creek Road, Apapa.

K Line (Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd.,) Lino Building, 1-1, Uchisaiwai-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan.

Vessels: Fast cargo

Services: Japan & Far East/South & West Africa and vice versa.

Agents

Lagos: Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd., P.O. Box 326, Apapa.

Port Harcourt: Nig. National Shipping Line, P. O. B. 425.

Mitsui Osk Lines, 3-3, 5 – Chome, Akasaka, Minato Ku Tokyo. P. O. Box 6, Akasaka, Tokyo. Cable: Themoline Tokyo.

Vessels: Express Cargo

Services: Japan-Hong Kong-Douala-Port Harcourt-Lagos/Apapa-Tema-Takoradi – Abidjan – Monrovia-Freetown – Lobito Luanda-Lome-Cotonou.

Agents:

Lagos: Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria) P. O. Box 531.

Port Harcourt: Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria), P. O. Box 44

Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd., Development House, P. O. Box 326, 21 Wharf

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Kano: Nigerian National Shipping Line, P. O. Box 1232, 16 Post Office Road.

Port Harcourt: P. O. Box 425, 1 Custom Road

Palm Line Ltd. Blackfriars Road, London, S.E. 1. 9JG.

Vessels: Cargo/passenger liners including many with reefer space.

Services: U. K. - Continental - Mediterranean ports - Dakar - Bathurst - Conakry - Freetown - Monrovia - Cape Palmas - Abidjan - Sassandra - Takoradi - Tema - Lome - Cotonou - Lagos/Apapa - Port Harcourt - Calabar - Warri - Sapele - Douala - Burutu Tiko - Victoria - Matadi - Angola.

Agents & Offices

Calabar: Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd., Calabar

Lagos: Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria) P. O. Box 531, Lagos.

Port Harcourt: Palm Line Agencies (Nigeria) P. O. Box 44.

Warri: Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd. Warri

Scandinavian West Africa Line (The), Packhusplatsen 3, Gothenburg, Sweden.

Vessels: Cargo with Reefer Space.

Services: Amsterdam - Rotterdam - Durkerque - Rouen - Le Havre - Bordeaux - Dakar - Abidjan - Lome - Cotonou - Apapa - Port Harcourt - Douala - Libreville - Point Gentil.

Agents

Apapa: UMARCO, 5 Creek Road, P. O. Box 94.

Societe Navale Del'ouest, 178 Rue De Courcellest 75017, Paris.

Vessels: Cargo.

Services: Dunkirk - Havre - Bordeaux - Dakar - Abidjan - Lome - Cotonou - Lagos - Port Harcourt - Douala - Libreville - Port Gentil - Pointe Noire.

Agents

Freetown: Sierra Leone Shipping Agencies

Grand Bassa: Scanship (Liberia) Inc., P. O. Box 19

Societe Navale Chargeurs Delmas Veijoux, 16, Avenue Matignon, 75008 - Paris France

Vessels: Cargo

Services: Europe - West African Ports (Port Etienne to Pointe Noire)

Offices

Lagos/Apapa: WASA, 21 Warehouse Road, P. O. Box 2350/Apapa

West Africa Line (Zim Israel Navigation Co. Ltd.,) 42/44, Ha'atzmaut Road Haifa Israel.

Vessels: Cargo

Services: Isreal — Cyprus — Freetown — Abidjan — Takoradi — Lagos — Pointe — Gabon.

Agents

Apapa: Lagos & Niger Shipping Agencies Ltd., 4 Creek Road, P.O. Box 192, Phone: 44779; 44782.

Port Harcourt: Lagos & Niger, P. O. Box 361.

Westwind Africa Line (Southern Star Shipping Co. Inc.) 29, Broadway, New York, N. Y., U.S.A.

Services: Great Lakes — Canada — Freetown — Abidjan — Takoradi — Tema — Lagos — Apapa — Matadi, (Monthly). U.S.A. — Gulf — Dakar — Freetown — Abidjan — Takoradi — Tema — Lagos/Apapa — Douala — Point Noire — Matadi (Monthly)

Uniafrica, Aleja Wolska Polaskego — 107, Szczecin, Poland. (Cables: Uni-Africa Szczecin).

Vessels: 5000 — 8000 Tons D. W.

Services: West Africa/Continent/Balt TC/West Africa.

Nigeria Agents

Alrairie (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa

Rivline (France): Seige Social, 42, Rue Pasquier, Paris (3e) — France.

Cables: Agtimar — Paris.

Vessels: — 5000 — 6000 Tons D. W.

Services: West Africa/Continent/West Africa.

Nigeria Agents

Alrairie (Nigeria) Limited; 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight — Telex: 21244.)

Societe De Gestion Evge, operator of Niver Lines Piraeus

Chateau De La Becque, 1814, La Tour — De — Peilz, Susisse (Switzerland).

Telegrams: EUGE — VEVEY. Telex: 24281 EUGE CH.

Services: Adriatic — Mediterranean — W. Africa.

W. Africa — Adriatic — Mediterranean.

Agents in Nigeria

Alrairie (Nig.) Ltd., 26, Creek Road, Apapa

Splosna Plovba, P. O. Box 1, Piran, Yugoslavia (Cables: Plouba Piran).

Vessels: 7000 — 9000 Tons D.W.

Services: West Africa/Mediterranean/West Africa.

Nigeria Agents

Alrairie (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex. 21244).

Jadranska Slobodna Plovidba, Obala Jugoslavenske, Narodne Arije 16, P. O. Box 123, Split, Yugoslavia. (Cables: Jadroplov – Split)
Services: Mediterranean/West Africa/Far East.

Nigeria Agents

Alrairie (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex. 21244).

Accomar S. A. S., Via XX Settembre 36/7, P. O. Box 390, 16100 Genoa – Italy.
Accomar Genoa).

Vessels: 1500 – 3000 Tons D. W.

Services: Mediterranean/West Africa/Mediterranean.

Nigeria Agents

Alrairie (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex 21244)

Marasia S. A., Serrano – 6, Madrid, Spain. (Cables: Marasia Madrid).

Vessels: 4000 – 5000 Tons D. W.

Services: Mediterranean/West Africa/Mediterranean.

Nigeria Agents

Alrairie (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa.

Hong-Kong Island Shipping Co. Ltd., 902-903 Realty Building Des Voeux Road C., Hong Kong, China. (Cables: Island Ship, Hong Kong).

Vessel: Abt. 10,000 Tons D. W.

Services: Far East/East Africa/West Africa/Far East.

Nigeria Agents

Alrairie (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex 21244.)

China National Chartering Corporation, Import Building, Hsi Chiao, Erh Li Kou, Peking, Peoples Republic of China. (Cables: Zhong-Zu Peking).

Vessels: Abt. 10,000 Tons D. W.

Service: China/West Africa/China.

Nigeria Agents

Alrairie (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa. (Cables: Freight – Telex 21244.)

Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., Steelerite House – 4th Floor, Dinshaw Wacha Road, Bombay 20 BR, India. (Cables: Shipindia Bombay).

Vessels: 8000 – 10,000 tons D. W.

Services: India/East Africa/West Africa/India.

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IDIROKO BORDER: Ghana Road Idiroko.

DELTA PORTS: 3, Ogoja Road, Sapele Port Harcourt.

40, Yoruba Road, Sapele and also
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Empresas Lineas Maritimas Argentinas, Avenue Corricnes 389, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. (Cables: Elma Buenos Aires).
 Vessels: Abt. 5000 - 8000 Tons D. W.
 Services: Argentine/West Africa/Argentine.

Nigeria Agents

Alrairie (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P. O. Box 265, Apapa

S.N.I.E., 30 Rue Notre Dame Des Victoires, 75000 Paris 2 EME., France
 Cables: Navimport Paris.
 Vessels: 1500 - 2,000 Tons D. W.
 Services: West Africa Coastal Trade.

Nigeria Agents

Alrairie (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P.O. Box 265, Apapa (Cables: Flight - Telex 21244).

National Shipping Corporation, National Bank Building, McLeod Road, Karachi, Pakistan (Cables: Nashcor Karachi).
 Vessels: 8,000 - 10,000 Tons D.W.
 Services: Pakistan/West Africa/Pakistan.

Nigeria Agents:

Alrairie (Nigeria) Limited, 26 Creek Road, P.O. Box 265, Apapa, (Cables: Freight - Telex 21244).

Dafra Lines, Det Dansk - Franske Dampskibsselskab, 17, Frederiksgade, Dk - 1265, Copenhagen K, Denmark.
 Telegrams: DAFRALINES.
 Telex: 15908 - RHE - No - 105.
 Services: US North Hemisphere/Canada/W. Africa/US North Hemisphere/Canada. South Atlantic & US GULF/W. Africa/SA/US/ Gulf.

Agents and Offices:

Inter Tran (Nig.) Ltd. 26, Creek Road, Apapa.
 Soviet Shipping Companies and V/O "Sovfracht.", 1/4, Zhadanov St., Moscow K - 12, USSR.
 Cables: Sovin FLOT Moscow.

Agents & Offices

Alrairie (Nig.) Ltd.
 Services: USSR/W. Africa/W. Africa/ USSR.
 Vessel: 10,000 DW - 25,000 DW.

Volta Lines Limited, 6, Farnar Avenue, Adabraka, Accra, P.O. Box 2816, Accra.
 Phone: 21166, Telex 2192 VOLINES. Cables: VOLTALINES Accra.
 Vessels: Volta Wisdom; Volta Peace.
 Services: W. Africa - U.K. - Continents Liner Service.

Agents

Lagos (Nigeria): Lagos & Niger Shipping Agencies Ltd. 4, Creek Road, Apapa.

AIR LINES

Aero Contractors Co., of Nigeria Ltd., Western House (9th Floor), P.O. Box 2519, Lagos. 8/10 Broad Street, Lagos. Phone: 55226.

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Services: Nigeria and surrounding countries.

Agents and Offices

Warri: Warri Air Strip

P/Harcourt: Port Harcourt Airport.

Aeroflot: Leningradski Prospekt, 37, Moscow, A-167 USSR (Cables: AEROFLOT)

Aircraft: TU-154 Airliner.

Service: Moscow, Vienna, Tripoli, Accra, Lagos (Weekly).

Agents and Offices

Lagos: 11, Martins Street, Lagos. Tel. 21233.

AIR AFRIQUE: BP. 21017. Tel. 22.60.63. Abidjan, Ivory-Coast 3 Avenue Barthe.

Services: Douala — Lagos — Cotonou — Lome — Accra — Abidjan — (Biweekly).
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 Dakar — Dakar — New York — New York — Dakar — Conakry —
 Freetown — Monrovia — Monrovia — Bamako — Abidjan —
 Accra — Accra — Lome — Cotonou — Lagos — Douala — Douala —
 Libreville — Kinshasa — Brazzaville (Subject to changes).

Agents and Offices

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If you have any complaint on the duty assessed on your baggage, please contact a Senior Customs and Excise official in the Baggage Hall, or make use of the Complaint Box (one is available in the Baggage Hall).

Duty Free Allowance:

Apart from your personal effects, you may bring the following small quantities of taxable consumable goods without payment of Customs duties:

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Spirits | One quart bottle |
| Wine | One quart bottle |
| Tobacco of all kinds | 1 lb total (200 cigarettes = 1 lb) |
| Perfums | 1 pint |

The duty free allowance does not include:-

- Goods in unaccompanied baggage or registered baggage which do not accompany you to Nigeria, at the time of your arrival.
- Goods brought in as souvenirs of gifts.
- Goods intended for sale or for other commercial purposes.
- Goods brought in by persons under 21 years of age.
- The concessions are not legal entitlements and may be withheld or withdrawn in the event of any abuse.

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Articles which have previously been in Nigeria, and which have undergone no alterations, repairs, or any other processes abroad are admitted free of duty provided a Certificate of Re-Importation—Book C 206, or reasonable evidence of purchase in Nigeria is produced. Customs duty,

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4. Personal Effects:

You may bring into Nigeria without payment of duty your personal effects (i.e., reasonable personal possessions which a traveller is expected to carry with him in his baggage any time he travels), provided that:—

- the items have been in your possession for a reasonable length of time and used abroad;
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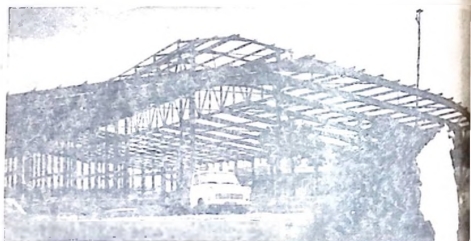
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NIGERIA'S ARMORIAL BEARING

THE Coat of Arms has an eagle mounted on a black shield bisected by two silver wavy bands. Two white chargers support the shield. Its base is a wreath of costus spectabilis flower.

THE BLACK SHIELD represents our fertile soil.

THE SILVER BANDS, the rivers of Niger and Benue which water the country.

THE EAGLE stands for strength and the chargers are a symbol of dignity.

THE WREATH OF COSTUS SPECTABILIS is cast in our national colours of white and green; our motto is Unity and Faith.

NIGERIA'S FLAG

THE design for the National Flag of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, which most commended itself to the Council of Ministers from the designs received in the National Flag Competition, was submitted by Taiwo Akinkunmi, then a Nigerian student at the Norwood Technical College, Knights Hill, West Norwood, London S.E. 27 who won the competition.

The Flag is divided vertically into three equal parts. The central part is white and the two outer parts are green. The green of the flag represents Nigeria's vast agricultural wealth and the white represents unity and peace.



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THE REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

General Survey of the Government

The provisions of a written constitution under which Nigeria gained her independence provided for a federal system of government, a Governor General, a Federal Parliament and three Regional Governments. When Nigeria became a Republic on October 1, 1963, the Governor-General was replaced by a President, elected for a five-year term through an electoral college of members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

There had been a number of different constitutions in Nigeria since Lagos was first occupied in 1861, but it was not until the Niger Coast Protectorate came into being in 1893 that there was any real government.

The Royal Niger Company, which took over the administration of the Niger and Benue valleys was superseded in 1900 by the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and at the same time the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria took the place of the Niger Coast Protectorate. In 1906, the Colony and Protectorate of Lagos became part of Southern Nigeria. In 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated and Lord Lugard became the first Governor-General of Nigeria. From then until 1922 there was a Nigerian Council, and a Lagos Legislative Council. These were merged in the Legislative Council of 1923, and a separate Town Council was set up for Lagos.

The Legislative Council did not legislate for the Northern Provinces until a new constitution was introduced in 1946, which provided for a central legislature for the whole of Nigeria and three regional Houses of Assembly, one for each group of Provinces, having advisory powers only in regard to impending legislation.

The next constitution, which came into effect in 1952, afforded increased regional autonomy and extended to Nigerians a fuller share in shaping policy and in the direction of executive government action.

The desire for greater regional autonomy and the need for a more precise definition of functions as between the Centre and the Regions made it apparent that yet another

constitution was required and conferences were held in London in 1953 and in Lagos in 1954 under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

As a result of these conferences a new constitution which is the basis of the present one came into force on October 1, 1954. Nigeria became a Federation consisting of five component parts: the North, Eastern and Western Regions, the Federal territory of Lagos and the quasi-Federal territory of the Southern Cameroons, now part of the Republic of Cameroun.

At a further conference, held in London in 1957, arrangements were completed to enable the Western and Eastern Regions to become self-governing later in the same year. It was also then decided that a second chamber to be known as the House of Chiefs should be set up in the Eastern Region (the legislatures in the North and West were already bicameral) and that after the dissolution of the House of Representatives towards the end of 1959, there should be two legislative houses of the Federation. The House of Representatives was to be enlarged to consist of three hundred and twenty members elected on the basis of one member for approximately each hundred thousand of the population.

In September and October, 1958, the Constitutional Conference resumed once more in London where it was agreed that the Northern region should become self-governing in March, 1959. Her Majesty's Government also agreed that if a resolution was passed by the new Federal Parliament early in 1960 asking for independence, Her Majesty's Government would agree to that resolution and would introduce a bill to enable the country become independent on October 1, 1960.

Elections to the new House of Representatives were held in December 1959. At the first meeting of the Federal Legislature in January, 1960, both Houses unanimously passed the resolution calling for independence referred to above. Her Majesty's Government in pursuance of the undertaking previously given, introduced the required Bill in Parliament. The Nigerian (Constitution Order in Council 1960, was passed or

September 12, 1960, and Nigeria became an independent and sovereign nation with effect from that date.

Under the 1960 constitution, upheld in the Republican Constitution, there was an "exclusive list" whereby the Federal Government retains sole power in a number of fields including external affairs, aviation, Banks, census, maritime shipping, mines and minerals, defence, Posts and telegraphs, trunk roads and railways; and a "concurrent list" of matters falling within the provinces of both the Federal and Regional Governments. All other subjects were the sole responsibility of Regional Governments. Federal Law was superior in case of dispute.

Federal Government

Under this constitution, the Government consisted of a Council of Ministers presided over by the Prime Minister, a Senate or Upper House, and a House of Representatives. Executive powers were vested in the Council of Ministers and legislative powers in the Senate and the House.

The Prime Minister was appointed by the President as being the person most likely to command the support of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

The Council of Ministers, over which the Prime Minister presided, comprised members nominated by him from the Senate or the House of Representatives.

The Senate or Upper House consisted of 13 members from each Region, four special members, four members from the Federal Territory of Lagos and those members of the Council of Ministers who were members of the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives comprised 312 members elected from single member constituencies by simple majority vote on the basis of universal adult suffrage except in the Northern Region where only adult males were enfranchised. The 312 constituencies were (1964) distributed as follows: North 167, East 70, West 57, Midwest 14, and Lagos 4.

Regional Government

The Regions had similar constitutions, each with a Governor, and with executive power in the hands of an Executive Council

presided over by a Premier and legislative power vested in a House of Chiefs, or Upper House and two Houses of Assembly.

Military Government

On January 16, 1966, the Armed Forces following a coup d'état, suspended the office of President, the Prime Minister and Parliament and vested legislative and executive powers in the Federal Military Government comprising a Supreme Military Council and a Federal Executive Council.

The Federal Military Government decreed the setting up of a military government in each of the regions, which were responsible to the Federal Military Government. This decree also suspended the offices of Regional Governors, Premiers, and Executive Council but provided, in general, for the continuance in office of the Judiciary, the Civil Service, the Nigeria Police Force and the Special Constabulary. Local Government and Native Authority Police were placed under the control of the Inspector General of Police. The Council of Ministers was also suspended on January 16 but the Ministries somewhat reorganised, continued to function under their respective Permanent Secretaries.

Following the January 1966 coup, Major-General Johnson-Aguiye assumed command as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of Nigeria. He was succeeded, on August 1, 1966 by General Yakubu Gowon.

On March 17, 1967, the Government issued the Constitution (Suppression and Modification) Decree 1967. This decree replaced former Constitutional Decrees which had been in force since promulgated January 17, 1966 and provided for the vesting of all legislative and executive powers in a Supreme Military Council. It also provided for the abolition of the office of Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and re-styling of the Head of the Federal Military Government as Chairman of the Supreme Military Council.

On May, 27 the Supreme Military Council issued a decree which created 12 states out of the four existing Regions.

Three days later, on May 30, 1967 General Ojukwu announced that the Eastern Region had declared its independence.

to secede from the Federation. He named it the "Republic of Biafra". As a result of this event, civil war broke out.

After 30 agonising months, the battle for unity was won on January 12, 1970. Ojukwu fled to the Ivory Coast and the leaders of the former secessionist regime called a halt to the fighting and agreed to renounce secession and accept the new 12-state structure of the country.

On July 29, 1975, the Armed Forces overthrew the government of General Gowon in a bloodless coup. It was the third one since January 15, 1966. General Murtala Muhammed (then Brigadier) became the new Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

All officers of the rank of General and the equivalent in other services (above the rank of Brigadier), the State Military Governors and the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General of Police were compulsorily retired with full benefits. Civil Commissioners in the Federal Executive Council and their States counterparts were equally retired with full benefits.

To give the nation "a new lease of life", the new administration embarked on the philosophy of "low profile".

General Murtala Muhammed was assassinated in an abortive coup staged on Friday, February 13, 1976 by Lt-Col B. S. Dimka, Director of the Army Physical Training Corps - to reinstate ousted General Yakubu Gowon (studying political science at Warwick University, England since his overthrow on July 29, 1975). On February 14, 1976, the Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, Lt-General Olusegun Obasanjo succeeded General Muhammed as Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

Summary

In the first Republic (1963-66), the President was the Head of State, and Parliament comprised the Presidency, the Senate (Upper House) and the House of Representatives (Lower House).

Executive power was vested in the Prime Minister and his Cabinet—all of whom were members of, and responsible to Parliament. Each of the four Regions had a bicameral legislature: a House of Chiefs (Upper House) and a House of Assembly (Lower House). The Premiers were the Executives in the Regions, while Regional Governors were the ceremonial Heads.

In the second Republic, the administra-

tion was vested in the Federal Military Government consisting of two major organs.

(i) The Supreme Military Council and (ii) The Federal Executive Council consisting of both Armed Forces personnel and civilians. The Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, was the Chairman of both Councils.

Civilian members of the Council were allocated departmental responsibilities.

In the third Republic, power is still vested in the Federal Military Government now consisting of three organs. The Supreme Military Council, the Federal Executive Council and the National Council of States. The Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, is the Chairman of the three bodies. Military Governors ceased to be members of the highest organ of government - the Supreme Military Council - but are members of the National Council of States. Executive Councils have continued to exist at State level.

The Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, already a member of the Supreme Military Council attends meetings of the other two Councils. The other Service Chiefs (Chief of Army Staff, Chief of Air Force, Chief of Naval Staff, the Inspector General of Police) and such other members as the Supreme Military Council may appoint, also attend meetings of the National Council of States.

Military and civilian members of the Councils are allocated departmental responsibilities.

THE SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL

This Highest Organ of Government comprises:

Lt. General Olusegun Obasanjo
Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

Brigadier Shehu Musa Yar'Adua
Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters.

Lt. General Theophilus Yakubu Danjuma
Chief of Army Staff.

Rear Admiral Michael Ayinde Adelanwa
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1906 Governor Sir W. Egerton

1907 Governor Sir F.J.D. Lugard

The Protectorate of Northern Nigeria

1900 Higher Commissioner Sir F.J.D. Lugard

1907 Governor Sir E.P.C. Girouard

1909 Governor Sir H. Hesketh Bell

1912 Governor Sir F.J.D. Lugard

In 1914, the Northern and Southern Nigeria administrations were amalgamated into the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria,

1914 Governor-General Sir F.J.D. Lugard

1919 Governor Sir H.C. Clifford

1925 Governor Sir G. Thompson

1931 Governor Sir Donald C. Cameron

1935 Governor Sir B.H. Bourdillon

1943-48 Governor Sir A.F. Richards (Lord Milverton)

1948 Governor Sir John S. Macpherson

The Federation of Nigeria

1954 Governor-General Sir John S. Macpherson

1955 Governor-General Sir James Robertson

1960 Governor-General Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

1963-1966 President (Federal Republic) Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

Regional Lieutenant-Governors (Governors from October 1, 1954)

1951 Sir Eric Thompson 1960 Sir Gawain Bell

1952 Sir Bryan Sharwood-Smith 1962-66 Sir Kashim Ibrahim

EAST

1951 Sir James Pyke-Nott 1956 Sir Robert De Stapledon

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|------|--------------------|---------|-------------------------|

WEST

| | | | |
|------|----------------------|---------|-----------------------|
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| 1952 | Sir Hugo Marshall | 1963-66 | Sir Odeleye Fadahunsi |
| 1954 | Sir John Rankine | | |

MID-WEST

| | |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 1964-66 | Chief Samuel Jereton Mariere |
|---------|------------------------------|

PRIME MINISTER

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1957-1966 (Jan. 15) | Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|

NORTH PREMIER

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1954-1966 (Jan 15) | Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello, Sardauna of Sokoto |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------|

EAST PREMIERS

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1954-1959 | Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe |
| 1959-1966 (Jan. 15) | Dr. Michael Iheonukara Okpara |

WEST PREMIERS

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1954-1959 | Chief Obafemi Awolowo |
| 1959-1962 | Chief Samuel Ladoke Akintola |
| 1962 | Chief Moses Adekoyejo Majekodunmi (Administrator) |
| 1963-1966 (Jan.15) | Chief Samuel Ladoke Akintola |

MID-WEST PREMIER

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1963-1966 (Jan. 15) | Chief Dennis Chukwudebe Osadebay |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|

PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1960 (Jan. — Nov. 16) | Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe |
| 1960 (Nov. 17 — 1963) | Chief Dennis Chukwudebe Osadebay |
| 1963-1966 (Jan. 16) | Dr. Nwafor Orizu (was Acting President of the Republic when the army took over). |

MILITARY REGIME HEADS OF STATE

1966 (Jan. 16 – July 29)

Major-General Johnson Thomas Umakwe Aguiyi-Ironsi (Supreme Commander).

1966 (July 29 – July 29, 1975)

General Yakubu Gowon

1975 (July 29 – Feb. 3, 1976)

General Murtala Ramat Muhammed

1976 (Feb. 14 –)

Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo

MILITARY GOVERNORS

1966 (Jan. 18 – 1967)

Maj.Gen. Hassan Usman Katsina (North)

1966 (Jan. 18 – 1967)

Lt. Col. Odumegwu Emeka Ojukwu (South)

1966 (Jan. 18 – July 29)

Lt. Col. Francis Adekunle Fajuyi (West)

1966 (Jan. 18 – 1967)

Maj.Gen. David Akpode Ejoor (Midwest)

1966 – 1971

Maj. Gen. Robert Adeyinka Adebayo (Western State).

1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)

Police Commissioner Joseph Dechi Gwam (Benue Plateau State)

1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)

Brigadier Abba Kyari (North Central State).

1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)

Brigadier Musa Usman (North Eastern State).

1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)

Assistant Police Commissioner Usman Faruk (North Western State)

1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)

Police Commissioner Audu Bako (Kano State).

1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)

Colonel David Bamigboye (Kwara State).

1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)

Brigadier Jacob Udoakaha Esuene (South Eastern State).

1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)

Commander Alfred Papreya Diete-Spiff (Rivers State).

1967 (May 27 – July 29, 1975)

Brig. Mobolaji Johnson (Lagos State)

1967 (Nov. 17 – July 29, 1975)

Brigadier Samuel Osaigbovo Ogburne

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1969 (Oct. - July 29, 1975) | (Midwestern State). |
| 1971 (April 1 - July 29, 1975) | Mr. Anthony Ukpabi Asika (Administrator East Central State). |
| 1975 (July 30 -) | Brigadier Christopher Oluwole Rotimi (Western State). |
| 1975 (July 30 -) | Lt. Col. Sani Bello (Kano State) |
| 1975 (July 30 - Feb. 13, 1976) | Capt. Shamusideen Adekunle Lawal (Lagos State) |
| 1975 (July 30 -) | Col. Ibrahim Taiwo (Kwara State) |
| 1975 (July 30 - Sept. 2) | Lt. Col. Zamani Lekwot (Rivers State) |
| 1975 (July 30 - Nov. 27) | Capt. Akin Aduwo (Western State) |
| 1975 (July 30 - Feb. 3, 1976) | Col. Anthony Aboki Ochefu (East Central State) |
| 1976 (Feb. 3 -) | Lt. Col. Muhammed Ruinari (North Eastern State) |
| 1975 (July 30 - Feb. 3, 1976) | " " " Borno State |
| 1976 (Feb. 3 -) | Col. George Innih (Midwestern State) |
| 1975 (July 30 - Feb. 3, 1976) | " " " Bendei State |
| 1976 (Feb. 3 -) | Lt. Col. Paul Omu (South Eastern State) |
| 1975 (July 30 - Feb. 3, 1976) | " " " Cross River State |
| 1976 (Feb. 3 -) | Lt. Col. Abdullahi Mohammed (Benue Plateau State) |
| 1975 (July 30 - Feb. 3, 1976) | " " " Plateau State |
| 1976 (Feb. 3 -) | Lt. Col. Umaru Mohammed (North Western State) |
| 1975 (July 30 - Feb. 3, 1976) | " " " Sokoto State |
| 1976 (Feb. 3 -) | Lt. Col. Usman Jibrin (North Central State) |
| 1975 (Sept. 2 - Feb. 3, 1976) | " " " Kaduna State |
| 1976 (Feb. 3 -) | Col. David Jembewon (Western State) |
| 1975 (Dec. 1 - Feb. 3, 1976) | " " " Oyo State |
| 1976 (Feb. 3 -) | Lt. Col. John Atom Kpera (East Central State) |
| 1976 (Feb. 3 -) | " " " Anambra State |
| 1976 (Feb. 3 -) | Lt. Col. S. A. Balogun (Ogun State) |
| 1976 (Feb. 3 -) | Major I. D. Ikpeme (Ondo State) |
| 1976 (Feb. 3 -) | Lt. Comdr. Godwin N. Kanu (Imo State) |
| 1976 (Feb. 3 -) | Lt. Col. Mohammed D. Jega (Gongola State) |
| 1976 (Feb. 3 -) | Lt. Col. M. Bello Kafil (Bauchi State) |
| 1976 (Feb. 3 -) | Comdr. Murtala Nyako (Niger State) |
| 1976 (Feb. 21 -) | Lt. Col. Abdullahi Shelling (Benue State) |
| | Major John Olajide Adedipe (Kwara State) |
| | - Acting |

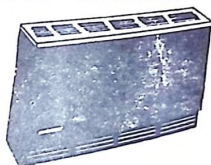
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LAGOS: The Federal capital, covers an area of about 27 square miles which include the islands of Lagos, Victoria and Iddo and the adjacent areas of Ebute Metta, Yaba, Surulere and Apapa on the mainland. The population is over 700,000.

From the low lying mudbank which it was at the time of its founding, Lagos has developed rapidly in recent times, and has justly been called the fastest growing city in Africa. The vast number of new buildings under construction is but one sign of the urgent vitality which the visitor will notice as he passes through the streets of Lagos. The flow of traffic and people is ceaseless. There is a multitude of shops, stores, banks; petrol stations never seem to have an idle moment. This is repeated, in varying degrees in some of the other main towns.

KANO: Capital of Kano State, with its big international airport, is situated on Africa's crossroads, just as it had been in the past. For centuries the large market in the city was the commercial centre of the Western Sudan, and the destination and starting point of the great caravans which traversed West Africa in all directions. Today, Kano is a vital industrial centre, where the old and new stand side by side in fascinating contrast.

SOKOTO: Capital of Sokoto State was founded by Sultan Bello during the life time of his father Shahu Usman Dan Fodio and is the home of the Sultan "Sarkin Musulmi", spiritual head of all Muslims in what is known as the Western Sudan. Sokoto is another educational and commercial centre of the Northern States. It has a direct internal air connection with Kano and Gusau.

ILORIN: A town with predominantly Moslem population of about 209,000 is the capital of Kwara State. The town has a thriving industry in matches manufacture and sugar industry. Local inhabitants engage in cloth weaving and pottery making.

KADUNA: Capital of Kaduna State is a major industrial centre. It is also one of the largest towns in the country and has an airport and railway station. It was the original capital of Northern States, a beautifully designed administrative town which is fast growing into a major industrial centre.

ENUGU: In the south of the country is a coal mining town and has the largest coal field in tropical Africa. And, as the capital of Anambra State, it is a beautiful, well developed town with modern offices and residential buildings.

PORT HARCOURT: Is the capital of the Rivers State and is the second largest port in the country. Its importance has increased both as a port and industrial town since the establishment of an oil industry there. It has an oil refinery which was built at a cost of 16 million Naira.

CALABAR: Is a town rich in culture. Both singers and dancers from the town have won acclaim in art festivals throughout the country. Apart from her rich cultural heritage, Calabar is a rapidly developing industrial town. It has a bright industrial future as the capital of the Cross River State. The town has a port and an airport.

MAIDUGURI is the capital of Borno State. With a population of 139,000, it has grown up to become the premier town of Borno.

The town has fairly good road connections with other parts of the Northern States, and it is a growing commercial centre serving a vast area as the only main market and administrative centre.

IBADAN: Is the capital of Oyo State with a population of over a million, is Nigeria's leading university town, and the largest indigenous African town.

It is located in the heart of the cocoa producing area of Oyo, Ondo and Ogun States. It is 88 miles to Lagos by road and 120 miles by rail. The fact that it is linked to all parts of the three States by roads accounts for its dominant position in distributive trade.

Its growing industries include the large Nigeria Tobacco Company's factory, the Nigeria Plastics Factory and the Coca Cola Factory.

ONITSHA: In Anambra State is popular for its market which is by far the largest and most modern in Nigeria. The market with a total of over 3,000 stalls was built in 1955 at a cost of about ₦1,060,000 and occupies a site of fifteen acres.

The market attracts traders from all parts of the country because of the low prices of its commodities and the wide range of goods on sale. The Market was destroyed during the Nigerian civil war, and it is now being reconstructed.

BADAGRY: In Lagos State was founded in the eighteenth century by Popo refugees who had been forced into the creek by the Fons of Dahomey. Badagry has direct contact by road with Lagos and the rest of the country. It is a small coastal town located on the north bank of the main lagoon.

It was favourably located to handle the trade in slaves which during its first hundred years of existence dominated all other economic activities in the town and environs.

BAUCHI: Capital of Bauchi State has a pleasant climate. It is a seat of learning with a magnificent Teacher Training College which helps to provide the much needed training staff for the schools in the state. Bauchi is also the pioneer Rural Education Centre of the State. The supply of electricity coupled with the Borno Railway Extensions which passes through the town makes it a fast developing, commercial and industrial centre.

ZARIA: In Kaduna State is the seat of education for the northern State. The Ahmadu Bello University and other institutions of higher learning are located there. Apart from education, Zaria is an ancient town famous for its chimneys which extract seeds from cotton bolls. It is also situated at the junction of railway lines that run to Nguru and Kaura Namoda.

OGBOMOSHO: An important market centre in Oyo State with a population of over 139,000 is the second largest town in Oyo, Ondo and Ogun States (former Western State). It is 70 miles from Ibadan.

IFE: In Oyo State has always been regarded as the spiritual capital of the Yoruba people. It is world-famous for art treasures and for the University of Ife, situated there.

ABEOKUTA: Capital of Ogun State provides some of the best tourist attractions in the country, the best known of which are the Olumo Rocks and the cloth dyers.

ABA: Before the war, Abo was a major commercial town in former Eastern Nigeria. It is now the most rapidly growing industrial and commercial centre in Imo State.

BIDA: In the Niger State is very important for its skills. No one knows for certain how the technique of leather manufacturing was brought to Bida. The cottage industries of the Emirate town are all over Nigeria. They include grass weaving and bangles, hat and matmaking, cane work, rope-making, embroidery and dyeing, beads-polishing. The Emir of Bida is a first class chief. He was one of the four flag bearers who were given the flag office by Shehu Usman Dan Fodiyo.

OTURKPO: The divisional headquarters of the Idomas, lies south of Makurdi. It is situated on the main railway line from

East to the North and the West. Modern amenities at present available include a post secondary school, and a General Hospital. Electricity became available in 1964.

KONTAGORA: In Sokoto State was founded late during the Fulani wars by Umaru Nagwamatse, a slave raiding adventurer-son of a Sultan of Sokoto, and was the first ruler there. It was during the reign of Umaru's son, Ibrahim, that the British captured the town.

Games of great variety, including elephants and lions roam the thick and unpopulated savannah south of Kontagora, and a family of roan antelopes or waterbucks is not an uncommon sight.

WARRI: Was founded towards the end of the fifteenth century when an ousted Benin prince (named Gnuwa) and his followers settled at a place later known as Ode Itsekiri or Big Warri, a few miles from the present town. The emigrants met an aboriginal people a branch of the Yorubas, with whom they intermarried, forming a new tribe which spoke a dialect of Yoruba, modified by Benin influence and known as Itsekiri. It has for long been a centre of trade and the administrative headquarters of the Warri division. At present, Warri's main importance is as a port serving not only the Delta Province but large areas along the Rivers Niger and Benue and even the Republic of Cameroun through Garna.

JEBBA: Is also rapidly becoming an industrial centre. Just before the first bridge at Jobba, on a hillside, lies the paper mill. Jebba bridge, although built in the early part of this century remains one of the great engineering feats of present day Nigeria. A ride over the two bridges gives a wonderful sight of the River Niger and its surrounding.

PATEGI: Annually there is a festival held at Pategi in Kwara State known as Pategi Regatta. It is an interesting festival com-

bining fishing and swimming competitions. The regatta has become very popular. It is an occasion for presenting the latest local fashions and colourful dresses. The regatta has been watched in the past by many distinguished personalities both from within and outside the country.

ARGUNGU: In Sokoto State is 63 miles south of Sokoto. Annually there is a fishing and cultural festival which provides a gigantic tourist attraction. The fishing show which is the climax of the whole festival is one of Nigeria's oldest surviving festivals. Other interesting events are Kabanci displays, wild duck catching, agricultural fair, cultural exhibition, Kaburu traditional instruments, and traditional wrestling and boxing.

LOKOJA: Is about 395 miles north east of Lagos. It is situated at the confluence of the two large Nigerian rivers, the Niger and Benue. It is an impressive site to see where the two rivers meet with the different colouring of their waters. The town offers historical materials that should be of interest to tourists.

KAINJI: Offers one of the best tourist attractions in Nigeria. Its N170 million dam is one of the largest in the world. With a height of about 235 feet and an approximate length of five miles, the dam sits like a mountain range across the River Niger south of the Kainji Island.

SAPELE: One of the leading inland ports in Nigeria is situated at the confluence of the Ethiopian and Jamieson Rivers. It has a deep waterway into the sea and is navigable by ocean-going steamers.

Sapele, apart from being an important port, is well known for its timber industry and plantation estates. The African Timber and Plywood Company has a sawmill and plywood factory which is one of the biggest establishments of its kind in the world, and whose products are equally universally acknowledged. Among the plantation estates

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EDUCATION IN NIGERIA

The importance of this sector derives from the need to ensure an adequate supply of high level manpower to meet the development needs of the economy. A total of nearly ₦2,000 million has therefore been allocated to the sector. In the area of primary education Government has accepted Universal and Compulsory Primary Education as a matter of policy. The aim is to ensure that all children of primary school age go to school. When the scheme starts this year there should be about 7.4 million children in primary schools. By 1980, the last year of the Plan, total enrolment is expected to have risen to 11.5 million. To accommodate such a large number of children, it has been estimated that about 36,000 classrooms will be required in 1976/77. The total number of classrooms will reach 151,000 by 1980. Given the national importance of the scheme, the Federal Government has decided to bear both its recurrent and capital costs.

The success of the Universal Primary Education scheme depends on the availability of teachers. The provision of teacher training facilities has therefore been planned as an integral part of the scheme. It is estimated that a total of 60,000 teachers will be required, rising to about 280,000 in 1982. In addition, about 8,000 additional teacher educators will be required during the Plan period. This implies that substantial provision must be made for teacher training institutions. The sum of ₦200 million has therefore been earmarked for this purpose. As an emergency measure, the existing 156 teacher training colleges in the country will be substantially expanded and 62 additional colleges will be established.

Secondary education will also be expanded to absorb a greater proportion of primary school leavers. The highlights of the programme are the establishment of six Federal Schools of Arts and Science and the completion of the programme of Federal Government colleges for boys and girls in the States. The State Governments

have ambitious programmes for building new colleges along comprehensive lines with adequate physical facilities to permit, ultimately, the intake of 1,000 students per institution. In addition, existing colleges will be reconstructed and re-equipped with a view to upgrading their quality. The total investment in secondary education is about ₦615 million. But apart from this capital programme, government has reduced fees in all secondary schools and pegged them at the same level throughout the country.

Technical education is considered as top priority in view of the skilled manpower requirements of the economy. About ₦202 million will therefore be spent in this area. The Yaba College of Technology will be expanded and three new Colleges of Technology will be established by the Federal Government. The State Governments also propose to set up new Colleges of Technology, and new technical and vocational schools.

In the area of higher education, substantial provisions have been made for the expansion of existing universities. In addition to this expansion programme four new universities will be established. The overall aim is to increase university enrolment from the present level of over 20,000 to 93,000 by 1980. Greater attention will be paid to the distribution of students among the major disciplines so as to give greater emphasis to the study of science and technology.

There will be a big programme of scholarships as well as loans to students during the Third Plan period. An allocation of ₦126 million has been made to this programme. The Federal Government alone intends to award nearly 20,000 scholarships in the next five years. Two other important aspects of the education programme are adult education and special education for the physically handicapped. Adequate provisions have been made to ensure that people falling within these categories are well cared for. For this purpose a Federal Teacher's College for special education would be established."

UNIVERSITY AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Federal Government has announced measures which will further subsidise the cost of university and technical education throughout the country. When the new measures come into operation in this academic session, it will provide undergraduates with free tuition, while tuition and boarding will be free in technical secondary institutions. The development of technical and technological education continues to assume top priority in the educational policy of the various governments and continuing efforts are being made to augment domestic facilities for education at this level by finding places abroad for qualified Nigerians.

Non-technical secondary education is currently being heavily subsidised by both the Federal and State governments and a study will be carried out to determine the process of making this aspect of education free to all students. In September 1976, the government launched the free Universal Primary Education (UPE) in an effort to provide equal and greater opportunity in education for all six-year-old children. Federal Government recurrent expenditure on education during the last fiscal year amounted to N909.1 million.

Student enrolment

Secondary Education

| Year | Grammar/ Commer- cial | Technical Vocation- al | Univer- sities |
|----------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1960 | 135,364 | 5,037 | 1,395 |
| 1964 | 205,002 | 7,702 | 6,719 |
| 1971 | 343,313 | 15,590 | 14,371 |
| 1973 | 448,904 | 22,588 | 23,173 |
| 1975-80* | 1,555,180 | 117,686 | 53,000 |

* Projection.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

POST-PRIMARY INSTITUTIONS

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

BOYS ONLY

1. The Principal,
King's College, LAGOS.

GIRLS ONLY

1. The Principal,
Federal Government Girls' College
ABULOMA.
2. The Principal,
Federal Government Girls' College
P.M.B. 1161, BENIN.
3. The Principal,
Federal Government Girls' College
BAUCHI.
4. The Principal,
Federal Government Girls' College
BIDA.
5. The Principal,
Federal Government Girls' College
CALABAR.
6. The Principal,
Federal Government Girls' College
GBOKO.
7. The Principal,
Federal Government Girls' College
KAFURE.
8. The Principal,
Federal Government Girls' College
NEW BUSSA.
9. The Principal,
Federal Government Girls' College
OWERRI.
10. The Principal,
Federal Government Girls' College
OYO.
11. The Principal,
Queen's College, YABA.

MIXED SCHOOLS

1. The Principal,
Federal Government College,
IKOT-EKPENE.
2. The Principal,

Federal Government College,
CALABAR

The Principal,
Federal Government College,
ENUGU.

The Principal,
Federal Government College,
ILORIN.

The Principal,
Federal Government College,
JOS.

The Principal,
Federal Government College,
KADUNA.

The Principal,
Federal Government College,
MAIDUGURI.

The Principal,
Federal Government College,
KANO.

The Principal,
Federal Government College,
PORT HARCOURT.

The Principal,
Federal Government College,
SOKOTO.

The Principal,
Federal Government College,
WARRI.

The Principal,
Federal Government College,
ODOGBOLU, Via Ijebu-Ode.

ADVANCED LEVEL SCHOOLS

1. Federal School of Science,
LAGOS.

2. Federal School of Arts and Science,
MUBI.

3. Federal School of Arts and Science,
OGOJA.

4. Federal School of Arts and Science,
SOKOTO.

OTHERS

1. Yaba Trade Centre,
YABA, Lagos.

2. Yaba College of Technology,
YABA, Lagos.

UNIVERSITIES

1. University of Ibadan,
IBADAN.

2. University of Lagos,
LAGOS.

3. University of Nigeria,
NSUKKA.

4. University of Ife,
ILE-IFE.

5. Ahmadu Bello University,
ZARIA.

6. University of Benin,
BENIN.

7. University of Calabar,
Calabar.

8. University of Jos,
Jos.

9. University of Maiduguri,
Maiduguri.

10. University of Sokoto,
Sokoto.

11. Abdullahi Bayero University College,
Kano.

12. University College, Ilorin,
Ilorin.

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS

(a) Main Campus:
University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria.
Telephone: 41360 — 41369 (10 lines)
41006 — 41008 (3 lines).
Cable: University Lagos.

(b) College of Medicine:
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Lagos, Idi-Araba, Surulere,
P.M.B. 12003, Lagos, Nigeria.
Telephones: 47823; 47824.
Cables: UNIMED, YABA, LAGOS.

(c) College of Education:
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Brief History:

In April, 1962, the University of Lagos Act was passed by the Federal Parliament and both the Provisional Council and the Medical School Council were inaugurated. The Provisional Council met for the first time on June 6, 1962, and the Senate met for the first time on November 13, 1962. The first academic year commenced in October, 1962.

Authorities and Members of the University:**Visitor:**

Chancellor: *Sir. Kashim Ibrahim*

Pro-Chancellor: *Mollam Nuhu Bayero Daniyan.*

Vice Chancellor: *Prof. J.F. Ade Ajayi*

UNIVERSITY OF IFE, NIGERIA**(a) Main Campus:**

The University of Ife, Ife-Ife, Nigeria.

Telephone: Ife 2290 (ten Lines)

Telegrams: Ife Varsity, Ife-Ife

Officers of the University:

Chancellor: *The Olu of Warri, Oba Ereluwa II.*

Vice Chancellor: *Prof. O. Abovade*

Pro-Chancellor: *Mr. Justice C.O. Madarikan.*

Registrar: *Mr. T.A. Akinyele*

Historical Notes:

On June 6, 1961, the Law providing for the establishment of the Provisional Council of the University was passed by the then Western Regional Legislature, and on June 26, the Provisional Council of the University was formally inaugurated.

On June 11, 1970, an edict known as the University of Ife Edict, 1970 was promulgated by the Government of the Western State to replace the Provisional Council Law of June 8, 1961. Teaching began in October 1962 at Ibadan branch of the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology as its temporary site.

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA

Telephone: Zaria 2581 — 2585.

Telegrams: UNIBELLO, Zaria.

Lagos Office: Administrative Officer,
Ahmadu Bello University
c/o Committee of
Vice-Chancellors,
Cabinet Office, Lagos

Historical Background:

In April, 1961, a Law establishing a Provisional Council of the University of Northern Nigeria was passed by the legislature of Northern Nigeria. The Provisional Council prepared a Constitution which is embodied in the Ahmadu Bello University Law passed in June, 1962. The University came into existence, legally and actually, on October 4, 1962, and teaching commenced on October 10, 1962.

University Officers:

Chancellor: *Chief Obafemi Awolowo*

Vice Chancellor: *Prof. Iya Abubakar*

Pro-Chancellor: *Alhaji Umar Suleiman*

Emir of Bedde

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN**Postal Address:**

University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria.

Telegrams and Cables:

University of Ibadan.

Telephone: Ibadan: 032/62550.

Principal Officers

Chancellor: *Alhaji Ado Bayero, Emir of Kano.*

Vice Chancellor: *Prof. T. N. Temunu*

Pro-Chancellor: *Alhaji Abdul Rahman Okene*

Registrar: *Mr. S. J. Okudu*

History:

The University College, Ibadan, at first occupied the old site previously used by the 56th Military General Hospital, Ibadan. The Foundation Students began their courses at Ibadan on January 18, 1948. In February 1948, London University allowed Ibadan its special relationship Scheme.

Jos Campus was opened in 1971/72 session.

The Academic Board set up under the University College Ordinance (No. 25 of 1948) gave way to senate under a new law in 1954. Under the Ordinance (No. 10 of 1954) a re-organised Council was also established. With academic independence the University had a new Act in 1962 which with subsequent amendment in 1972 has remained the basic Constitution.

UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA

1. Postal Address:

University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

Telegram & Cablegram: Nigercity, Nsukka.

Telephone: 48, 49, Nsukka.

2. Branch Addresses:

(a) Mrs. Monica Sanders,
University of Nigeria Representative,
56/60 Hallam Street,
LONDON, W1N 5 LH.

(b) University of Nigeria Representative,
c/o Anambra State Office,
No. 5 Kofe Abayomi Street,
Victoria Island, Lagos.

(c) University of Nigeria,
c/o Administrative Officer,
Registrar's Department,
Enugu Campus,
ENUGU.

3. Principal Officers:

Chancellor: *Sir Adetokunbo Ademola*

Pro-Chancellor: *Mr. C.O. Abebe.*

Vice Chancellor: *Prof. J.O.C. Ezeilo*

Registrar: *Mr. A.E. Oradubanya*

4. The Federal Government took over the University on April 1, 1973.

5. Previous Vice-Chancellors:

(a) Dr. Glen L. Taggart.

(b) Late Professor Eni Njoku

History:

A law to establish a university in the then

Eastern Region of Nigeria was passed in 1955. The Provisional Council was authorised by the then Eastern Nigeria legislature, appointed by the Governor's Council in April 1959, and entrusted with financial and administrative power to build a university.

The University was formally opened on October 7, 1960. The former Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, Enugu was incorporated into the University in 1960 and its buildings now form the University Enugu Campus.

Classes began on October 17, 1960.

UNIVERSITY OF BENIN

Founded: 1970

Chancellor: *Mr. Justice H.U. Kaine*

Pro-Chancellor: *Chief Gabriel Akin-Dele*

Vice Chancellor: *Prof. T.M. Yesufu*

Registrar: *Mr. I. Amadi-Emina*

Brief History: The idea of establishing a University in the Midwestern State dates back to 1965. In 1967, the Military Government of the state, Major-General David Eka-
went further by getting up a Higher Education Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Thomas

The Mid-West Campus Committee was set up, and it was agreed that the Faculty of Applied Science and Technology be established in Benin as a College of the University of Ibadan.

In 1969, the state government set up a Planning Committee to examine the proposal to establish a University with scientific and technological base. To this end, an edict—The Institute of Technology Edict was promulgated in a State Extraordinary of April 10, 1970.

On November 23, 1970, Governor S. O. Ogbemudia formally declared the Institute open.

In July, 1971, the Institute was accorded formal recognition as a full-fledged University by the National Universities Commission of Nigeria (University of Benin).

On November 23, 1974, history was

made in Benin when the University of Benin conferred its first degrees on 14 graduates and honorary doctorate degrees on the then Head of State, ex-General Yakubu Gowon and President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo.

UNIVERSITY OF JOS

Vice-Chancellor: Prof. G.O. Onuaguluchi
Telephone: Jos. 2677; 3174/20.

UNIVERSITY OF SOKOTO

Vice-Chancellor: Dr. Shehu Galadanci.
c/o Ministry of Education, Sokoto.
P.M. B. 2111, Sokoto.

UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI

Vice-Chancellor: Prof. E.U. Essien Udom
c/o The Principal,
North Eastern College of Arts & Science
Maiduguri.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE KANO

PRINCIPAL: Mr. Mahmud Tukur.
c/o Abdullah Bayero University College,
P.M.B. 3011, Kano.

UNIVERSITY OF CALABAR

Vice Chancellor: Prof. E. A. Ayandele
University of Calabar, P.M.B. 1115, Calabar.
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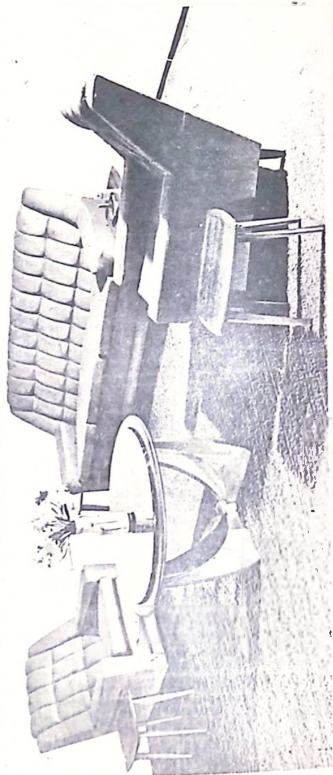
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Tuberculosis, Sanatorium & Clinic, Yaba
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Yaba
Children's Hospital, Lagos
General Hospital, Lagos
Prison Hospital, Lagos
N. R. C. Medical Centre, Ebute-Metta
Military Post Dispensaries, Lagos
Yaba Dispensaries, Yaba
Child Welfare Clinic, Ebute-Metta
Child Welfare Clinic & Midwifery Centre,
Yaba.
Child Welfare Clinic & Midwifery Centre,
Lagos.
Child Welfare Clinic & Midwifery Centre,
Surulere.
Child Welfare Clinic, Lagos.
Ante-Natal Clinic Centre, Ebute-Metta
Maternal Health, Lagos
Group School Treatment Centre, Lagos
John Street Health Centre, Lagos
Surulere Health Centre, Surulere
Apapa Health Centre, Apapa
Surulere Dispensary, Surulere
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 & Lagos.
 John Shodipo Hospital, Ebute-Metta
 Kemta Hospital, Lagos & Surulere
 Kofo Hospital, Lagos & Surulere
 London Clinic, Apapa
 Lumesi Clinic, Lagos
 Maja Hospital, Lagos
 Maria's Clinic, Ebute-Metta, Ikeja, Ilupeju
 & Lagos.
 Sir Kofo Abayomi Clinic, Lagos
 Saraki Hospital, Lagos
 Specialist Hospital, Ebute-Metta
 St. Francis Hospital, Surulere
 St. Nicholas Hospital, Lagos
 St. Luke's Hospital, Mushin

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 General Hospital, Bida
 General Hospital, Birnin Kebbi
 General Hospital, Gusau
 General Hospital, Minna
 General Hospital, Sokoto
 General Hospital, Abuja
 Government Rural Health Centres,
 Argungu.
 R.C.M. Hospital, Yelwa/Sokoto
 American Baptist Hospital, Kontagora
 United Mission Hospital, Tungan/Magayiga
 R.C.M. Maternity Centre, Gusau
 Leper Settlement Chanchinge, Niger Prov.
 Leper Settlement Amanawa, Sokoto

KADUNA STATE

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 Medical Reception Centre, Zaria
 Infectious Diseases Hospital, Zaria
 General Hospital, Kaduna
 General Hospital, Katsina
 General Hospital, Kafanchan
 General Hospital, Zaria
 General Hospital, Malumfashi
 General Hospital, Daura
 Nursing Home, Kaduna
 Rural Health Centre, Kankiya
 Sleeping Sickness Dispensary, Lisbi &
 Zonkwa
 Government Dispensaries Centre
 Local Authority Dispensaries
 N.R.C. Dispensary, Zaria
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 St. Gerard Maternity Hospital, Kakuri/
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 St. Louis Hospital, Zonkwa/Zaria
 C.M.S. Hospital, Wusasa, Zaria
 Baptist Memorial Maternity Home, Kagoro/
 Zaria Province.
 S.I.M. Child Welfare Clinic/Zaria Province
 S.I.M. Child Welfare Clinic, Kagoro River
 S.U.M. Child Welfare Clinic, Randa/
 Zaria Province
 Leper Settlement, Zaria
 Leper Settlement, Baba Ruga, Katsina Prov.

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 General Hospital, Mubi
 General Hospital, Nguru
 Maiduguri Nursing Home, Maiduguri
 General Hospital, Yola

N.R.C. Clinic, Bauchi
 N.R.C. Clinic, Gombe
 N.R.C. Clinic, Dingima
 N.R.C. Clinic, Buni
 N.R.C. Clinic, Maiduguri
 S.U.M. Hospital, Gwoza/Bama
 S.U.M. Hospital, Numan
 Guter Memorial Hospital, Bampur
 Ruth Memorial Hospital, Garkida/Mubi
 Lassa General Hospital, Lassa/Mubi
 Bassel Mission Hospital, Ngoshie/Sardauna Province.
 S.U.M. Hospital, Kaltungo
 R.C.M. Maternity Centre, Sugu/Sardauna Province
 Fabir Maternity Centre, Forbi/Bauchi Prov.
 S.U.M. Maternity Centre, Baissa, Sardauna Province
 Marama Maternity Clinic, Bin
 Leper Settlement, Gaskida, Adamawa Prov.
 Leper Settlement, Banyara, Bauchi Prov.
 Leper Settlement, Malai, Bornu Province

KWARA STATE

Maternity Hospital, Ilorin
 General Hospital & Nursing, Idah
 General Hospital, Ilorin
 General Hospital, Lokoja
 General Hospital, Offa
 General Hospital, Okene
 Rural Health Centre, Alupke
 Nigeria Railway Corporation Clinic, Jeb
 S.I.M. Hospital, Egbe/Ilorin
 St. John's Catholic Hospital, Kabla
 Kainji Hospital, Niger Dam
 R.C.M. Maternity Centre, Ibedeji/ abba
 R.C.M. Maternity Centre, Ayagbe/ abba
 Carosi Catholic Hospital, Osi/Ilorin
 Anglican Maternity Home, Akabe/Lok
 S.I.M. Maternity Home, Karuko, Okene
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Rural Health Centre, Oturkpo
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Tango
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Jos.
S.U.M. Hospital, Vom/Burutu
S.U.M. Hospital, Tekun/Wukari
Bingham Memorial Hospital, Jos
Evangel Hospital (S.I.M.), Jos
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" " Abuchi
" " Monge
St. Camillus Hospital, Vom

KANO STATE

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Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kano
Eye Hospital, Kano
General Hospital, Edirinin Kudu
" " Hadejid
" " Danbatta
City Hospital, Kano
Nursing Home, Kano
Clinic Home, Mamara, Kano
Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, Sabon
Gari, Kano.
Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, Dala,
Kano.
Toimekon Lafiya, Kano
Government Dispensary, Kano
Local Government Dispensaries
U.A.C. Clinic, Kano
Ahmadiyya Clinic, Kano
Fagwal Clinic, Kano
Kano Clinic, Kano
Dr. Mac Gregor's Con. Room, Kano
Dr. H. Copperstone Con. Room, Kano
Dr. Stabile's Con. Room, Kano
Dr. Nassir Con. Room, Kano
Lepet Settlements
Local Government Leprosy Clinics

RIVERS STATE

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Port Harcourt
Tuberculosis Hospital, Isoba, Port Harcourt
Chest Clinic Hospital, Port Harcourt
General Hospital, Port Harcourt
" " Degema
" " Ogoni
" " Yenegoa
Braithwaite Nursing Home, Port Harcourt
County Hospital, Ahoada
Prison Hospital, Port Harcourt
Baptist Mission Hospital, Joinkrama,
Ahoada.
Assumption Hospital, Omoku, Ahoada
Joint Hospital, Okrika, Port Harcourt
Niger Hospital, Diobu, Port Harcourt

Diobu Polyclinic, Port Harcourt
 Trinity (Yankee) Hospital, Port Harcourt
 Delta Clinic, Port Harcourt
 Delta Clinic Association, Port Harcourt
 Okomoso Hospital, Etche, Port Harcourt
 Local Government Maternity Homes
 Port Harcourt
 Mission Maternity Homes, Port Harcourt
 Private Maternity Homes, Port Harcourt
 Chest Clinic, Isoba, Port Harcourt
 Local Government Dispensaries & Clinics
 Nigerian Railway Corporation Dispensaries,
 Port Harcourt.

CROSS RIVER STATE

Maternity Hospital, Calabar
 Infectious Diseases Hospital, Calabar
 Tuberculosis Hospital, Calabar
 Tuberculosis Hospital, Ikom
 General Hospital, Calabar
 " " Ikot Ekpene
 " " Obubra
 " " Ogoja
 " " Opobo
 Prison Hospital, Calabar
 Maples Nursing Homes, Calabar
 St. Luke's R.C.M. Hospital, Anua, Uyo
 Sacred Heart (R.C.M.) Hospital, Obudu,
 Ogoja.
 St. Mary's (R.C.M.) Hospital, Urua-Akpan,
 Ikot Ekpene
 Mount Carmel R.C.M., Akpa Utong, Uyo
 St. Joseph's Hospital, Ikot Ene, Akpatuyo
 Holy Family Hospital, Ikom
 Lutheran Hospital, Eket
 Qua Iboe Mission Hospital, Ituk-Mbang,
 Uyo
 Church of Scotland Mission Hospital, Ita
 Methodist Hospital, Iquita, Oron
 Joint Hospital, Abak
 Pamol Ltd., Hospital, Ikot-Mba, Calabar
 Akenkpa, Calabar
 Local Government Maternity Homes
 Mission Maternity Homes
 Government Rural Health Centre
 Government Dispensaries

Local Government Dispensaries & Clinics
 Local Government Rural Health Centre
 South Eastern State Development Corpora-
 tion.
 Maternity Home, Obudu Cattle Ranch
 S.E.S.D. Corp. Disp. Palm Estate, Ndeke
 Ikom
 R.C.M. Maternity Hospital, Ogoja
 R.C.M. Maternity Hospital, Kakwaga,
 Ogoja
 Mission Clinic
 Commercial Agency Clinics

IMO, ANAMBRA STATES

Maternity Hospital, Aba
 Infectious Diseases Hospital, Enugu
 Infectious Diseases Hospital, Onitsha
 Military Hospital, Enugu
 General Hospital, Aba
 " " Abakaliki
 " " Arochuku
 " " Enugu
 " " Oligwi
 " " Onitsha
 " " Owerri
 " " Enugu-Ukwu
 Rural Hospital, Nnewi
 Prison Hospital, Enugu
 Park Lane Nursing Home, Enugu
 Ngwa County Council Hospital Okpobi
 — Nnewi.
 Holy Rosary Maternity Hospital, Onitsha
 Catholic Maternity Hospital, Abakaliki
 C.M.S. Maternity Hospital, Onitsha
 Rural Maternity Hospital, Onubulu-Onitsha
 Central Maternity Hospital, Nwani -
 Onitsha.
 Spring City Maternity Hospital, Ogid-
 Enugu.
 St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, Ibioma,
 Orlu.
 St. Joseph's R.C.M. Hospital, Adani Awka
 Mater Misericordiae (R.C.M. Hospital),
 Afikpo
 Holy Rosary R.C.M. Hospital, Emekulu -
 Owerri
 Our Lady of Lourdes R.C.M., Ihiala -
 Onitsha.

Shanahan Hospital, Nsukka
 Enu Hospital, Ogidi-Onitsha
 Methodist Hospital, Amachara,
 Calvary Hospital, Enugu
 German Cement Hospital, Nkalagu, Enugu
 C.M.S. Hospital, Uburu-Afikpo
 St. Mary's Joint Hospital, Amaigbo, Nkwere
 Joint Hospital, Umuahia

" " Awgu
 " " Aboh-Mbaise
 " " Abriba/Uzuakoli
 " " Ozubulu-Onitsha
 " " Alayi-Uzuakoli
 " " Achi

Community Hospital, Awommama, Orlu
 Ngercem Hospital, Enugu
 Marcus Memorial Hospital, Aba
 St. Thomas's Hospital, Asata - Enugu
 Prince of Peace Hospital, Onitsha
 St. Andrew's Hospital, Okigwi
 Central Township Hospital, Onitsha
 Ijeiofo Hospital, Onitsha
 Riverside Hospital, Onitsha
 Toronto Hospital, Onitsha
 Owerri Clinic, Owerri
 Ibeju Central Hospital, Umuahia
 Cottage Hospital, Azumini - Aba
 Ogbonna Memorial Hospital, Ezinibite -
 Owerri

St. Anthony Hospital, Aba
 Eja Memorial Joint Hospital, Itigidi,
 Abakaliki.

Eastern Nigeria Medical Centre,
 Uwani - Enugu.

Spring City Hospital, Ogidi
 Island Hospital, Aba
 Central Hospital, Enugu
 St. Vincent's Catholic Hospital, Abakaliki
 St. Charles Borromeo Hospital, Onitsha
 Government Rural Health Centre, Nsukka
 Dental Centre, Aba
 Dental Centre, Enugu
 Government Dispensaries
 Local Government Dispensaries and Clinics
 Local Government Maternity Homes
 Mission Maternity Homes
 Community Maternity Centres
 Private Maternity Homes

Mission Dental Centre, Enugu
 Mission Dispensaries
 Commercial Dispensaries
 Private Dispensaries
 Leprosy Settlement, Oji - River
 Leprosy Settlement, Uzuakoli

BENDEL STATE

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Benin City
 " " " Sapele
 " " " Warri

General Hospital, Benin City

" " Auchi
 " " Forcados
 " " Agbor
 " " Sapele
 " " Warri
 " " Kwale
 " " Uromi
 " " Asaba

Main Hospital, Sapele
 Baptist Hospital, Eku
 St. Mary's Hospital, Ogwashi-Uku
 St. Camillus Hospital, Uromi
 Zuma Memorial Hospital, Irrua
 Erisi Infirmary, Warri
 Delta Hospital, Sapele
 U.A.C. Hospital, Burutu
 A.T. & P. Industrial Hospital, Sapele
 Cowan Estate Hospital, Ajagbodudu
 Escavos Hospital, Escavos, Delta
 St. Luke's Hospital, Ozoro
 St. Francis Maternity Hospital, Okpara
 Inland Mater Homes
 Rural Health Centre, Oleh
 " " " Ughelli
 " " " Auchi
 " " " Igarra

Maples Annexe, Warri
 Local Government Dispensaries
 Ossimo Leprosy Settlement, Ossimo,
 Benin City
 R.C.M. Leprosy Segregation Village,
 Akoko

OYO, OGUN, ONDO STATES

Aro Hospital, Aro Abenkuta

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Military Hospital, Ibadan

" " Abeokuta

" " Akure

" " Oyo

General Hospital, Ile-Ife

" " Ijebu-Ode

" " Oshogbo

" " Ibadan

" " Ilesha

" " Ilaro

" " Iwo

" " Ogbomosho

" " Shagamu

" " Iddo-Ekiti

" " Okitipupa

" " Ono

" " Ede

" " Igbeke

" " Ilare

Jenicho Nursing Home, Ibadan

District Hospital, Ede

District Hospital, Ihin-Ekiti

Sacred Heart Hospital, Abeokuta

St. Mary's General Hospital, Ibadan

St. Louis Combined Hospital, Owo

Oke-Ola Catholic Hospital, Ikare

Baptist Hospital, Ogbomosho

Baptist Hospital, Shaki

Wesley Guild Hospital, Ilesha

Seven Day Adventist Hospital, Ile-Ife

Fariogun Memorial Hospital, Ilesha

Alafia Hospital, Ibadan

St. Joan's Hospital, Ibadan

Oke-Ado Hospital, Ibadan

Oshodi Hospital, Ibadan

Akinshete Hospital, Ondo

Omwunmi Hospital, Ibadan

Ola-Ojulu Nursing Home, Ibadan

Ajike Memorial Nursing Home, Ibadan

Bishop Awosika Memorial Hospital, Ondo

St. Joseph's Hospital, Ijebu-Igbo

Mission Maternity Centres

Private Homes

Community Maternity Homes

Mission Infant Welfare Clinic, Ire

Mission Dispensaries

Catholic Hospital, Oke-Affa, Ibadan

Maria Assumpta Hospital, Ado-Ekiti

R.C.M. Maternity Hospital, Ijebu-Igbo

Our Lady of Fatima Hospital, Oshogbo

C.M.S. Ile-Abiye Maternity Hospital,

Ado-Ekiti

Methodist Maternity Hospital, Ikole-Ekiti

Local Government Infectious Hospitals

Maternity Centres, Iwopin

Maternity Centres

Infant Welfare Centres

Rural Health Centre, Osegere

" " " Ilaro

" " " Imeko

" " " Igbo-Ora

" " " Oyan

" " " Ikire

" " " Aramoko

" " " Aramoko-Gbu

" " " Imesi-Ile

Government Dispensaries

Local Government Dispensaries

Nigerian Railway Corporation Dispensary,

Ibadan

Nigerian Tobacco Company Clinic, Ibadan

Corporation Dispensaries

Leprosy Segregation Village, Iberekodo

Leprosy Segregation Villages, Akure

Leprosy Segregation Villages, Eriomo

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" " " Shepeteri

" " " Oyo

" " " Ilesha

" " " Ijebu-Igbo

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WHO'S WHO

DULKADIR (Alhaji) Haruna, traditional Emir of Hadejia; Born 1909, son of Emir of Hadejia; Education: Provincial School Kano (1923-27); took the title of Emir of Hadejia at the age of 12 and in 1941, was posted to Guri District, moved to Kalfin Hausa District (1950)—was named as Emir of Hadejia after the death of the Emir; attended a course on Government specially arranged for Emirs and Chiefs, in Kaduna; widely travelled in Nigeria and abroad—went on pilgrimage to Mecca in 1952 and 1971, respectively, and London (1970); was awarded the B.E. (1963) and C.F.B. (1964), also holds the Coronation Medal and the Medal for Emirs and Chiefs of 1956; member of the Northern Regional Joint Council and of the Northern House of Chiefs. Married with five children. Address: Emir's Palace, Hadejia, Kano State. Hobby: farming, hunting.

DUBAKAR III, (Alhaji Sir); traditional Emir, Sultan of Sokoto and Spiritual head of Muslims in Nigeria; Born 15 March 1903 at Denge District of Sokoto Division; great grandson of Shehu Othman Dan Fodio the reformer and founder of the Fulani Empire; received Islamic education; was appointed district scribe of Denge in March 1923, later became Sarauta of Sokoto; in June 1938 was made district head of Sokoto Mafara and later in the same year became the Sultan of Sokoto; awarded the honours of G.C.O.N., G.B.E., K.B.E., C.M.G., and L.L.D. Hobby: A devoted muslim, he has interest in farming. Address: Sultan's Palace, Sokoto, Sokoto State.

DUBAKAR (Professor) Iya, University professor, Vice-Chancellor, Ahmadu Bello University; Born 14 December 1934. Education: Elementary School Belal, Middle School Yola, Barewa College Zaria; Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology Zaria; University of Ibadan—graduated B.Sc. (London) in Mathematics—1958, University of Cambridge, U.K.—graduated Ph.D. (1962), F.R.A.S., F.I.M.A.; was Research Assistant at California Institute of Techno-

logy, U.S.A. (1960-61); Lecturer in Mathematics at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria (1962-64), Senior Lecturer (1964-67); has been Professor and Head of Department of Mathematics and Computer Science in the same University since 1967; was Visiting Professor of Mathematics, University of Michigan, U.S.A. (1965-66); as well as City University of New York (1971-72); appointed Director, University Computer Centre A.B.U. (1972); and Dean, Faculty of Science, A.B.U. (1973) Chairman, Natural Sciences Research Council of Nigeria; Director, Central Bank of Nigeria; Special Member, Northern House of Assembly (1963-66), leader of Nigerian delegation to various international scientific congresses and specialised UN agencies; member, New York Academy of Sciences; co-author of textbooks on Modern Mathematics, has written several articles which have been published in various international mathematical and scientific journals. Married and has four children. Address: Vice Chancellor's Office Ahmad Bello University, Zaria. Hobby: horse riding, swimming.

ADAMU (Alhaji) Ibrahim, traditional ruler, Emir of Kazaure; Born at Kazaure 1922; Education: Primary School, Roni (1929-34) —studied Arabic; was Roni District Head's representative (1939-41); on his father's accession to the throne, was made his (father's) representative of anti-soil erosion work (1951) appointed LGA's Councillor for Local Government course for attended Local Government (1956) and councillors and District heads (1956) and obtained a second class certificate, also attended Local Government study tour course in Kano; was appointed the district Head of Roni (1960) in the same year, acted as Senior Councillor of Kazaure Local Government when the Magajin Gari left for overseas on a short visit; succeeded his father Alhaji Adamu as the new Emir of Kazaure (19 Dec. 1969); has visited many countries of Europe and was a member of

the State Governor's entourage to the United Kingdom, Morocco and Italy (1971); is the current Chairman of the Kano State Community Development Committee. Married with children. Address: Emir's Palace, Kazaura, Kano State.

ADEDEJI (Professor) Adebayo, economist and university administrator; Executive Secretary UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); former Federal Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction (Oct. 1971 - June 1975); born 21 December, 1930. Education: Ijebu-Ode Grammar School (1944-49); University College Ibadan (1953-54); University College Leicester, U.K. (1955-58) and Harvard University; U.S.A. (1960-61) where he obtained Master of Public Administration (M.P.A.), also holds B.Sc. (Econ.) (London) and Ph.D. (London) in Economics; appointed Director, Institute of Administration, University of Ife (October 1967); was administrative Officer, Western Region (November 1958), rising from the post of Assistant Secretary to Principal Assistant Secretary (Revenue) in the Finance Division of the Western Nigeria Treasury (1962-1963), appointed Deputy Director, Institute of Administration University of Ife (Dec. 1965-Dec. 1967) and was promoted Director in Oct. 1967.

Became Professor of Public Administration, University of Ife (October 1969); appointed Federal Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction (October 1971); Chairman of the National Economic Advisory Council since (May 1972) and Chairman of the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) May 1973-75; belongs to a variety of professional bodies and has rendered a number of national and international advisory and consulting services; Among his numerous works are "A Survey of Highway Development in the Western Region of Nigeria, (1960), "Nigerian Federal Finance: Its Development, Problems and Prospects (1969), "Problems and Techni-

ques of Administrative Training in and "Management Problems of Reorganisation in Nigeria", edited jointly with L. Rowland (1973); Fellow of the Institute of Management (F.N.I.M.) 1973; Married and has six children. Hobby: photography, walking and tennis.

ADEDIRAN, Adeitan Ayinde, Barrister-at-Law, judge of the Federal High Court; born 22 February, 1922; educated at Ahmadu Bello School Lagos, Abeokuta Grammar School, obtained Cambridge Certificate, London Matriculation and passed Nigeria Council of Legal Education, London, became Barrister-at-Law (Feb. 1952); private legal practice (Feb. 1952-Sept. 1953); assistant Registrar of Deeds in the former Lands Department (1953-1955); Registrar of Titles in the former Lands Dept. (1957-59); transferred on promotion to Legal Department (now Ministry of Justice) as Senior Crown Counsel in 1959, and was in charge of Legal

Section, dealing with criminal and civil matters; Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Customs and Excise (Nov. 1959-1962); Acting Parliamentary Counsel in the Parliamentary Counsel Division (Oct. 1962-Jan. 1962); Principal Crown Counsel in charge of Industrial and Mechanical Division (1962-63); Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Finance (1963-64); Solicitor-General of the Federation (1964-1967); Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Justice (Feb. 1967-Sept. 1973); Judge, Federal Revenue Court (1973); attended a number of international conferences overseas; Married with four children; Address (Home): Awolowo Road, South West Local Government (Office): Federal Revenue Court; Hobby: lawn tennis.

ADEJOBI (Dr Primate) E. Owoade Sunday Adedake, Bishop of the Gospel of Christ and the Apostles, Primate of the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ throughout the world; Born: 1950

1922; Education: All Saints' Primary School, Ogbobo. Bible Training Institute, Glasgow obtained Bible Diploma, Institute Diploma and three Certificates of Lutheran Hours; Bible Language School, London (1962—1964) as instructor; taught for two years before devoting time wholly to the Ministry of the Gospel and the Church; pioneered the Church of the Lord Aladura in parts of Lagos, West and East Central states; founded and pioneered branches of the Church in Sierra Leone, Ghana, Gambia, London and New York (U.S.A.); succeeded Dr. J. O. Ositelu as the Head of the Church of the Lord Aladura throughout the world; has the following awards: Diploma of National Spiritualist Union of America, Doctor of Philosophy — St. Augustine Academy, Doctor of Sacred Philosophy — World University, Hon. Member of the National Geographic Society of America, Knight Great Band of African Redemption Liberian Government; Written works include 'The Duty of Christ, Faith and Divine Healing, Aladuras Diseases and Cures, Why we pay tithes and offering, and Annual Mount Tabernacle Prophecies to the whole world. Married 29 April, 1948 and has eight children. Address (Spiritual Headquarters, Ogere Remo, Western State, Nigeria): The Church of the Lord Aladura, Church Estate, Anthony Village, Mile 1, Ikorodu Road, P.O. Box 308, Ikoja, Lagos. Phone 34749. Hobby: farming, horse-riding, walking, swimming, singing, "Ayo-Game".

ADELANWA (Rear Admiral) Michael Ayinde, naval officer, Chief of the Naval Staff, Aged 37; Education: Government College, Ibadan (1951—56); attended the Officer Cadet School of the Old Royal West African Frontier force at Teshi, Ghana (September 1958—March 1959) and Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth (April 1959—1962); Commissioned into the Nigerian Navy in 1961; appointed ADC (Naval) to the Governor-General of Nigeria (1961); Served in the Nigerian Defence Academy as a Naval Instructor (January—December 1964) when the

Academy was first established; Served in various Nigerian Navy ships including NNS Ogoja, the former flag ship of the Nigerian Navy which he commanded from 1965 to 1966; Commanded the present flag ship, NNS Nigeria from October 1967 to October 1968, in the peak of the Nigerian Civil War and as a Senior Officer Afloat; From October 1968 to August 1969, he was Staff Officer Operations at Naval Headquarters and from November 1969 to May 1970, attended the Joint Services Staff Course at Latimer; appointed Chief of Staff, Naval Headquarters, from August 1970, the post he held till June 1973 when he became Naval Officer Commanding Western Naval Command; was sworn in as a member of the Lagos State Executive Council (July 1974) and promoted a Commodore on October 1, 1974, becoming Flag Officer Commanding Western Naval Command; later joined the Royal College of Defence Studies; appointed Chief of the Naval Staff on July 30, 1975. Was awarded Forces Service Stars (F.S.S.) on June 2, 1972 and also has J.S.S.C.

Address: Naval Headquarters, Ministry of Defence, Lagos.

ADEMOLA (Sir) Adetokunbo Adegbo-yega, Barrister-at-Law, Chancellor of University of Nigeria, Nsukka; Chairman Federal Census Board, former Chief Justice of the Federation of Nigeria; Born 1 Sept. 1906; Education: Cambridge University — obtained B. A., M.A., called to the Bar (Middle Temple) 1934; after a brief spell in the civil service as a Crown Counsel (1934—35), practised until 1939 when he was appointed Magistrate of the Protectorate Court; became the third Nigerian to be appointed a Puisne Judge (1949); became Chief Justice of Western Nigeria (1955); three years later, appointed first Nigerian Chief Justice of the Federation; knighted in 1957 and six years later, was appointed one of Queen Elizabeth's Privy Councillors; member of several

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national, professional and philanthropic institutions; member of the International Commission of Jurists. Married with children.

EREMI (Oba Sir) Adesoji, traditional ruler, the Oni of Ife, former Governor, Western Nigeria; Born 1889 in the Akui House of the royal family; Education: C.M.S. School; joined the Nigerian Railways 1909, resigned and started motor transport business (1910); founded Oduduwa College (1921); became Member of the former Western House of Assembly (1952); Member, House of Representatives (1951-54); appointed Central Minister without portfolio (1951-55); delegate to African Conference in London (1948); led Nigerian delegation to Queen Elizabeth II's coronation (1953); delegate to Conference for Revision of Nigerian Constitution, London (1953) and at Lagos (Jan. 1954); delegate to Nigerian Constitutional Conference London (1957 & 1958); appointed Governor of Western Nigeria. Married with children. Address: The Alin, Ife, Oyo State. Hobby: cricket, tennis, hunting before ascending the throne.

ADEYEMI (Oba) Lamidi Olayiwola, traditional ruler, the Alafin of Oyo; Born 1939, son of late Hadj Aduniran Adeyemi of the Abowolodu ruling house of Oyo; Education: Ake School Abokuta, Tinubu Methodist School, St. Gregory's College, Lagos;

opened an insurance firm in Lagos after leaving school and was with the company until appointment as the Alafin (19 Nov. 1970). Married with children. Hobby: was amateur boxer and footballer during his school days. Address: Oba's Palace, Afin Oyo.

AGEDAH Horatio Nelson Oyenne, Deputy Director-General, Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation; born 24 July 1929, education Baptist Academy Lagos — first grade with exemption from University of London Matriculation Examination, got Bachelor of Law (Honours) of the University of London (External) Student and obtained Legal Practitioner's Certificate at the Nig-

erian Law School, Lagos, started life as a third class clerk, stenographer and Confidential Secretary at the Nigeria Marine Department (1948-55); worked as a free-lance sports reporter and commentator, held the positions of assistant news editor, news talks producer, senior news editor and political analyst and parliamentary commentator (NBC) from 1956-62; became Director of News and Current Affairs from 1962; was until recently President of the Nigerian Guild of Editors and Member, Nigeria Olympic Association; Married and has six children. Address: (Home) 16 Ruxton Road, Ikoyi Lagos. (Office) Broadcasting House, Ikoyi Lagos. Hobby: sports, reading.

AGUNLEJIKA (Oba) Adeniran, traditional ruler, the Owa Obokun of Ilesha; Born April 1912; Education: St. John's Central School, Ilesha; worked as assistant store-keeper for several years with the UAC before appointment as the Owa Obokun; patron of the All Nigerian Farmers Association and member of the Advisory Committee, Western State Ministry of Agriculture. Married with several children; Address: Owa Obokun Palace, Ilesha, Ondo State. Hobby: farming.

AJAYI (Professor) Jacob Festus Adu, academician / university administrator Vice-Chancellor, University of Lagos, born 26 May 1929; Education: University College Ibadan, University College Leicester, University College of London; holds the B.A. and Ph.D. (London) degrees; was Research Fellow, Institute of Historical Research, London (1957-58); appointed Lecturer, University of Ibadan (1958-62) becoming Senior Lecturer (1962-63). Professor of History (1963-72). Dean, Faculty of Arts (1964-66). Assistant to the Vice-Chancellor (1966-68); Fellow, Behavioral Advanced Study in the National Archives Sciences, Stanford, California (1970-71); became Member of National Archives Committee (1961-72). Member, National

Antiquities Commission since 1970. Member, Executive Council, International African Institute, London since 1971. President of the Historical Society of Nigeria since 1972 and Member, United Nations University Council (1974); his published works include "Milestones in Nigerian History", 1962 (with Ian Espie), "A Thousand Years of West African History", 1964 (with R.S. Smith), "Yoruba Warfare in the Nineteenth Century" (1964), "Christian Missions in Nigeria: the making of a New Elite" 1965 and "A History of the First Twenty-five years" (ed. with T.N. Tamuno (1972); Married and has five children; Address: (Office and Residential) Vice Chancellor's Office and Vice-Chancellor's Lodge, University of Lagos, Akoka, Lagos. Hobby: dancing, tennis.

AJOSE ADEOGUN Mobolaji chartered Secretary, Federal Commissioner for Special Duties (Federal Capital Development) Born: May 12, 1927; Education: CMS Grammar School, Lagos (1940-46); School of Oriental and African Studies, London University; University College, London — obtained Cambridge School Certificate with exemption from London Matriculation; Inter LL.B (London); Fellow, Chartered Institute of Secretaries; Worked in Barclays Bank D.C.O. Lagos (1947-50); General Motors Ltd., Leyton E.11 as London Transport Manager (1954); Hackney Borough Council, London, E.8 as Higher Clerical Officer (1955); Head, Internal Audit and Installation Accountant in Shell Group of Companies (1956); Materials Assistant with Shell Haven Refinery, U.K. and with Shell-BP Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Limited. (1957) Materials Superintendent and Materials Administration Adviser for Shell Marketing Companies in West Africa (1958); Supply and Distribution Manager, Shell Lagos (1962); Plant Operations Manager Shell, Lagos (1964); Installation Manager, Shell Nigeria, Apapa (1965); Head Retail Planning and Administration (1967);

Employee Relations Manager (1967) Overseas Assignment, Shell Trinidad (1968) — Personnel Function Industries and Personnel Development (1969-71); Administration Manager, Nigeria Ltd., and a Director of the company from 1971; Courses attended: Marketing Operations Course organised by Shell International and hosted by S (Kenya) Ltd, Nairobi; Advanced Course on Industrial Relations organised by Nigeria Employers Association; Regional Personnel Course (Caracas Regional Centre) held by Shell Curacao, Netherlands. Interests — Caribbean. Behavioural Science. Ashridge Management College — Barnstead, U.K., widely travelled — visited Malawi, Sudan, Ethiopia, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad and Tobago; Member of professional bodies: Institute of Personnel Management, London (1954), Institute of Public Relations, London (1956), Nigerian Institute of Management (1966) and Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (1967); United Federal Commissioner for Co-operatives and Supply (August 1975). Author of Industrial Relations Practice in Nigeria (N.I.M.); awarded Justice of Peace. Married with eleven children. Address: (Office) Federal Ministry for Special Duties (Federal Capital Development) Lagos; (Home) 12, Calabar Street, Surulere, Lagos. Hobbies: Lawn tennis, and birds collecting.

AKENZUA II, Omonoba, Ukuaka Ikpoko, traditional ruler; born 1893 in Benin City; ascended the throne as Oba of Benin on 5 April 1933; education: Government School and later King's College Lagos; worked for the Benin Government Authority as a transport clerk from 1924, was confidential secretary to his father, in 1966, was appointed Chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University; married and has nine wives and more than 100 children and grand-children; Address: Oba's Palace, Benin City, Bendel State.

XANDER, (Sir) Darnley, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of Nigeria; Born: 1920, Port of Spain, Trinidad; Education: obtained LL.B. from London University; Held many judicial and judicial appointments in Nigeria as Solicitor-General and Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Justice in the Western Region (1960-63); Judge of the High Court of Lagos (1964); Was Chairman of the public enquiries into the Oyo Cult in the Mid-Western State (1965), and Chairman of the public enquiries into examination leakages (1968); appointed Chief Justice of South Eastern State (1969) the position he held until his appointment as Chief Justice of Nigeria; Member of the Nigerian Society of International Law; Married with two children. Address: Supreme Court of Nigeria, Lagos.

U. (Lieutenant-Colonel, Dr.) Amadu Umaru, Senior Consultant Physician, Armed Forces Medical Services, Federal Commissioner for Education; Born: 1 March 1936; Education: Elementary School Dekina (1942-48), Middle School, Okoro (Jan. 1949), Government College Zaria (1950-1954) where he obtained Cambridge School Certificate Grade I, Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology (1955-57), University College London (1957-63) - obtained M. B., B. S. (London) degrees; did post graduate course at the Edinburgh Post-graduate Medical School, Tropical Diseases Unit (1966) and D. T. M. & H. (University of Edinburgh) and M.R.C.P. at the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh (1968); was Secretary-General, N.U.N.S. (1958); was commissioned into the Nigerian Army as a Regular Officer (1963); has worked as House Physician and Surgeon, U.C.H., Ibadan; Regimental Medical Officer, 4th Battalion Ibadan; Regimental Medical Officer, 1st Battalion Enugu; G.D.M.O., B.A.F.H. Yaba, Lagos. S. H. O. Psychia-

tric Unit, Stobhill Hospital, Glasgow; Medical Specialist, 68 A. F. H. Lagos, Consultant Physician 44 A. F. H. Kaduna and Deputy Director, Medical Services (army), July 1972-April 1973; appointed Executive Director N.Y.S.C. (May 1973 to August 1975; has gained an honorary award of F.M.C.P. (Nig.); Married and has four children; Address: (Home): 28 Oroke Drive, Ikoyi, Lagos; (Office): Federal Ministry of Education, Lagos. Hobby: Reading medical & philosophical books etc.

ALLAGOA (Justice) Ambrose Ezeolisa, Barrister-at-law; Judge of the High Court of Port Harcourt; Born: August 24, 1914; Education: Attended Christ the King College, Onitsha (1932-36) - obtained Cambridge School Certificate; Studied Law in Cambridge and London 1946-50 - qualified Barrister-at-Law; elected Deputy Mayor of Port Harcourt 1956-59 and Mayor 1959-1961; Knighted by Pope John XXIII as Grand Knight of the Order of St. Gregory in October 1959; appointed Judge of the High Court of Port Harcourt, Rivers State (October 29, 1962). Married and has five children. Address Home: 28 Harbour Road, Port Harcourt; (Office): Judge's Chamber, The High Court, Port Harcourt, Rivers State. Hobby: Golf.

ALUOR, Mallam Gondo, traditional ruler, Tor Tiv (Chief of the Tiv), Chairman Benue Plateau State Council of Chiefs; Born 1906; Education: after passing Middle IV in the early 1920's, was a teacher (1924) and in 1940, appointed Chief Scribe, becoming Deputy Tor Tiv in 1948; was subsequently appointed the Tor Tiv; awarded two medals. Married and has 105 children. Address: Tor Tiv Palace, Gwoko, via Makurdi, Benue Plateau State. Hobby: football.

ANOZIA (Rev. Fr. Dr.) Ifeanyichukwu Peter, Roman Catholic priest, Commissioner for Local Government & Social Development Imo State; first Catholic priest in Nigeria to assume government ministerial appointment; Born at Aho-

June 10 1940; Education Township School Aba (1947-51), Sacred Heart School Oguta (1952-53), St. Peter Claver Seminary Okpala (1954-58) — taught for one year at the Seminary and entered Bigard Memorial Seminary Enugu where he studied Theology (1960-61) pursued Theology and Social Anthropology in Urban University Rome — graduated B. D. (Bachelor in Divinity), S.T.L. (Licentiate in Theology) and D. D. (Doctorate in Divinity); enrolled in Vienna State University (1964) where he got M. A. in Social Anthropology, also studied music; returned to Nigeria in 1970 and became a lecturer at Bigard Memorial Seminary Enugu; in July 1974, accepted secular appointment as Director of Social Services in East Central State Ministry of Information, Youth and Culture, until his appointment as Commissioner for Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture on October 30, 1975, was Professor of Ecclesiology and Fundamental Theology at Bigard Memorial Seminary Enugu; linguist — studied 13 languages and speaks seven fluently including English, Latin, Italian, Spanish, German, Greek and Ibo. Address: Ministry of Local Govt. & Social Development, Owerri. Hobbies: Music, swimming, lawn & table tennis, gardening and language study.

ANYAEBUNAM Frederick Okwudi, Barrister-at-Law; Judge of the Federal Revenue Court; born at Onitsha 22 September 1922; education: Christ the King College Onitsha, studied Law in England and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in July 1952; on return to Nigeria, set up successful legal practice (1952-73); appointed Chairman of the Universal Insurance Company Limited (1971).

appointed a judge of the Federal Revenue Court in Lagos (1 September 1973); made a Knight Commander of St. Sylvester by Pope Paul VI, (1973); Married and has eight children. Address: The Federal Revenue Court, National Hall, Tafawa Balewa Square, Lagos.

ARINZE, (His Grace, Dr.) F. priest; Archbishop (Roman Catholic) of Onitsha Diocese; born: 1 November 1911 at Eziowelle, via Onitsha, Enugu State. Education: Bigard Memorial Seminary Enugu (1934-35), obtained Diploma in Philosophy from Urban University, Rome (1955); Doctor of Divinity, and University of London (1963-64) — Diploma in Theology (Dip. Ed.); was Professor of Theology at Bigard Memorial Seminary Enugu from 1961 to 1965. Education: Secretary of the Catholic Church in Nigeria (1962-65), Coadjutor Bishop of Onitsha (1965-67); appointed Archbishop of Onitsha (1967)—and head of the Catholic Church in the East; author of six booklets: "Partnership in Development" (1965), "Towards Christian Unity" (1966), "More Justice for the Poor" (1967), "Religion in Education" (1972), "Church and Nigerian Culture" (1974), "The Greatest Investment" (1974); Archbishop's House, P.O. Box 41, Enugu. Hobby: lawn tennis, water polo.

AWOLOWO (Chief) Ubaimo, F. Barrister-at-Law, politician, journalist, and publicist; Chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Formerly, ex-Federal Commissioner for Education, Lagos State; Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council; born at Ikenna in Renin, Ogun State—6 March 1922; education: Wesleyan School, Ikenna, Iketa and Wesley College, Iketa. He began his life as a teacher (1928-29), then as a journalist (1930-34), his ambition of becoming a journalist, lawyer and politician materialised when in 1934 he joined the Staff of the Daily Times as a reporter; on leaving the Daily Times, he became a freelance journalist and editor of motor transport and transport magazine (1936-44); it was during this period that he passed the Bachelor of Laws degree of London University (Hons.) (Lond.) as an external student; he passed the LL.B. degree at the

examinations in 1946, was called to the Bar the same year; returned to Nigeria in 1946 and became a legal

6-51; co-founder and first General Secretary of Egbe Omo Oduduwa, a Yoruba national movement in 1949, started the *Western Tribune*, a daily paper which became the organ of his party, the Western Group of Nigeria which was inaugurated as a political party on 28 April, 1951; was elected the party's first president—the same year was elected into the then Western House of Assembly; in 1952, became Leader of Government Business; Minister of Local Government and Lands, two years later (1954), assumed office as the first premier of the Western Region; was re-appointed Premier (1956) but in 1959 resigned this post to become leader of the Opposition in the Federal Parliament; during the political crisis in the Western Region, was placed under house arrest and was later charged along with others for plotting to overthrow the Federal Government; at the subsequent trial, was found guilty and sentenced to a ten-year term of imprisonment; was released from prison and granted full pardon in August 1968 when General Yakubu Gowon (Lt.-Col.) took over as Head of the Federal Military Government; in May 1967, was appointed first Chancellor of the University in June 1967, appointed Federal Commissioner for Finance and Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council; post he held until his resignation at the end of June 1971; led the Western delegation to the Lagos Ad-Hoc Constitutional Conference and served on the Ad-Hoc Committee charged with finding a workable constitution for the nation; awarded Hon. LL.D. (Nsukka), Hon. D.Sc. Econ. (Ifé), Hon. D. Litt. (Lagos) Hon. LL.D. (Ibadan); holds chieftaincy titles: *Asiwaju of Ijebu Ode*, *Lofo of Ikene*, *Lisa of Ijoun*, *Aposin Oshogbo*, *Odole of Ife*, *Ajogunla of Ado Ode*, *Odofin of Owo* and *Oboog Ikpan* of *Ibibioland*; has published many books including "Path to Nigerian Freedom"—An Autobiography, "Thoughts on Nigerian Constitution", "The People's Republic" and "Strategy and Tactics of the People's Republic of Nigeria"; married and has four surviving children. Address: 31 Park Lane, P.O. Box 632, Apapa. Hobby: keenly interested in reading and current affairs.

AZIKIWE (Chief Dr.) Nnamdi, political scientist, author, journalist, educationist, orator, former Chancellor of the University of Lagos; first President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and first indigenous Governor-General of Nigeria; born at Zungeru 16 November 1904; education: Hope Waddell Institute Calabar, Methodist Boys' High School Lagos, Storer College West Virginia (USA), Howard and Lincoln Universities where he read political science, did post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania; holds M.A., M.Sc., LL.D., D.Litt. etc.; lectured at Lincoln University before returning to West Africa to join in the struggle against colonial rule which was sweeping across that part of the continent; started career in journalism in 1934 as editor of *African Morning Post* in Ghana (then the Gold Coast), founder and editor-in-chief of the *West African Pilot* (1937); became a member of the legislative Council in 1948 and in 1952, member of the Western House of Assembly, elected into the Eastern House of Assembly in 1954 and was the first Premier of Eastern Nigeria until his election into the House of Representatives in 1959; sworn in as President of the Nigerian Senate in January 1960, and as first indigenous Governor-General November 16 of the same year—on that same day, was appointed Queen's Privy Counsellor (PC) by Queen Elizabeth II of Britain—the first Nigerian to receive such an honour; in 1963, became the President of the First Republic of Nigeria; belongs to many professional and international organisations and has received several awards; has published many works including "Renaissance Africa", "Political Blueprint of Nigeria", "Economic Reconstruction of Nigeria", "Meditations"—A collection of poems and "Treasury of West African poetry"; initiated into Ozo Chieftaincy of Onitsha—became the Owelle of Onitsha. Married to Flora Ogo-ogbunam and has four children. Address: Onuri Haven, Nsukka.

BAYERO (Alhaji) Ado, traditional ruler, Emir of Kano, Chancellor, University of Ibadan. Born in Kano 1930, the son of Alhaji Abduktahi Bayero, the 10th Emir

of Kano; Education: Kofar Kudu Elementary School, Kano Middle School and School for Arabic Studies; on leaving school, joined the Bank of West Africa Limited (now Standard Bank Nigeria Ltd.). Kano Branch, resigned appointment (1955) and subsequently became a clerk in the Native Authority; attended the Zaria Clerical Training College (now Institute of Administration, Ahmadu Bello University) and was promoted to the post of Clerk to the City Council on successful completion of the course; was elected into the Northern House of Assembly (1957), later served as a member of the Northern Region Development Corporation, and Northern Board of Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, respectively; succeeded his senior brother as the Chief of N.A. Police, thus relinquishing his membership of the Northern House of Assembly; appointed Nigerian Ambassador to the Republic of Senegal (1962) — was serving in this capacity when he was installed as the 13th Fulani Emir of Kano (1963); has travelled to many countries in Europe, Africa, Asia and Saudi Arabia; visited the United States on the invitation of the government of that country in 1969 and 1971; until recently Chancellor of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka; appointed Chancellor, University of Ibadan (Nov. 1975). Married with children. Address: Emir's Palace, Kano, Kano State.

BAYERO, Muhammadu Nuhu, educationist, Local Government Consultant, Pro-Chancellor, University of Lagos; born 31 July 1916 in Zaria City; education: C.M.S. Wusasa Zaria (1925-33), Mallams Training College Wusasa (1933-37), University of London Institute of Education (1947-48); University of Manchester (M.A. in Education Admin. Studies); Teachers' Training Certificate, Zaria University (1948) and Methodology of Public Administration Certificate, University of Manchester (1970); was Headmaster of various schools in Zaria area (1940-55); Bursar, Zaria Provincial Secondary School (1955-57), Councillor for Education and Finance, Zaria Local Authority (1957-62); Director, Radio Tele-

vision Kaduna (1961-64); Chairman, Pension Assessment Board, Federal Office of Establishments Lagos (1962-66); Administrative Officer 1, Ahmadu Bello University (1966-69); Tutor, Institute of Administration Dept. of Local Govt., Ahmadu Bello University (Oct. 1969); redeployed to Local Government Consultant (1971); appointed Pro-Chancellor, Chairman of Lagos University Council (17 October 1970); Chairman, Education Advisory Committee, Zaria Local Authority (1974); author of pamphlet "Traditional Administration and Advancement of the Fulanis into Northern Nigeria" (Nov. 1975); Nigerian Traditional Rulers; Looking at the future in three perspectives: Past, Present and Future. Married four wives and has 12 children.

Address: Local Govt. Consultant, Pro-Chancellor, University of Lagos, Lagos. Hobbies: reading detective stories, farming.

BIOBAKU, (Dr.) Saburi Gidado, educationist, administrator, Chairman, Management Consultant Services Ltd.; born in Abeokuta 16 June 1918, education: Government College Ibadan (1932-37), Higher College Yaba (1938-40), University College Exeter (1944-45), Trinity College Cambridge (1945-47); graduated with First Class Honours in History, London University (1947); B.A. English Tripos, Cambridge (1948); M.A. (Cantab) 1951, Ph.D. (Cantab) 1951, Hon. Sc. D. (Africa Institute, U.S.S.R.) 1972; served as Lecturer, Master, Government College, Ibadan (1941-44), Education Officer, and Lecturer, Government College Umuahia (1944-46), Assistant Liaison Officer for Nigerian students in the U.K. (1951-53); Pro-Chancellor, University College Ibadan (1953-55); Director, Yoruba Historical Society, Ibadan from 1956; appointed Secretary to the Premier and Executive Council of Western Nigeria 1957-61, Pro-Chancellor, University of Ife (1961-65), Professor of History 1961; Director, Institute of African Studies, University of Ife (1961-65); and Institute of Administration; became Vice-Chancellor, University of Lagos and Professor of African Studies (1965-June 1972); later appointed Chairman and Executive, Management Consultant Services Ltd.

Ad. belongs to a number of professional societies and commissions in Nigeria and overseas, his publications include "The Origin of the Yorubas" (1st Lugard Lectures), "The Egba and their Neighbours" 1842-1872, "Sources of Yoruba History" as well as many historical articles; has undertaken several broadcasts on mainly historical subjects; was created the Are of Ife, Abeokuta by the Alake of Abeokuta, Ademola II (1958), awarded C.M.G. by Her Majesty the Queen (1961); Hon. Fellow, West African Association of Surgeons (1968), was created the Agbakin of Ife, Abeokuta by the Alake of Abeokuta, Lopedo I (1972), elected Member of the Nigerian Institute of Management (1973). Married and has a son (16 June 1952).

Address: (Home): 1 Alhaji B. A. Augusto Street, Ilupeju Lagos (Tel. 31430); (Office): Investment House (Flat 2), 21/25 Broad Street, P.O. Box 7741, Lagos (Te 26778).

CIROMA Adamu, journalist, civil servant, Governor Central Bank of Nigeria, born 1934; education: Fika Elementary School (1943-44); Potiskum Elementary School (1944-47); Borno Middle School (1948-49); Barewa College (1950-55); Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology (1957-58); University College Ibadan (1958-61)—graduated B.A. (Hons) London—Modern History, Besancon Cite Universitaire (1962-63)—French Language Course, entered Northern Nigeria civil service (1961), Assistant Secretary, Premier's Office Kaduna (1961-63); Divisional Office, Mambilla Plateau (1963-64); appointed Provincial Electoral Officer, Divisional Officer, Northern Division Sardauna Province, Divisional Officer Southern Division, (1964-65), Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Mines and Power, Lagos (1965-66); appointed Editor New Nigerian (1966-69); Managing Director, New Nigerian Newspapers (1969-Feb. 1974); was until recently Managing Director, Northern Resources Development Limited and Director of Central Bank of Nigeria, and United Nigerian Textiles Limited.

Savannah Investment Company Limited, Chairman, Cubitts Nigeria Limited, Executive Committee Nigerian Textiles and Manufacturers Association Member National Council - Manufacturers Association of Nigeria, is Member.

Council of Nigerian Institute of International Affairs; Member, Council for Management Education. Married and has a child. Address: Central Bank of Nigeria, Tinubu Square, PMB 12194, Lagos. Hobby: Golf.

DANTATA, (Alhaji) Aminu, businessman, company director, Chairman of Alhassan Dantata & Sons Limited, former Commissioner in the Kano State Government; born 19 May 1931; Education: Dala Primary School, Kano (1938-45), Dantata School Kano (1945-50), joined the family business Alhassan Dantata & Sons Limited as Director and Produce Buyer (1951-55), District Manager Sokoto

Province (1955-59), Assistant Managing Director (1959-60), Managing Director (1961-68) and Chairman since 1968; member of the Northern House of Assembly (1961-66), member of the Nigeria Economic Mission which toured major countries of the world in 1961, member of the Steering Committee for the establishment of the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Limited and later became one of its Directors (1962-66); director of many reputable companies both in the commercial and industrial fields, served as a Commissioner in the Kano State Government (1967-73)—resigned to participate more fully in the business. Address. 176 Sarani Qts. P.O. Box 84, Kano

DAURA, Mamman, journalist, Managing Director New Nigerian; Member of the Constitution Drafting Committee; born at Daura 9 November 1939; education: Daura Elementary School (1946-49), Katsina Middle/Secondary School, Okene Secondary School (1955-56) Bourne-mouth

College of Technology, U.K. (1958-62). Trinity College (University of Dublin) where he obtained B.A. (Moderatorship) Economics & Politics; Trinity College Dublin, got M.B.A. (Business and Public Administration), 1968; served Daura Local Authority (1957-58), Programme Assistant N.B.C. (Kaduna (1958); Deputy Secretary Executive Council of Northern Nigeria (1967-68); Senior Assistant Secretary (Political), Military Governor's Office, Kaduna (1969); appointed Editor, New Nigerian (May 1969) and Managing Director, New Nigerian (March 1974); member of several bodies including Governing Council, Nigerian Institute of International Affairs; appointed Director of Nigeria Building Society (June 1972), Dunlop Nigeria Industries (Jan. 1974), Northern Nigeria Investment (Jan. 1974). Address (Home): 9 Sultan Close, Kaduna, (Office): New Nigerian Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 254, Kaduna. Hobby: golf, shooting, cricket.

EDU. (Chief) Shafi Lawal, businessman, company director, Patron of the Nigerian Association of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines, and Vice Chairman Commonwealth Chamber of Commerce; born 7 January 1911; education: Government School Epe and private family school; director of several companies in Nigeria; former Member of the Western House of Assembly and of the House of Representatives; ex-President of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry; awarded the honours of Member of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (M.F.R.) and Officer in the Order of the Orange Nasau (Netherland); President of the Amwarul-Islam Movement of Nigeria. Married and has eight children. Address: 26 Queen's Drive, Ikoyi, Lagos. Hobby: golf, tennis, swimming.

EKUKINAM, Asumah Ete: teacher, economist, former Federal Commissioner for

Finance; Born: February 25, 1929, Afaha Ikot Ebak, Central Annang. Ekpene; Education: Attended Afaha: tive Administration School, Afaha, C. Annang, Ikot-Ekpene (1935-40) Government School, Ikot-Ekpene (1941) Methodist College, Uzuakoli (1942-46) Methodist Boys' High school, Oron (1947-19) enrolled in Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, USA (1950-53) — obtained (Political Science); Atlanta, Georgia (1955) — graduated M. A. (Economics); attended Wharton School of Finance and Commerce University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (1955-1956) and obtained M. B. A. (Diploma in Business Administration — Finance); Was tutor at Methodist Boys' High School, Oron (1949); Luth Mission School, Ukat, Eket (1950) and Lecturer, Department of Economics Business, Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA (September 1956-June 1958); Joined the Management Staff, Finance Department of Mobil Oil Nigeria Ltd., Lagos (1958-1960); Research Assistant, Central Bank of Nigeria Lagos (1960) Director of Research, Central Bank of Nigeria (1966-1972) and in this capacity, Chief Adviser on Central Bank monetary policy; Deputy Managing Director, Nigerian Security Printing and Minting Company Ltd., Lagos (April 1972-August 1975); appointed Federal Commissioner for Finance (August 1975); participated in many social, cultural and literary activities — Organiser and President of Afaha Youth League, Leader of Photographic Club, member of Student Council and Ukat, 1950, President, Ibibio Youth League, Oron Branch at Methodist College Uzuakoli (1946), Vice President, Freshman English Class, Campus Reporter and President African Students' Association at Morehouse, USA (1950-53); Vice President, African Students Association of Americas in Philadelphia; took part in many national delegations and comm-

finance — Member of Int. Revenue
Education Committee (1968–69), Natio-
Advisory Council on Statistics (1970–
), Chairman of Board of Management of
Nigerian Consultancy Services Unit of
SER (1970); member of Petroleum
Advisory Board; member of Adebayo Wages
Salary Review Commission (1970–
71); member of Joint Planning Board
Federal Planning Review Body (1970–
72) and President of Nigerian Economic
Society (1972–75); member of many
monetary and economic matters at a number
of Seminars and literary bodies. Married:
Address (Home): 2A Bank Road Ikoyi,
Lagos;

IKWENSI Cyprian, author (novelist),
pharmacist; Managing Director, Star
Printing and Publishing Company Limited;
former Chairman East Central State
Library Board; born in Minna 26 September
1921; Education: Government College
Ibadan, Achimota College Ghana, School of
Forestry Ibadan, Higher College, Yaba,
Chelsea School of Pharmacy, London
University; Lecturer in Biology, Chemistry
and English, Igbobi College (1947–49);
Lecturer in Pharmacognosy and Pharma-
ceutics, School of Pharmacy, Lagos (1949–
56); Pharmacist Nigerian Medical Service;
Head of Features, Nigerian Broadcasting
Corporation (1956–61); Director of Infor-
mation, Federal Ministry of Information,
Lagos (1961–66); Director of Information
Services, Enugu (later 1966); appointed
Chairman, East Central State Library Board
(1971); Recipient (1968) of Dag Hammar-
sköld International Award for Literary
Merit; Director East Central State Govern-
ment Revue Printing and Publishing Co.
Ltd.; Member, Institute of Public Relations
Nigeria, (IPR) Britain, Pharmaceutical So-
ciety of Great Britain and Nigeria, Society of
Nigerian Authors; author of novels "People
of the City" (1954), "Jagua Nana" (1961),
"Burning Grass" (1962), "Beautiful Feathers"
(1963), "Iska" (1966) "Scattered Families"

(in preparation) and novellas: "When Love
Whispers" (1947), "Yaba Round About
Murder" (1962), several Short Story
collections and stories for young readers.
Married with children, Address: P.O. Box
317 Enugu, Hobby: business interests —

ELIAS (Dr) Taslim Olawale, Barrister-at-
Law, Member of International Court of
Jurists at The Hague, former Chief Justice
of the Federation of Nigeria; Born 11 Nov.
ember, 1914; Education: C.M.S. Grammar
School Lagos, Igbobi College, Yaba, Univer-
sity College, London University, England,
Council of Legal Education; Institute of
Advanced Legal Studies, London Univer-
sity; academic qualifications: B.A. (London
1944, LL.B. (Hons) London 1946, Barrister
at-Law April 1947, won Yarborough-
Anderson Scholarship of the Inner Temple
(1946–49), LL.M. (London) 1947, won
University of London Postgraduate Schol-
arship (1947–49), Ph.D. (London) 1949
LL.D. London (1962). Honorary degrees:
LL.D. (Dakar) 1964, D. Litt. (Ibadan) 1969
LL.D. (A.B.U.) 1972, D. Litt. (Nsukka)
1973, LL.D. (Ile-Ife) 1974; awarded
UNESCO Fellowship (1951) for Research
in respect of the legal, social and economic
problems of Africa; Simon Research Fel-
low of the University of Manchester
(1951–53), Oppenheimer Research
Fellow at the Institute of Commonwealth
Studies and Queen Elizabeth House, Ox-
ford University (1954–60), Research Fellow
of Nuffield College, Oxford (1956); from
1949–1960 did legal advising and court
work for a number of institutions and polit-
ical bodies in Nigeria and overseas; appoint-
ed first Nigerian Attorney-General of the
Federation and Minister of Justice (Oct.
1960–Jan. 15, 1966), reappointed Attorney
-General (Oct 15, 1966), Commissioner
for Justice (June 12, 1967–18 Feb. 1972),
Chief Justice of the Federal Republic of
Nigeria since 19 February, 1972; Academic
posts: Visiting Professor of Political Science

at the University of Delhi India (1956), Governor of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London (1957-60), Member of the Governing Council of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka (1959-1966), Professor of Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Lagos (April 1966-Sept. 1972), General Editor, Nigerian Law Journal (1968-73); attended many important national and international conferences and gave two lectures on Law in the Hague (Aug. 1971 & Jan.-Feb. 1973); has published over 20 books including "Nigerian Land Law and

Custom" (First Edition 1951, Third Edition 1962), "Nigerian Press Law" (1969), "Law in a Developing Society" (1973) and "Cases and Materials on Nigerian Land Law", "Chapter on Law in African Encyclopedia" (now in the press); has written several important articles in leading law journals. Married and has five children, three boys and two girls.

ESSIEN (His Highness) Edidem Nyong (full name — Nyong Akpan Efiom Iwatt Efembe Efiom), traditional ruler, retired civil servant; Nsom of Uruan; Born, November 9, 1872; Education: attended Duke Town School, Calabar (1900) — passed Standard Seven in 1907; taught in Duke Town School (1908-1909) and became a missionary and preacher in Methodist Church at Issiet Ekim Town; joined the Judiciary as a confidential clerk and interpreter of the Supreme Court in Calabar under Justice Webber, Justice Herbert Norman Cleverly and Philip Peter Rides in 1918; Co-founder of the banned N.C.N.C. party with late Herbert Macaulay and Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe; one time President of Eastern House of Chiefs; was conferred with an Honorary degree in law, awarded C.M.G in 1960, and C.O.N. in 1964; is now the paramount ruler for Uyo Division, Clan Head of Uruan (Nsom of Uruan), President of Uruan County Development Council, Idu and President of Uyo Divisional Council of Chiefs. Married with one wife and has 12 children; Address

(Home): Nsom's Palace, Issiet Ekim Town, Southern Uruan, Uyo Division (Office): c/o No. 2 Gibbs Street, Uyo, Cross River State. Hobbies: interested in History, reading, tennis and other indoor games. Owns a library, one of the largest private libraries in Nigeria.

FAFUNWA (Professor) Aliu Babatundé educationist; Professor and Dean, Faculty of Education, University of Ife, Born Lagos 3 September 1923; Education: Primary (1932-36), C.M.S. Grammar School Lagos (1937-43)—Senior Cambridge School Certificate Grade I

Exemption from London Matriculation (1943), Bethune Cookman College, Daytona Beach Florida, U.S.A. (1947-50) graduated B.Sc. (Magna Cum Laude) Social Science and English; New York University (1950-51)—obtained M.A. (Cum Laude) in English and Education, later got Ph.D. (Cum Laude) Administration and Higher Education at the University School of Education (1952-55); started life as a clerk in Nigerian Railway (1944-47); instructor in English and Social Studies Bethune Cookman College, Florida, U.S.A. (1950); teaching assistant, New York University School of Education (June 1951-June 1952), specialist, U.N. Secretariat New York, assistant Nigerian Liaison Officer for Nigeria & Sierra Leone Students in North America (1954-55), senior lecturer, Ahmadu Bello College, Zaria, later Principal of the College (1956); Public Relations Manager, Esso West Africa Ltd. (1957-61); entered College of Education, University of Nigeria Nsukka, rising to senior lecturer, Head of the Department of Education & Dean Faculty of Education (1961-66); from April to July of the same year, was Acting Vice-Chancellor, University of Nigeria Nsukka; Visiting Professor of Education, University of Ife (Nov. 1966-Feb. 67), appointed Head, Dept. of Education, Director of the Institute of Education and Dean, Faculty of Education (October 1967); Deputy Vice-Chancellor, University of Ife (1973-74); belongs to several academic organisations.

societies, conferences and commissions both in Nigeria and overseas; Published papers, reviews and articles on education; his books include "New Perspectives in African Education" (1967), "Over a Hundred Years of Higher Education for Nigerians" (1968), "A History of Higher Education in Nigeria" (1971), "Falunwa & Adaralegbo (Ed) "Education in Nigeria" (1972), "History of Education in Nigeria" (1974); Married and has four children. Address: Department of Education, University of Ife, Ile-Ife. Hobby: ping-pong, reading, writing.

FAGBURE, Gab., journalist, educationist, former Commissioner for Home Affairs and Information, Western State; Born at Oluponna in Iwo Local Government Council Area 24 Oct. 1924; Education: Baptist School Oluponna, Baptist School Iwo, Baptist College Iwo (1939-43), Regent Street Polytechnic London (1954-55), obtained Teachers' Higher Elementary Certificate (1943), Teachers' Senior Certificate in Geography (1946), London Matriculation (1947), Diploma in Journalism (1955);

was headmaster Baptist School, Mopa near Kabba (1944-46), headmaster Baptist School Igodo-Ekiti (1946-47); career journalist since 1947; sub-editor "Western Echo", Ibadan (1947-48), sub-editor

"New Times of Nigeria" Ibadan (1948-49), from 1950 to 1953 was editor "Western Echo" and assistant editor "West African Pilot", respectively; managing editor "Southern Nigeria Defender" Ibadan (1953-54), editor "West African Pilot" (1956-57), Principal Information Officer, Nigeria High Commission, London (1957-60), Information Attache, Nigeria High Commission, London (1960-63), Correspondent "Financial Times" (1963-70), Correspondent "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly" (1964-71), freelance journalist and Public Relations Consultant Lagos (1963-71); has travelled extensively in Nigeria, Africa, U.K., Western Europe and Latin America; is Fellow of Public Relations Association of Nigeria, former President of NUJ Lagos Branch, National President of Oluponna Development Association. Married and has seven children, six sons and a daughter. Hobby: reading, swimming, walking, billiards, photography, gardening.

FAJEMIROKUN, (Chief Dr.) Henry, Oloyodo, businessman, trade unionist; Chairman and Managing Director of Henry Stephens & Sons Group of Companies, ex-President Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry; President Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry,



Natural beauties — these girls pose for picture during a cultural display in Kaduna State.

Mines & Agriculture, President, Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce; Vice-President, Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce; Born at Ile Oluji, Ondo Division, Western State 14 July 1926; Education: St. Peter's School Ile-Oluji (1932-36), St. Luke's School Oke-Igbo (1937-40), C.M.S. Grammar School (1941-42), Ondo Boys High School Ondo (1942-44); Enlisted in the Old Royal West African Frontier Force as a private soldier (April 1944), posted to India in 1945 to join 82nd West African Division, served at G.H.Q. 2nd Echelon Jhansi, United Provinces India; returned to Nigeria 4 Dec. 1946; joined Posts &

Telegraphs Department Jan. 1947, passed Cambridge School Certificate (Dec. 1948); elected President of the P&T Ex-Service Men's Union (1948), President of P&T Clerical and Allied Workers Union (1952), Vice President of the All Nigeria Trade Union Federation (1956), President-General of the Nigeria Civil Service Union (1957-68), resigned from civil service and formed his own company—Henry Stephens & Sons Ltd which has many subsidiaries; oil exploration, shipping, engineering, import & export, maritime services etc; director of a number of companies; served on a number of boards and commissions; elected President Lagos Chamber of Commerce & Industry (1970), Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Mines (March 1972), 1st President Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce at Freetown (Nov. 1972), Vice-President, Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce (July 1974); contributes actively to a number of philan-

thropic and social activities; conferred with chieftancy titles of Yegbata of Ile-Oluji (28 Dec. 1958), Asiwaju of Oke-Igbo (27 Dec. 1971), Lijoka of the Ondos (23 April 1973), High Chief Orunto of Ifewara (3 Feb. 1974); awarded Hon. D.Sc. (Business Administration) by the University of Ife (14 Oct. 1972) Married with children. Address: Henry Stephens & Sons Ltd., Ltd., P.O. Box 2480, Lagos (Phone 55090-2) Hobby: swimming, dancing, lawn tennis

FATAYI-WILLIAMS, Atanda, B. Barrister-at-Law, Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria; Born 22 October 1918, Epe, Lagos. Education: Methodist Boys' High School, Trinity Hall, Cambridge University. Enrolled for B.A. (Hons.), LL.B. (Hons.) at Cambridge University. Graduated B.A. (Hons.), LL.B. (Hons.) at Cambridge University. Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple, London), had private legal practice (1948-50), Crown Counsel (1950-51), appointed Deputy Commissioner for Revision Western Nigeria (1955-56), assisted Sir John Veely (retired, Justice of Nigeria) in the preparation of the Revised Edition of the Laws of the Western Region of Nigeria; editor of the Western Region of Nigeria Law Reports (1955-56), official Constitutional Adviser to the Western Nigerian Delegation to the 1957 Constitutional Conference held in London; appointed Chief Registrar of the Court of Western Nigeria (1957-58), judge of the High Court of Western Nigeria (1958-67); Justice of Appeal in the State Court of Appeal (1967-69); Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria (1969), held post as chairman of a number of boards and committees. Published works include Revised Edition of the Laws of the Western Nigeria 1959 (jointly with Sir John Veely), Paper on "Sentencing Practices and Attitudes" as seen by the Appeal Court judge 1969. Married and three children, all boys. Address: 4 Inner Crescent, Ikoyi, Lagos. Office: Supreme Court, Lagos. Hobby: sports, swimming, walking, reading

GAMBARI, (Alhaji) Sulu Karamo natural ruler, Emir of Ilorin; Born 1922. Education: began his Islamic education (1922-29) — Elementary School (1929-30) — becoming head boy (Sarkin Ma'adin) of the school in his final year (1930-31). Middle School (now Ilorin Government Secondary School) — came out a middle four pass certificate in 1934. His career as Ilorin Native Assistant Court Registrar (June 1934) was promoted Court Registrar (1934) Chief Court Registrar in charge of the whole Emirate (1951); attended a course at the Institute of Administration Zaria (1955-56) — obtained First Class

icate (Diploma in Law) at the end of the course; made Inspector of Native Courts in addition to his post; appointed Emir of Ijebu (30 June 1959); visited Britain/Paris and Rome (Aug. 1960); appointed Regional Minister without portfolio (Oct. 1960); later became a member of the Regional Cabinet until January 1966; in Feb. 1966, was again appointed by the Military regime, a member of the Regional Cabinet and Council of Chiefs; in May 1967, on creation of states, became President of Kwara State Council of Chiefs; speaks English, Hausa and Yoruba. Married in June 1939 and has many children. Address: Emir's Palace, Ilorin Kwara State.

ABBA JIDDUM, company director, civil servant, Managing Director, Nigerian Food Company Ltd., Lagos. Born 18 June 1922. Education: Borno Middle School, Kaduna College, London University Summer School, attended overseas courses in the U.K. and U.S.A.; civil servant (1943-68); held positions as Assistants Publicity Officer (Regional Public Relations Dept.); Northern Regional Organising Secretary, Extra Moral Studies—University College, Ibadan; Assistant Regional Public Relations Officer later re-designated Information Officer; Commissioner for Northern Nigeria in the United Kingdom; appointed Chairman Gaskiya Corporation Zaria; Managing Director of Nigeria Food Company Ltd. Lagos; Director of Daily Times of Nigeria Limited; Director of New Nigerian Newspapers Limited; Member of the Federal Scholarship Advisory Board; Member of the North Eastern State Consultative Committee; awarded Member of the Order of the Federal Republic (M.F.R.) 1964. Published two works "Our Land and People"—the North, and "Our History and Origin". Married and has seven children. Address (Home): No. 6 Idita Street Surulere, Lagos, (Office): Nigerian Food Company Ltd. P.O. Box 3115, Lagos.

GARBA (Brig) Joseph Nanven, soldier, Federal Commissioner for External Af-

fairs; Born: 1943 at Langtang, near Shendam, of the Yergan tribe; Commissioned from Mons Officer Cadet School, U.K. in 1963; served with the UN Forces in Kashmir, India (1966); attended officers course at British Staff College, Camberley (1973) and on return, was appointed Commanding Officer of the Guards Brigade at Dodan Barracks, Lagos; later returned to Britain where he did a course at the College of Defence Studies; promoted a temporary Colonel (1974); he announced the toppling of Gen. Gowon's Government in a bloodless coup on July 29, 1975. Married to a Rivers State lady. Address: Ministry of External Affairs, Lagos.

HARUNA (Major-General) Ibrahim Bata Maligwi, soldier, Federal Commissioner for Information; Born: July 25, 1940; Education: Information; Born: July 25, 1940; Education: St. Patrick's and St. Theresa's, Zaria; Boys' Company (now Nigerian Military School), Zaria (1954-58); attended Regular Officer Special School, Teshi, Ghana (Course II) in 1958; Mons Officers Cadet School, U. K. (1959); Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst (1959-61) - RMA 27; Royal Army Ordinance Corp School, Blackdown (1963); Joint Services Staff College (National Defence College in 1971); was Provision Control and Accounts Officer at the Base Ordnance Depot, Yaba (1963); Commanding Officer B.O.D., Yaba (1966); Principal Staff Officer Supreme H. Q., Dodan Barracks (1967); Commander Lagos Garrison Organisation (1968); General Officer Commanding 2 Inf. Div., Nigerian Army (1969); Quarter Master-General, Nigerian Army (1970); Principal Staff Officer, S.H.Q. Dodan Barracks and Military Member, Public Accounts Committee (1972); General Officer Commanding 1 Infantry Division N. A. (1973-75);

served as Chairman Ceremonial Committee, 2nd All-Africa Games (1973), National Co-Ordinator 2nd World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture (1974); appointed Federal Commissioner for Information (1975); awards gained: J.S.S.C., A.M.N.I.M Married and has four children; Address: (Home): 6, Thompson Avenue, Ikoyi; (Office): Federal Ministry of Information, Independence Building, Lagos. Hobbies: Golf, reading, farming, music, painting and life cultures.

HENSHAW (Chief, Professor) Nta Elijah, dental surgeon, Professor and Head, Department of Restorative Dentistry, College of Medicine, Chairman Division of Dentistry, College of Medicine, University of Lagos. Born 5 November 1928; Education: Hope Waddell Training Institute, Calabar (1942—46), Medical School and the Sutherland Dental School, King's College, University of Durham, England (1951—57), graduated L.D.S. (Durham), F.D.S.R.C.P.S. (Glas), F.M.C.D.S. (Nig); Worked as Locum House Surgeon at the University of Durham Dental Hospital and School (June—Sept 1957); Schools and Maternity Dental Officer, Shoreditch Dental Hospital, London County Council (Sept 1957—58); appointed Dental Surgeon, Federal Ministry of Health, Lagos (7 June 1961); became lecturer Grade 1 and Hon. Consultant in Prosthetic Dentistry at the College of Medicine, University of Lagos (1968), promoted Senior Lecturer (Oct 1970); appointed Ag. Chairman of the Department of Restorative Dentistry, College of Medicine from 1971; Professor and Head, Department of Restorative Dentistry, University of Lagos (1974), has made not less than 15 publications in international journals including "Pain In The Face" (1957), "Oral Hygiene in Secondary School Students in Southern Nigeria" (July 1973), "Tooth Eruption Occlusion and Forensic Odontology in Nigerians" (Aug. 1973), "A Survey of Dental Caries and Oral Hygiene in the Southern Zone of Nigeria" (July 1974); appointed Chief Bagbimo of Odua (1968), Bajito of Lagos (1969), Ekpe Chief Isu Nyamkpe of Elik Iboku, Calabar (1970);

Secretary-General Nigeria Medical Association (1969—71); Dental Member representing the Nigeria Medical Association in the Federal Medical Council for five years; Member, Examining Court of Examiners in Dental Surgery, the Fellowship in Dental Surgery, Chairman, Calabar Education Forum from 1969. Married and has five children. Address (Home): 49 Olukoju Street, Surulere, Lagos, (Office): Department of Restorative Dentistry, College of Medicine, University of Lagos, Surulere, Lagos.

IBEKWE, Dan Onwura, Barrister-at-Law, President of the Federal Court of Appeal, former Attorney-General of the Federation and Federal Commissioner for Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria. Born at Onitsha 1922. Education: Mary's School Onitsha, Christ the King College Onitsha, Council of Legal Education, Law School London; Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple, London; called to the English and Nigerian Bars (1951); practised law in partnership with the late Chief Justice J. I. C. Taylor (1951—54); worked in private practice at Aba (1954—56); Legal Adviser to the Premier, Eastern Nigeria (1956—58); appointed first Solicitor-General, Eastern Region (1958—64); made Senator and was Minister of Federal Minister in charge of External Relations, Ministry of External Affairs (1965—66); full partner, Firm of Solicitors Messrs Irving and Bonnar (1966); Commissioner for Works, Housing and Transport, East Central State (1966—69); became Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria (Sept. 1972); appointed Chairman of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA); author of "Blunderland" Married and has three children. Address (Home): 11 Ikoyi Road, Ikoyi, Lagos (Office): Supreme Court Building, Lagos. Hobby: gardening, music, table tennis.

IBIAM (Sir, Dr) Akanu, retired medical practitioner, former General Secretary of the Nigeria Medical Association, retired Medical Officer, Church of Scotland, Calabar, Chairman Christian Council of Calabar, Central State Committee (1969—71). Born 29 November, 1906; Educated at

Training Institution Calabar, King's College, Lagos, University of St. Andrews and London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene; on return to Nigeria, worked as a medical missionary (1954-58); appointed Principal, Hope Waddell Training Institution, Calabar; Chairperson, University of Ibadan Council; Governor, Eastern Nigeria (1960-66); past President of the World Council of Churches, and the World Council of Christian Education; chairman, Council of the United Bible Societies; past president, Christian Council of Nigeria; Chairman, Christian Council of Nigeria, E.C.S. Committee, President, Fellowship of Christian Doctors Nigeria, member of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nigeria, its Standing Committee and other committees; holder of M.B., B.S., LL.B (University of Andrews's Scotland), D. Litt (University of Ibadan), Ph.D. (University of Ibadan), D.Sc. OBE, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. Married and has two children, two girls and a boy. Address: "Oyemede", Unwana, Afikpo Division, Imo State; 41A, Colliery Avenue, Enugu. Hobby: reading, gardening.

Dr. Vincent Chukwuemeka, Educationist, novelist, Registrar (Chief Executive), West African Examinations Council; Born April 1931; Education: Government College Umashia where he got Cambridge School Certificate Grade 1 with exemption and London Matriculation; University of Ibadan, Stanford University, graduated B.A. (London), M.A. (Stanford); worked as a teacher in primary and secondary schools (1950-51, 1955-56); organising library (honorary); Student Christian Movement of Nigeria, Eastern Region (1956); appointed Administrative Assistant, University College, Ibadan (1957-58); Assistant Registrar (in charge of student welfare), University College Ibadan (1958-60); Deputy Registrar, University of Nigeria, Nsukka (1963-71); Chairman, Planning & Management Committee, University of Nigeria Nsukka (1970); Written novels include "Tods for Supper" (1965), "The Laid Gods" (1970), "The Potter's Wheel" (1973) and Short Stories published in several magazines; member Nigerian Insti-

tute of Management (M.N.I.M.), member of the Preparing Committee, International Association for Educational Assessment, Director, Daily Times of Nigeria Limited. Married to Miss Adebimpe Olurinsola Abimbolu, B.A. (London), Dip. Lib (Ibadan) and has got a son. Address: Home (Nigeria): 4 Hagley Street, Yaba; (Ghana): 18 Patrice Lumumba Road, N4, Airport Residential Area, Accra, Ghana. Office (Nigeria): West African Examinations Council, P.M.B. 1022, Yaba; (Ghana): West African Examinations Council, Headquarters, P. O. Box 125, Accra, Ghana. Hobby: creative writing, photography, former scout commissioner.

IKOKU, Samuel Gomasu, economist, educationist, politician, businessman Member, Constitution Drafting Committee; former East Central State Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction; was Senior Lecturer (Economics), University of Lagos before going into business; Born 24 July, 1924; Education: Aggrey Memorial College, Arochuku, Achimota College, Accra, Ghana (1941-44) London University (1947-49) graduated M.Sc. (Econ.); played active part in Nigerian politics—once Leader of the Opposition Eastern House of Assembly; appointed Senior Lecturer in Economics, Kwame Nkrumah Ideological Institute Ghana, Senior Lecturer University of Lagos; ECS Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction (1970). Married with children. Address: c/o University of Lagos, Lagos. Hobby: keen photography, travelling.

INNIH, (Brigadier) George Agbazika, soldier, Military Governor, Kwara State; Born: September 25, 1941 at Agenebode Etsako Division, Bendel (Midwestern) State; Education: attended St. Mary's Catholic School, Akure, (1947-50), Government School, Warri (1951-52), Holy Cross School, Benin City (1953-1954), Edo Government College, (September 1955-December 1960) and School of Agriculture, Akure (1961); enlisted in the Army and was at the Nigerian Military

College, Kaduna (1961); Mons Officer Cadet School, Aldershot Hants (1962); Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, Camberley Surrey (1962-1964); Commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant (July 1964); awarded Passed Staff College (Psc) Certificate at the end of the Staff Course at the Staff College, Camberley (1972); served with the UN Forces in the Congo (1961-62); appointed Platoon Commander 4 Infantry Battalion, Ibadan (1964-65); Company Commander 4 Infantry Battalion, Ibadan (1965); Chief Instructor Military School, Zaria (1965-1966); Deputy Military Secretary, Supreme HQs; Brigade Major 14 Infantry Brigade 3 Marine Commando (1968); rising Brigade Commander 14 Infantry Brigade, 3 MCD (July 1968 - Feb. 1969); General Staff Officer Grade 1 (GSO1), 3 Marine Commando (Mar. - July 1969); Brigade Commander 13 Infantry Brigade 3 Marine Commando (Aug. 1969 - June 1970); General Staff Officer Grade One, Army HQ in charge of Training and Operations (June 1970 - Jan. 1972); General Staff Officer Grade One (GSO1) 1 Infantry Division, Kaduna (Dec. 1972 - April 1974); was Brigade Commander 5 Infantry Brigade, 1 Infantry Division, Onitsha from May 1974 until appointment as Military Governor, Bendel (Midwestern) State on July 30, 1975; promotions: Lieutenant (Feb. 1965), Captain (March 1966) Major (April 1968), Lt. Colonel (October 1971) and Colonel (October 1973). Married to Miss Theodora Onoshlokhue Emuekpere on June 24, 1967 and has four children, one son and three daughters. Address: soldier, Military Governor, Kwara State; State.

JAJA, (Chief) Douglas; traditional ruler; Amanyarabo of Opobo; Born: April 29, 1915; Education: attended Government School, Opobo Town and Aggrey Memorial College, Arochuku - left in Class 3; became Amanyanabo of Opobo (para-

mount ruler) in 1936; was a Minister of State in the former Eastern Nigeria Executive Council. Married four wives and has 10 children. Address: Amanyarabo of Opobo, King Jaja's Palace, Opobo Town, Rivers State. Hobbies: football and tennis.

JAKANDE, Lateef Kayode, journalist, Managing Director and Editor-in-Chief of African Newspapers of Nigeria Limited. Chairman John West Publications Ltd., Chairman Lagoon Book & Stationery Ltd., Editor-in-Chief African News Service, Chairman Nigerian Institute of Journalism (NIJ); Born in Lagos 23 July 1921. Education: Lagos Public School, Banham Memorial Methodist School, Harcourt, King's College Lagos, Grammar School, Ilesha; Started as reporter, Daily Service (1949-50); editor, proof reader, Daily Service (1951-55), acting editor of the paper (1955-56), associate editor (1952-53); editor, Nigerian Tribune (1953-54), managing editor, Nigerian Tribune (1954-56); General Manager, Amalgamated Press of Nigeria

Limited (1956); Editor-in-Chief, Amalgamated Press of Nigeria Limited (1956-58); Managing Director, Allied Newspapers of Nigeria Limited (1958-56); Managing Director, African Press Limited (1956-58); widely travelled in Africa and Europe; author of "The Trial of Obafemi Awolowo", "The Case for a Lagos State", "The Africa Annual", "The Nigerian State Directory"; President, Newspaper Editors Association (Nigeria); Patron, Nigeria Guild of Editors, Patron, Nigeria Guild of Journalists (Lagos State); Chairman of Governors of the Nigerian Institute of Journalism; first African President of International Press Institute (IPI); Member of the International Association for Communications Research and International Broadcasting Institute; Managing Secretary, National Press Club of Nigeria. A muslim, married and has four children. Address: 208/212 Broad Street, Lagos. Tel. 20558, 24388.

JEMIBEWON (Brig) David Nd

soldier, Military Governor of Oyo State; Born: July 20, 1940 at Iyah-Gbedde, Kabba, Kwara State; Education: attended CMS Primary School, Burutu Bendel State (1949), Community School, Iyah Gbedde, Kwara State (1949-52), Community School Aiyetoro-Gbedde, Kwara State (1953-54); Offa Grammar School, Offa, Kwara State (1955-59); enlisted in the Army and received military training at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, USA - obtained the PSC (Passed Staff College); Started working career as a junior staff in former Northern Nigeria's Ministry of Health (1960-61) and later in the Ministry of Defence, Lagos; he saw service twice under the UNO's Peace-keeping Force in the Congo (Zaire) in 1962 with the Second Battalion Nigerian Army and with the First Battalion based in Enugu (1963-64); was posted to the Depot Nigerian Army Zaria, as Weapon Training Officer (1964-66); Staff Captain Quartermaster to First Brigade, Nigerian Army, Kaduna and later became the Deputy Assistant and Quartermaster General; during the civil war, he fought in the First Division and later with the Second Division - he was the first Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General of 1st Division based at Makurdi and later commanded 27th Infantry Battalion, under the Second Sector which, in March 1968, liberated Abakaliki; in April 1968, was posted to 7th Infantry Brigade, Asaba, in Second Infantry Division; later commanded the Nnewi Sector and the 9th Infantry Brigade based in the riverine areas of the Bendel (Mid-West) with headquarters at Warri; after the general re-organisation of the Division in April 1969, he was appointed the General Staff Officer (Grade I) of the 2nd Infantry Division based in Benin; in November 1970, was posted to the Army Headquarters, Lagos, as Deputy Adjutant General; Completed the Command and General Staff College train-

ing course in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, USA (June 1971 - July 72); in August 1972, became the Commanding Officer, Depot, Nigerian Army, Abeokuta, the post he held until July 1974 when he was appointed the Director of Military Manuals at the Army Headquarters, Lagos - in that capacity, he was responsible for the production of the various military publications; was promoted Colonel (October 1, 1974); In June 1975, was posted to the Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna, as the Chief Instructor, and on July 30, 1975, was appointed the Western State Governor. Married and has four children - a son and three daughters. Address: Government House Ibadan, Oyo State. Hobbies: music, football and squash.

JIBRI (Group Capt) Usman, military pilot, military Governor, Kaduna State; Born: June 30, 1942; Education: attended Nasarawa Elementary School; Abuja Middle School, Government College, Kaduna; joined military service in 1963 and attended Royal Canadian Flying School, Royal Canadian Flying Instructors School and Royal Canadian School of Instructional Techniques; later proceeded to the Supersonic Fighter/Instruction School, U.S.S.R., and Royal Air Force Staff College, United Kingdom, brief Career history; Joined Service (Jan. 1963); Commissioned (1964); served as Adjutant of NAFTC, Kaduna and Instructor Pilot (1965 - August 1967); Detachment Commander, Kano (1967 - July 1968); Ag. Commander NAFTC, Kaduna (1968 - April 1969); became S.A.S.O. (Admin.) NAF HQ (1969 - March 1970); Commander NAF Base at Ikeja (March - September 1970); Commander NAF ADW Makurdi (September - October 1970); attended a course at the Staff College Brachnell, United Kingdom, (October 1970 - October 1971); became S.A.S.O. (Admin.) NAF HQ (October 1972 - February 1973); Commander NAF Kano (Feb. - Nov. 1974); attended

Supersonic Fighter/Instructor School, USSR; Was Commander NAF in Kano from May 1975 to July 1975 when appointed Military Governor, Kaduna (North Central) State; Military award: PSC. Married and has six children. Address: Government House, Kaduna. Hobbies: hockey and hunting.

KALE (Bishop) Seth Irunsewa, clerk in Holy Orders, retired Anglican Bishop of Lagos; Born at Mobalufon near Ijebu-Ode, 6 June 1904—parents were first christian converts in the village; Education: Mobalufon and Forogun Primary Schools, Ijebu-Ode; Ijebu-Ode Grammar School (1918—20); Fourah Bay College, Freetown Sierra Leone; graduated B.A. Dunelm (1934), M.A. (1942); teacher (1921—41), teacher-priest (1942—43); Principal, C.M.S. Grammar School, Lagos (1944—49), Principal, St. Andrew's College Oyo (1951—63); full time clerk in Holy Orders—consecrated Bishop of Lagos (30 November 1963); widely travelled; awarded O.O.N., M.B.E., D.D., (Nsukka & Sierra Leone); written works: "T'ibi T'ire" (a Yoruba Essay), "Christian Responsibility in an Independent Nigeria", "Ikini L'ede Yoruba" (Yoruba Greetings) and articles in church magazines and international review of missions. Married and has six children. Address: Bishops Court, 29 Marina, P.O. Box 13, Lagos. (Telephone 25647.) Hobby: gardening, reading, looking after own and other people's children.

KANO. (Alhaji) Muhammad Aminu, teacher, politician, Member of the Constitution Drafting Committee, Former Federal Commissioner for Health; Born 8 August, 1920; Education: Shahuchi Primary School, Kano Middle School, Kaduna College, London University Institute of Education — Teachers Professional Certificate; teacher, Bauchi Middle School; Principal, Teacher Training College, Maru, Sokoto; Member, Nigerian Parliament and Deputy Government Chief Whip; Member Nigerian Delegation to United Nations

Chairman, Group of 77 of UNCTAD; Leader of NEPU; first Vice-President NCNC; Member, Board of Education Northern Nigeria; Member Boards of Labour and Federal Welfare; Federal Commissioner for Communications (1967); Chair Regional Committee for Africa of the Vice-Chairman, World Health Assembly 26th Session; appointed Commissioner for Health (1971); received honours awards from the Governments of Chad, Dahomey, Ethiopia and Equatorial Guinea; his written works include "Four Plays" — *Motsi ya Fi Zama* (a book of travels) and pamphlets — "Political Administration in post-war Nigeria", "Lectures of Aminu Kano", "Parliamentary Speeches of Aminu Kano", "Lectures Writings of Aminu Kano on Leadership" "Wakar Zawani" (1,000-line song need for change), "Hausa Language search"; Chairman, Kano Commercial College; Patron, Muslim Students Society of Nigeria, Nigerian Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation; Married and has two children. Address (Home): 12A Lugard Avenue, Ikoyi Lagos. Hobby: debating, photography.

KOLADE, Christopher Olusola, broadcaster, Director-General of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC); Born December 1932; Education: Emmanuel School, Ado-Ekiti (1939-43), Christ the King School, Ado-Ekiti (1944—45), Government College, Ibadan (1946—51), Fourah Bay College, Freetown, Sierra Leone (1951—55); graduated B.A., Diploma in Education, Education Officer Western Region (1955—59); joined Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation 1960—Western Regional Controller, Director of Television (1963), Director of Grammos (1968); appointed Director General (1972); current Chairman of the International Broadcasting Institute, a worldwide organisation with headquarters in London; has written several articles on broadcasting and communication in a chapter on Nigeria in the book "Broadcasting In Africa" (1974). Married and has two sons, aged 15 and 13; Address (Home):

10 Second Avenue, Ikoyi, Lagos; (Office): Broadcasting House, Ikoyi, Lagos. Hobby: Music (instrument—organ), drama, cricket.

LAWAL (Commodore) Adekunle Shamu-
adeen, naval engineer, Military Governor,
Lagos State; Born: February 8, 1934;
Education: attended Holy Cross Catholic
School, Lagos; St. Peter's School Faji,
Lagos; Methodist Boys' High School,
Lagos (1950-55); Technical Institute,
Yaba (1956-58); Nigerian College of Arts,
Science and Technology, Zaria (now Ahmadu
Bello University) from 1960 to 1963;
Worked as a Clerk in the House of Represent-
atives (December 1955 - June 1956);
Assistant Technical Officer-in-Training in
Public Works Department (1956-58);
Assistant Technical Officer in road con-
struction - Kano to Zaria, Kano to Hade-
ja and Kano to Katsina from 1958 to
1959; was in the Federal Ministry of Works
(1962-63); enlisted in the Nigerian Navy
(August 1963); served as Officer in charge
of Heavy Engineering Workshop, Chief

Engineer, NNS Ogoja (1964-66) and
Chief Engineer, NNS Nigeria (1967-69);
attended a course at Joint Services Staff
College, Wellington, India (1970-71); on
return to Nigeria, became Command Tech-
nical Officer, Western Naval Command,
Apapa (1971-72) and Chief of Material,
Naval Headquarters (1973-75); appointed
Military Governor of Lagos State (July 30,
1975). Married and has five children, three
boys and two girls. Address: (Home):
Lagos House, 12 Marina Lagos, (Office):
Governor's Office, 2 King George V Road,
Lagos. Hobbies: table tennis, lawn tennis,
swimming and squash racket.

LEKWOT (Col) Zamani, Soldier, Mil-
itary Governor, Rivers State; Born: July 18,
1944, at Jankasa in Kaduna State;
Education: Jankasa Local Authority Primary
School (1951), Abuja Secondary School
(formerly Abuja Middle School) - from

there went to the Nigerian Military
School, Zaria (formerly Boys' Company);
in 1962 proceeded to the National Defence
Academy, Kharakvasla Poona, India, com-
pleted three years basic military training
and attended Indian Military Academy,
Dehra Dun, from where he graduated in
1966; back home, he was posted to the
Sixth Infantry Battalion at Ikeja (March
1967) became Adjutant of the Nigerian
Defence Academy, Kaduna until his post-
ing as Commander, 12 Infantry Brigade,
Aba in 1972; was later transferred to com-
mand the 33 Infantry Brigade in Maiduguri;
attended the United States Army Staff
College in July, 1974 and returned to
Nigeria (July 10, 1975); appointed Mil-
itary Governor, Rivers State on (July 30,
1975); Married and has three children;
Hobbies: Photography and sight-seeing.
Address: Government House, Port Harcourt,
Rivers State.

MBADIWE (Dr) Kingsley Ozuomba,
businessman, politician, Chairman and
Managing Director of African Insurance
Company Ltd. Member, Constitution
Drafting Committee; former Federal Mini-
ster of Aviation and Parliamentary Leader
of the NCNC in the Federal Parliament;
Born 15 March 1917; Education: St. Mary's
Catholic School, Port Harcourt, Govern-
ment School Aba, Hope Waddell Training
Institute Calabar (1933), Aggrey Memorial
College, Arochuku (1934); Baptist Aca-
demy Lagos, Igbobi College, Lagos (1935),
Lincoln University, U.S.A. (1939) Colum-
bia University Business College, USA (1940);
graduated B.Sc. in Banking and Finance,
M.A. (Political Science), in New York
University, later awarded Ph.D.; started
life as a petty trader (1936), produce
buyer, representative of West African Pilot
for Port Harcourt, Aba and Onitsha (1937),
left for the United States for further studies
(1938), won the first prize in oratorical

contest in Lincoln University (1939), returned to Nigeria (May 1948) after 9½ years sojourn in U.S.A.; founded the Greater Tomorrow Bus — the first modern bus to ply between Enugu and Onitsha and within Onitsha township; established the African Insurance Co. Ltd., (1950); elected as first Orlu Member in the Eastern House of Assembly (1951), the following year, was elected to the Federal Parliament and appointed Federal Minister of Land and Natural Resources — initiated the famous slum clearance and the Surulere Housing Scheme; became Minister of Communications and Aviation (1954) — partnership of BOAC and Nigerian Airways; took over the Ministry of Trade and Industry (1957) — initiated the first Trade Fair; founded the Democratic Party of Nigeria and Cameroons (1958) after the "Zik must Go" episode in the NCNC; returned to Parliament (1960) after reconciliation with NCNC, appointed Adviser to the Prime Minister on African Affairs; returned as Minister of Aviation (1961); launched the Ojike Memorial Medical Centre Project (1962); led the famous Operation Fantastic Atilogwu Dancers to World Fair, New York City (1964); after the Cabinet meeting on January 16 1966, he and Dipcharima handed over power to the military government, took part in peace moves in Europe and USA, during the civil war; returned to Nigeria after the war, revived the African Insurance Company; intensified the Ojike Centre project; publications: "British and Axis in Africa" (1942), founded the magazine "Africa Today and Tomorrow" (1945), financed the publication of "African Eagle" edited by J.A.B. Jones — Quarley in New York City (1945), produced the first sound motion picture "Greater Tomorrow" (1946); founded the "Daily Telegraph" newspaper in Lagos; assisted several Nigerian students for further studies in USA, founded the African Academy of Arts and Research and purchased Africa House dedicated as a link between Africa and the United States (1945), pioneer and first president of the African Students Union in the United States (1945). Married to Miss Cecilia Ansan (March 1950) and now has five children — four boys

and a girl. Address: African Insurance Company Limited, 134 Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, P.O. Box 274, Lagos. Tel 2

MERA (Alhaji) Muhammadu, traditional ruler, 32nd Emir of Argungu in Sokoto State; Born in Argungu 1931 — descendant of the famous Kanta of K Education: Argungu Elementary School, Sokoto Middle School, Kaduna College (1945), Katsina Teachers Training College awarded scholarship by former Nigerian Government to study Social Administration at Torquay Technical College, obtained first class diploma, became Councillor for Education (1955) and District Head of Argungu; appointed Emir of Argungu (1959), took part in imperial conferences at Ibadan and Cambridge Universities; initiated the opening of the Kanta Museum in Argungu; Married to children. Address: Emir's Palace, Argungu

MOHAMMED (Alhaji) Musa, traditional ruler, veterinary officer, Emir of Borgu former Kwara State Commissioner of Establishment; Born at Agwara 1923 Education: Bussa Elementary School (1941), Middle School, Ilorin (1941-42);

joined Bussa Native Authority as Veterinary Assistant (1946) — sent to Ilorin Provincial Veterinary Headquarters — trained at Veterinary College, Vom (1948) and attended a special course on trypanosomiasis at W.A.P.R. Kaduna; became Head Veterinary Assistant (1952-55); attended Development Secretary's Course at the Institute of Administration, Zaria, was Acting Native Authority Treasurer, Borgu Native Authority (1955-56); appointed Development Secretary (1956) — attended several courses in local government at the Institute of Administration, Zaria and University College, Ibadan; attended diploma course in Public and Social Administration at South Devon Technical College Torquay, passing out with 1st Class Diploma Certificate; appointed Local Government Secretary (1961), later attended Staff Course at the Institute of Administration, Zaria; became Councillor for Local Government and Development (1962) and in the year appointed District Head, Agribusiness Commissioner for Sardauna, Niger and Bauchi Provinces respectively, reappointed

distinct Head of Agwara (1966); was Chairman, Ilorin Provincial Council, member of North Regional Committee on Conditions of Native Authority Service, member of North Regional Cotton Representative Committee and Wild Life Preservation Committee, Chairman of Borgu Education Committee; appointed State Commissioner for Establishment, Kwara State (1967) and Emir of Borgu (1968). Address: Emir's Palace, Borgu, Kwara State.

MOMODU, (Oba) Momoh Sanni, traditional ruler, Oba of Agbede in Avelo Clan, Etsako Division of Bendel State. Born 25, March, 1940: Education: Edo College Benin later obtained GCE. (A Level) in English Literature, Economics and Constitution; ascended the throne (Feb. 1959); was member of the Western House of Chiefs (1960-63); member of the Midwestern Council of Obas and Chiefs (1966-69), member of the Advisory Committee for the drafting of a new constitution for Nigeria (1967); appointed Justice of Peace (1970); Vice-National President of the National Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs; member of the Auchu Zonal Hospital Management Board. Married with children. Hobby: driving, reading, touring.

MOMOH, (His Highness Alhaji) Ahmed Guruza, Ikelobo II, traditional ruler, Otaru of Auchu; Born 15 March 1920; Education: Elementary School Auchu and Agbede (1926-33), Dennis Memorial Grammar School, Onitsha (1934-35), King's College Lagos (1936-39); took up administrative career in Northern Province, Secretariat, Kaduna (27 Jan. 1940), served in various capacities in Zaria (1948-56), trained as clerical instructor at the Institute of Administration Zaria (1956) and posted to Oturkpo Clerical Training School (1957) as Assistant Principal during the crash programme on Northernisation policy; recalled to head the Provincial office, Minna from where he was transferred to the Federal Public Service and posted to the Cabinet Office Lagos (June 1962); served as a Private Secretary, Ministry of Defence and later

at the Executive Class Control in the Ministry of Establishment—last served in the Investment Centre of the Ministry of Industries where he got the news of the death of his father—the late Otaru A. K. Momoh (20 Sept. 1970); was installed as the ninth Otaru of Auchu (7 June, 1973) was one of the three traditional rulers who accompanied the late Head of State General Murtala Muhammed to Saudi Arabia for the 1975 hajj. Married with plenty of children. Address: The Royal Palace, Auchu, Bendel State. Hobby: television watching, reading, hunting, walking — was a keen footballer, athlete and squash player.

MUTALLAB Umaru Abdul, Chartered Accountant, Federal Commissioner for Co-operatives and Supply; Born: December 15, 1939. Education: attended Barewa College (1954-59) where he obtained West African School Certificate (WASC); Achimota College, Ghana (1960-61) and South-West College (1962-65) — got ACCA; from 1966 to 1968, worked as Accountant with Fuller, Jenks Beecroft & Co., 61, Moorgate, London, EC.2 (1966 — 1968); Chief Accountant Defence Industries Corporation, Kaduna (1968-71); Financial Controller, New Nigeria Development Co. Ltd., Kaduna (1971-74) and General Manager, New Nigeria Development Co. Ltd., Kaduna from 1974 until his appointment as Federal Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction in August 1975. Married and has two children. Address (Home): 2A Temple Road, Ikoyi, Lagos; (Office): Federal Ministry of Co-operatives and Supply, Lagos. Hobby: Indoor games.

NAGOGO (Alhaji) Sir Usman, traditional ruler and leading sportsman, Emir of Katsina; Born in Katsina 1905; Education: Old Katsina Provincial School, privately studied arabic classics in Katsina; first came into public eye when he was the Katsina Native Authority Police Chief (1929-38); appointed Magajin Gari—

Councillor responsible for Katsina township (1938); first Nigerian to become Central Minister without Portfolio; appointed a Regional (North) Minister without Portfolio in 1956. Married with many children. Address: Emir's Palace, Katsina, Kaduna State.

NAMASKA, (Alhaji) Sa'Idu, traditional ruler, Emir of Kontagora; Born 1937—son of Mallam-Umaru Sarkin Kudu, descendant of Umaru Nagwamatse, the first Emir and founder of Kontagora Emirate; Education: Bida Middle School; served as Area Court President in the North-Western State Judicial Department before appointment as the sixth Emir of Kontagora (21 Jan. 1974) becoming the "Sarkin Sudan"—(the official title for all Emirs of Kontagora meaning "King of black people"). Address: Emir's Palace, Kontagora, Sokoto State.

NJOKU-OBI, (Professor) Augustino Nwaneri Uzoma, microbiologist, Head of Microbiology & Dean, Faculty of Biological Sciences, University of Nigeria Nsukka; Born at Owalla Uratta in Owerri Division, Imo State: 18 April, 1930; Education: Ibadan Grammar School, Ibadan (1948)—Cambridge School Certificate with London University Exemption; Seattle Pacific College, Washington, U.S.A. (1955)—obtained B.Sc. pre-medical distinctions in Bacteriology, Public Health & Chemistry; State University of Washington, Pullman, Washington, U.S.A. (1957)—M.Sc., major: Bacteriology and Public Health; The University of California, Davis, USA (1960)—Ph.D. (Microbiology); Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington D.C., USA (1964)—Diploma in Advanced Syphilis Serology (Dip. Adv. Serol.); College of Pathologists, London (1965)—F.R.C. Path (recognized Membership for workers in pathological sciences); Appointed Assistant Lecturer and Research Assistant, Department of Bacteriology and Public Health, State University of Washington by the Board of Regents (1955-57); Associate Bacteriologist in the Department of Poultry Science, State University of Washington (1958-57);

became Research Microbiologist in Veterinary Microbiology at the School of Veterinary Medicine, The University of California (1958-60); Assistant Professor & Director of Research, Dept. of Bacteriology, Public Health & Hygiene, Tuskegee Institute (Aug. 1960) and elected to the Graduate Faculty by the Graduate Committee of the Institute (1961)—thus authorised to accept and train post-graduate students; promoted to the rank of Associate Professor, Veterinary Microbiology (March 1962); resigned from Tuskegee Institute to accept position as Senior Lecturer in Microbiology at the University of Lagos Medical School, and Consultant Microbiologist to the Lagos University Teaching Hospital (Sept. 1962); promoted Associate Professor of Virology, Dept. of Microbiology (Oct. 1963); appointed Professor of Bacteriology, Dept. of Bacteriology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ibadan (March 1966); became Professor of Microbiology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka (1966); Associate Professor of Medicine (Pre-Clinical)—1966-70 and Dean, Faculty of Science (1972); Professor of Microbiology & Head, Dept. of Microbiology in both Faculties of Science & Medicine, and Dean, Faculty of Biological Sciences, University of Nigeria since (1973

74) member of several learned and professional societies in Nigeria, UK and USA. has presented a number of papers on a special field of study before learned societies 1957-73 received honorary F.M.C. Path. by the Nigerian Medical Council in recognition of teaching and research in pathology and F.N.I.S.T. by the Nigerian Institute of Science and Technology (1977) for achievements in advancing science technology in the country; publications in 1957 number not less than 26; has completed Research studies ready for publication on three subjects including "Antibacterial organisms causing urinary tract infection in Enugu", Research Studies in progress include "The role of hypersensitivity in Cholera Vibrio infections", "An improved Cholera vibrio vaccine permitting increased dosage with reduced toxicity" and "Immune experiences of the Nigerian"—bacteria, viral, protozoan and helminthic diseases. Married and has five children. Address:

Department of Microbiology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Hobby: tennis, hunting, cycling.

NWAKUCHE (Mrs.) Flora (nee Nwapa), novelist, former East Central State Commissioner for Establishments; Born 13 January (1931); Education: C.M.S. Central School Oguta, A.C.M.G.S. Elelenwa Port Harcourt; C.M.S. Girls' School Lagos; University College, Ibadan, University of Edinburgh — graduated B.A. (London) 1957, Dip. Ed. (Edinburgh) 1958 worked as Education Officer (1958-62) Assistant Registrar, University of Lagos (1962-67); author of the novels "Efuru" (1966), "IDU" (1970), "Never Again", Short Story — "This is Lagos" (1971); Children's Book — "Emeka — Drivers Guard" (1972). Married to Gogo Nwakuche and has three children. Address: (Home) 12 Independence Layout, Enugu; Hobby: writing, swimming.

OBADA (Major-General) John Orho Eslo, retired military — former Federal Commissioner for Works, ex-General Officer Commanding 4th Infantry Division Nigerian Army; Born on April 3, 1939; Education: Hussey College, Warri; on enlistment in the Army, attended the Regular Officers Training School at Teshi, Ghana; later trained at The Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst and Joint Services Staff College, England; on return, served in the Nigerian Army Engineers; and in 1964, served in East Africa in the Nigerian Contingent to Tanzania (then Tanganyika) as an Infantry Officer (Adjutant); was Aide-Camp (ADC) to President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1964-66); posted to the Nigeria Air Force in 1966, rising to Commander Air Training Command, Kaduna, the position he held until his appointment in August 1975 as the General Officer Commanding

4th Infantry Division of the Nigerian Army (formerly Lagos Garrison Organisation); awarded Long Service Medal. Married: with children.

OBARO, traditional ruler, teacher, Obaro of Kabba; Education: Anglican School, Oke-bola Ibadan (1917-1918), Holy Trinity School, Lokoja (1919-1922) pupil teacher at Anglican School Akua-Akungba (1923), and at Anglican School, Ikere (1924-25); assessment clerk at Kabba Native Authority (1926-28); court clerk, Kabba Native Authority (1928-35); assistant treasurer, Kabba Native Authority (1935-39); storekeeper, Kabba Native Authority (1939-43), treasurer, Kabba Native Authority (1943-53)—retired with pension and gratuity, Councillor in-charge Treasury and Prison; member for Kabba Divisional Court of Appeal (1954); appointed Chairman, Kabba Native Authority Council (30 Sept. 1957); elected Obaro by Kabba Kingmakers (28 Dec. 1957) — appointment approved by the government (9 August 1960); became President of

Grade "C" Court, Kabba; Justice of the Peace (2 Jan. 1964), awarded O.O.N. honour (1 October, 1964) Address: Obaro's Palace Kabba, Kwara State.

OBASANJO (Lt-General) Olusegun, Army engineer, Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, until recently Chief of Staff Supreme HQ; Born at Abeokuta: May 5, 1937; Education: attended Abeokuta Baptist High School; enlisted in the Army (1958) and after a year in the Armed Forces ranks, went for Officer training at the Mons School in Britain — had short service commission in the Nigerian Infantry (May 1959) and regular commission two years later; after a spell as platoon commander, did the Royal Engineers Young Officers course at Shrivenham England; back from Britain

took command of the Nigerian Army Field Engineering Squad; graduated at the Indian Staff College (1965) and was subsequently on a short attachment to the Indian Army Engineering School at Kirkee; following the outbreak of the civil war, went through a series of commands from July 1967 to May 1969 — Commander of the second area, Commander of the second division (rear) and Commander of the garrison at Ibadan; Moved to the Third Marine Commando Division (3 Infantry Division) commanded by "Black Scorpion" Benjamin Adekunle and later took up the command of the Division as GOC, playing a major part in the successful conclusion of the civil war; promoted Brigadier in October 1972, he went for a two-year further training at the Royal College of Defence Studies in London; became Chief of Nigerian Army Engineers; appointed Commissioner for Works and Housing in Gen. Gowon's government (January 1975) and six months later, following the July 29 bloodless coup, became Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters under Gen. Murtala Ramat Muhammed; was promoted from Brigadier to Lieutenant-General on January 8, 1976 backdated to July 29, 1975; following the assassination of Gen. Muhammed in Lt. Col. B.S. Dimka's abortive coup on February 13, 1976, was appointed Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces (Feb 14). Married with children. Address: Supreme HQ, Dodan Barracks, Lagos.

OBI. (Dr.) Chika, educationist, politician, Professor of Mathematics and Chairman of the Department of Mathematics, University of Lagos. Secretary-General and Leader of the banned Dynamic Party; Born at Zaria 7 April 1921; Education: St. Patrick's Primary School, Zaria. Christ the

King College, Onitsha (1935-39); Higher College Yaba (June 1940-1942). University of London (Student)—1941-46; University of London (Oct-Nov. 1947). Pembroke College, University of Cambridge (Nov 1947-June 1950). MIT Cambridge U.S.A. (July-Sept. 1950); graduate (Special) Mathematics, London (June 1950). M.Sc. Mathematics (Differential Equations and Analytical Dynamics), London (1946). Ph.D. Mathematics (Non-Differential Equations) Cambridge (1950); Lecturer up to Senior Lecturer, University of Ibadan (Oct 1951-1962); appointed Associate Professor of Mathematics, University of Lagos (1962). Professor of Mathematics (1971), Chairman of the Department of Mathematics, University of Lagos. (1971); Dean School of Mathematics and Physical Sciences

(1971—Sept. 1973); Non-academic work was Secretary-General and leader of the Dynamic Party (1951-66); elected Mayor for Onitsha Urban in the Federal Parliament (March 1960—Nov. 1961). Member of Eastern House of Assembly (Nov. 1961-June 1966) when all legislators were banned; Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, member of the Science Association of Nigeria, member of the Mathematical Association of Nigeria, member of the Natural Sciences Foundation Council of Nigeria, member of the Lagos Club Lagos; writings: several papers on Non-Linear Differential Equations published mainly by the Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society and Journal of the London Mathematical Society. Married; has two sons — Alhassan Bakare (19) — student of Theoretical Physics, University of Ibadan, Mustafa Kemal (17) — Higher School student of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, King's College Lagos. Address (Home): 26A St. Stephen's Road, Ogboli Oloso, Onitsha; (Office): CH187, University of Lagos Campus, Lagos; (Office): Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science, University of Lagos, Akoka, Lagos. Interests outside Mathematics: military history, life of social cosmology, comparative religion.

ODUTOLA, (Chief) Timothy Adeola, farmer, businessman, President Manufacturers Association of Nigeria; Born in 1902 at Ijebu-Ode; Education: Ijebu-Ode Grammar School; worked as clerk in the Nigerian government service; became produce buyer (1932); and exporter; established a tyre retreading factory at Ibadan, Kano and Onitsha respectively; a School proprietor — founded the Adeola Odutola Comprehensive School, Ijebu-Ode (now handed over the school to the Oyo (Western) State government without compensation); elected President of Manufacturers' Association of Nigeria; former president of the Lagos Stock Exchange — honorary Counsellor of the Stock Exchange since 1965.

OFFONRY, Henry Kanu, journalist, management — company director; Member Imo State Public Service Commission, former Executive Director and Manager, Lagos Operations and Third Party Affairs, Shell-BP, Lagos; National President, Nigerian Institute of Public Relations. Born 25 July, 1919; Education: Methodist College Uzuakoli — London University Matriculation Certificate; Survey School, Oyo Western Nigeria; one year training with British newspapers; Shell Staff College, Teddington Surrey, England, Administrative Staff College, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, England; started career as a civil servant with Survey Department of Nigeria (1940-50); journalist in which capacity served as correspondent of several local and overseas journals, subsequently becoming Editor of the West African Pilot in its hey-days and the Eastern Nigeria Guardian (1951-58); joined Shell-BP (July 1956) as Industrial Relations Assistant and Editor of the staff newspaper, thereafter winning successive promotions as first Nigerian Head of Department in the Company, first Manager and first Executive Director

and Member of the top management team; author of "Management and Corporate Image"; awarded Order of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (O.F.R.) for distinguished public services (Oct. 1965); elected Member Institute of Journalists, London (MJI); Dip CAM; member of the Metropolitan, Ikoyi and Island Clubs. Married and has five children. Address, Public Service Commission, Owerri; (Lagos Office): 29 Balogun St Lagos. Hobby: Golf, swimming, crossword puzzles

OJI Kanu, traditional ruler, the Eze Aro of Arochukuwu; Born 1894 and enthroned in 1914 at the tender age of 14; Education: had no formal education, though learnt to read and write from his early association with Europeans when he was a palm produce trader at Obubra, Cross River State; became a paramount and first class chief, Eastern Region (1954); member of the dissolved Eastern House of Chiefs (1960-66); one of the three Chiefs recognised by the Government of East Central State; President of Community Council in his area; the Eze Aro is neither a Christian nor a muslim and has no political inclinations—performs his traditional rites and not opposed to religious practices. Married to late Enyidia at an early age in 1917 and later added nine other wives and has ten surviving children; only the "Eze Oke Npachi" compound produces rulers in Arochukuwu. Address: "Ulo-Nta Eze Aro" Palace Arochukuwu, Imo State. Hobby: gardening, bird watching, walking a three-mile distance every evening to keep healthy.

OKAGBUE (Ofala) Akukalla Alphonsus Ogugua Ofala Okechukwu, traditional ruler, the Obi of Onitsha; Born on Ofala day 1923; Education: Primary Schools in Onitsha, Christ the King College, Onitsha; joined the firm of ASABROS as a public relations officer and later worked in John Holt as a sales representative; last worked as a top sales representative in Mobil Oil Nigeria Limited before ascending the throne; formally installed Obi of Onitsha (25 Nov. 1970), the spiritual head and uni-

fighting force in the town; a recognised first Class Chief in East Central State; able debater in his student days, well informed on customs and traditions of Onitsha—having been closely associated with two previous Obis—Okosi I and Okosi II; an ardent Roman Catholic, married with many children; Address: Obi Ofala Okaobue I Obi's Palace, Onitsha, Anambra State. Hobby: Keen sports supporter, service to all.

OKE-ODDE, Umaru, traditional ruler, educationist, Emir of Lafiagi; Born at a Fulani settlement near Oke-Odde 1924, son of late Mallam Muhammadu, the Sha'aban Lafiagi and later Senior District Head of Oke-Odde (1915-41); Education: Oke Odde Elementary School (1932-37), Ilorin Middle School (1937-40), Niger Middle School, Bida (1940-41), Kaduna College (1942-44), Zaria Middle School—Grade II Teachers Certificate (1945-46); posted to Teacher Training College Toro (March 1946), became Assistant Senior Teacher (1948-53) and Senior Teacher (March 1953); attended one-year educational training course at the Institute of Education, University of London (Oct. 1955—Aug. 1956)—obtained Teacher's Professional Certificate in Education; became Senior Teacher at Teacher Training College, Mubi and the following year, was promoted superintendent of Education; posted to the Clerical Training School, Potiskum as the Principal Officer-in-charge; appointed Emir of Lafiagi (11 Oct. 1961), and member of the former Northern House of Chiefs (3 Nov. 1961); attended a judicial course for Emirs and Chiefs conducted by the School of Administration Zaria, at Kaduna; served as a member of the Commission that probed the Pankishin Chieftaincy affairs in 1966; a keen educationist, takes great interest in the development of education in his area of authority—has caused several schools to be built through communal effort; also interested in farming and has a liking for horses.

OKOGIE (His Grace) Anthony Olu-bunmi, Roman Catholic clergy-man; Arch-

bishop of Lagos; Born in Lagos 18 June 1936; Education: Holy Cross School, Lagos, St. Patrick's School Sapale; St. Gregory's College, Lagos, St. Peter & Paul's Major Seminary Ibadan; Urban University Rome, graduated Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.), Licentiate in Theology (S.T.C.), Doctor of Divinity (D.D.)—honorary; was Acting Parish Priest, St. Patrick's Church, Idumagbo Lagos; Assistant Priest, Holy Cross Cathedral Lagos; Religious Instructor, King's College, Lagos; Director of Vocations, Archdiocese of Lagos; Master of Ceremonies, Holy Cross Cathedral, Lagos; Manager, Holy Cross Group of Schools, Lagos; Broadcaster of Religious Programmes, NBC/TV, Auxiliary Bishop of Oyo Diocese (1971-72); Auxiliary Bishop to the Apostolic Administration, Archdiocese of Lagos (1972-73); appointed Archbishop of the Metropolitan See Lagos (May 1973); Address: Holy Cross Cathedral, P.O. Box 8, Lagos. Hobby: table tennis, soccer, reading.

OKUNNU, Lateef Olufemi, Barrister-at-Law; Member, Constitution Drafting Committee; former Federal Commissioner for Works and Housing; Born 19 February, 1932 Educ. King's College, Lagos, University College, London University, graduated LL.B., Barrister-at-Law—Grays Inn; Worked as third class clerk with P&T (July-Sept 1953); Civics and History teacher at King's College, Lagos (1953-58); while in Britain, held posts as Vice Chairman, Socialist Society, University College London (1958-59); General Secretary, Nigeria Union of Great Britain and Ireland (1958-59); President (1959-60); Publicity Secretary, Committee of African Organisations, London (1958-60); Editor, Nigeria Bar Journal (1964-68) and "African Statesman", Lagos (1966-67); Leader of the Nigeria Delegation on peace talks to Niamey, Addis Ababa and Monrovia (1968-69); Legal Adviser, National Sports Council of Nigeria since 1966; appointed Commissioner for Works and Housing and member of the Federal Executive Council (1967); one-time col-

alist "Focus" in "Daily Express"—written several newspaper articles and broadcasts; awarded Commander National Orders of Dehomay and Niger; Keen sportsman—represented Nigeria against Ghana (Gold Coast) in hockey (1952 and 1954), was financial secretary, Yoruba Tennis Club (1965-68) and treasurer (1968-71); Married and has one child; Address (Home): 97 Wakeman Street, Yaba, Lagos. Hobby: particular interest in squash and reading.

OLUWASANMI (Prof.) Hozekiah Adedunmola, agricultural economist/university administrator; ex-Vice-Chancellor, University of Ife, Ile-Ife; Born 12 November 1919; Education: St. Paul's School, Ipetu-Ijesha; Ilesha Grammar School, Ilesha (Jan. 1936—Dec. 1937), Abeokuta Grammar School, Abeokuta (Jan. 1938—Dec. 1939), Morehouse College Atlanta Georgia, U.S.A. (1948—51); graduated B.A.; Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (1951—55) — obtained M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer (Department of Agricultural Economics) University of Ibadan (1955-58), Senior Lecturer (1958-62); Warden, Melanby Hall, University of Ibadan (1955-57), Deputy Master and Master of Sultan Bello (1958-66); became Professor and Head of Department of Agricultural Economics in the same University (1962-66), Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture (1963-66); appointed Vice-Chancellor, University of Ife (1966); Chairman, Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Nigerian Universities (1970-72), Member, Association of Commonwealth Universities; appointed by the Federal Executive Council to serve on the Board of Trustees of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture for a period of two years beginning from September 1970; appointed by the Minister of Education, Republic of Zambia to serve as Chairman of the University of Zambia Grants Commission (28 July, 1970); appointed as a governor of the International Development Research Centre for a term of three years beginning from 22 October, 1970; appointed to serve on the Council of the University of Ghana from April 1, 1970; appointed by His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I as a member of the Chancellor's Advisory Committee for

Academic Year (1970-71); awarded Hon D.Sc. University of Nigeria, Nsukka (1971), Hon. LL.D., University of Wisconsin, U.S.A. (1974), Hon L.H.D., Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A. (1974); published many works including: "Agriculture and Nigerian Economic Development" (1966), "Urbana—A Socio-Economic and Nutritional Survey of a Rural Community in Eastern Nigeria" (1966), "The Staff of Life", Ibadan (1959), "The Scholar and Society in Nigeria" (1958) and "Agricultural and Rural Development" (1969); Married and has three children.

OMOLORI Muhammadu Sanl, traditional ruler, Ohinoyi of Igbirra; Born 1919; Education: Native Authority Elementary School (1925-31), Niger Middle School, Bida (1931-36); served under the Igbirra Native Authority as Court Scribe (1936-41) and as Native Authority Central Office Chief Scribe (1941-42), served under the army (1943-45) during World War II; joined Government service and appointed Administrative Assistant Regional legislature, Kaduna; installed Ohinoyi of Igbirra (1956)—1st class chief. Address: Ohinoyi's Palace, Igbirra, Kwara State.

OMU (Col.) Paul Ufunma, Soldier, Military Governor, Cross River State; Born at Igbide, Isoko Division, Bendel (Mid-Western) State; July 1, 1940; Education: attended L.A. Primary School, Utchi (1954); Zik's Academy Sapele — got West African Academy Certificate (1959); enlisted in the army and trained at Mons OCS Aldershot, England (1963); School of Infantry, Warrminster (1970) also served as Platoon Commander, 5 Bn. Nigerian Army (1963-64); Staff Officer, 2 Brigade and Company Commander (1967); A QMG, 2 Div (1968-70); Commandant 3 Div. Training School (1971); AAG 3 Div. (1971-72) and Commanding Officer 18 & 36 Bns. (1973-74); served as an Executive Committee Member.

Bendel (Mid-Western) State (1968-70); Executive committee member, North-Eastern State (1974-75); Member, Armed Robbery Tribunal for Rivers and South-Eastern States; appointed Commander, 33 Infantry Brigade, Maiduguri and Military Governor of South-Eastern State (July 30, 1975); visited U.K., West Indies, United States of America and West Germany; Married to Stella Unuezi (DSP Prisons) and has three children. Address: Government House, Calabar, Cross River State. Hobbies: fishing, hunting and cinematography.

ORHORO I, traditional ruler, the Orodje of Okpe; Born at Orokpe 1921, from the royal family of Okpe Clan, Western Urhobo Division, Midwest State; Education: Holy Cross Catholic School Lagos; joined Nigeria Police Force (1940) after completing secondary education in Lagos; retired from the force 1952; read Business Administration in Britain (1956); on return, took a chieftaincy title and established a business on his own; was appointed president of the Customary Court, Sapele (1961); he and his brother Chief J. E. Odieta jointly established the New Africa Industries Limited (1964), was Director/General Manager of the Company until his selection and installation on 30 December, 1972 following the death of His Highness Ezezi II, early in the year. Married and has nine children. Address: His Highness Orhoro I, the Orodje of Okpe Western Urhobo, Bendel State.

OSADEBAY (Chief) Dennis Chukudebe, Barrister-at-Law, politician poet, former Premier of Midwestern Nigeria; Born at Asaba 29 June 1911; Education: Hope Waddell Training Institute, Calabar, London University — studied Law (1946-49), was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, London (1948), graduated LL.B. (Lond.) in June 1949; on return to Nigeria, practised Law (1949-61); was elected to the Western House of Assembly (1951) and to the Nigerian House of Representatives

(1952); was a member of the two Legislative Houses till 1954 when the new Constitution of Nigeria made it impossible for a person to maintain dual membership of legislature — remained member of Western House of Assembly; appointed Leader of the Opposition in the Western House of Assembly (1954-56); became Deputy Speaker of the Western House of Assembly (1956-58) and again Leader of the Opposition; was member of the Governor's Privy Council in Western Nigeria as well as member of the Western Region Scholarship Board, the Western Region Law Revision Committee, the Western Region Finance Committee and the Nigerian Customs and Excise Law Revision Committee; elected President of the Nigerian Senate (1960), led the Nigerian Parliamentary Delegation to the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom (1962); acted as Governor-General of Nigeria (1961); was appointed Administrator of Mid-Western Nigeria in 1963 when a new Region was created, became the first Premier of the Midwest (February 1964 - January 1966); holds many chieftaincy titles in the Midwest; awarded LL.D. (University of Nigeria Nsukka) in 1954 and Grand Commander of the Order of the Niger (G.C.O.N.) by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1964); holds also F.R.G.S. honour; author of "Abasi Sings" — a book of one hundred poems published in England (1952) and reprinted (1970); second book of poems entitled "The Poems of a Refugee or Goddess of the Niger" and "Building a Nation"; his autobiography and story of Nigerian political and constitutional development covering the period 1900-1970 — ready for publication; Married and has six children. Address: Osadeni House, Cable Post P.O. Box 7 Asaba Bendel State. Hobbies: tennis, philosophy, poetry, special interest — African Affairs, particularly the political and constitutional development of English-speaking Africa.

OSISIUGU (Professor) Isaac Udo Wiliam, pharmacist, Federal Commissioner for

Civil Aviation, former Federal Commissioner for Water Resources; former Professor of Pharmacy, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Born November 3, 1930; Education: attended School of Pharmacy, Yaba and the University of London; served as a Pharmacist in Bamenda in the Cameroons (1953-54); lectured in the School of Pharmacy, Yaba (1954-55); Since 1963 until recently, was lecturing in Chemistry and Pharmacy in the University of Nigeria, Nsukka; he is the Co-author of Organic Chemistry Book and many research publications; appointed Federal Commissioner for Water Resources (August 1975). Married and has three children. Address: Federal Ministry of Civil Aviation, Lagos. Hobbies: music, poetry and modern languages.

OYEBOLA, Areyo, journalist, author, Commissioner for Home Affairs and Information, Oyo State; former Editor of the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited; Born at Ibadan: December 23, 1936. Education: attended Saint Paul's Primary School, Ibadan (1944-52), Ibadan Grammar School, Ibadan (1954-1958) and the Co-operative College, Ibadan (1960-61); studied economics at the University of Ibadan (1961-64) and returned to the institution for a post-graduate programme in education (1966-67); did the International Publication's Corporation advanced course for Journalists in London (1971-72); holds the B.Sc.(Economics) degree, a postgraduate diploma in education, a diploma in journalism from Plymouth, England and a Grade "A" Certificate in Co-operative studies; taught at the Anglican Modern School, Ogbomoshoh (1959-1960); worked as Co-operative Inspector, Ministry of Trade, Ibadan (1960-61); Higher School Certificate

Teacher at Ibadan Grammar School, Ibadan (1964-66) and Higher School Certificate Teacher, Olivet Baptist High School, Oyo (1967-68); joined the Editorial staff of the Daily Times in 1968 — became Editor of the newspaper and later the Managing Editor; Member of the Board of Governors of both Lagelu Grammar School, Ibadan, and the Ahmadiyya Grammar School, Ibadan; author of many books and papers including "A Modern Approach to Economics of West Africa", "Textbook of Government for West Africa", and "Economic Theory for West African Students". Married with four children — one boy and three girls; Address: Ministry of Home Affairs and Information, Ibadan. Hobbies: photograph and gardening.

OYEKAN (Oba) Adeyinka Akinnola, traditional ruler, pharmacist, Alaiyaluwa, Oba of Lagos; Born 30 June 1911; Education, Methodist Boys' High School Lagos, Eko Boys' High School, King's College Lagos; qualified in the School of Pharmacy (1933); practising pharmacist until appointed Oba of Lagos (1965); Chairman, Lagos Council of Obas and Chiefs. Married with many children. Address: Iga Idunganran, 26 Upper King Street, Lagos. Telephone 26726, 56397.

PRATT (Mrs) Chief Kofoworola Abeni, nurse ex-Commissioner for Health, Lagos State; Education: C.M.S. Girls School, Lagos — Senior Cambridge Certificate, Teachers Diploma; Nightingale Training School, St. Thomas Hospital, London, obtained S.R.N., S.C.M., Royal College of Nursing — got Diploma in Administration (Nursing); Worked as a Matron at the University College Hospital, Ibadan; promoted Chief Nursing Officer of the Federation, the position she held before appointment as Commissioner for Health, Lagos State; President, Emeritus — Professional Association of Trained Nurses of Nigeria;

Officer of St. John; awarded Florence Nightingale Medal and Certificate; Married and has two children. Address (Home): 33 Ademola Street, S.W. Ikoyi, Lagos; Hobby: collector — teaspoons, dolls, cookery books and carved busts.

SANI (Alhaji) Muhammadu, traditional ruler, Emir of Gumel; Born at Gumel 1912—the direct descendant of the famous Muhammadu Dan Tanoma, founder of Gumel Emirate. Education: Kano Provincial School, (1922-24). Hadejia Elementary School (1925-27); on leaving school, was appointed Scribe of Hadejia Alkali Court, was promoted Chief Scribe of Gumel (1931), four years later, was appointed Wakilin Doka (Chief of Native Authority Police) of Gumel, became District Head of Margatari with the title of Ciroma (1940); was installed Emir of Gumel (1944); awarded Queen's Medal for African Chiefs (1950), M.B.E. (1961) and O.O.N. (1964); member of many Boards in the former Northern Region; Address: Emir's Palace, Gumel, Kano State. Hobby: keen horse riding, farming, watching dramatic performances and sports.

SEGUN (Bishop) Festus Oluwolo, minister of religion, Anglican Bishop of Lagos. Born at Ijebu-Ode 20 March 1915; Education: St. Andrew's College Oyo, Fourah Bay College Sierra Leone, Union Theological Seminary, New York City, U.S.A., St. John's College, Durham University, England; graduated B.A., B.D., Dip. in Advanced Religious Studies, M.A., D.D., was Vicar, Christ Church Ijebu-Ode; Vicar, St. John's Church, Ariyo, Lagos, Provost, Cathedral Church of Christ, Lagos, Bishop of Northern Nigeria; author of "Cry Justice" (Interviews with Old Testament Prophets about a Nation in crisis); Married and has five children. Address: Bishopscourt, Lagos. Hobby: Church music, choir training, photography, lawn tennis, football, athletics.

SHODEINDE (Chief Imam Alhaji), Yusufu Popoola Oyeshile, minister of

religion, Chief Imam and Missioner Alhaji Movement in Islam; Born 1 July 1890; Education: Government Middle Elementary School—Teachers Certificate (1912); teacher; sales clerk; Railway Construction Store Clerk, becoming Line Stock Ventiler; Mail Daily Service; Muslim priest since 1920; Secretary, Propagation Works (1925); Acting Missioner, Ahmadiyya Movement in Nigeria (1939-45); has been Chief Missionary-in-charge & Missioner since 1945; founder Muslim Broadcasting Station and first Chairman Muslim Broad-

casting Committee, Vice President, Muslim Congress of Nigeria; Member, Central Federal Board of Education; Member, Western Region Board of Education; Oyo State

and first Chairman, Muslim Welfare Association Nigeria — non-sectarian, Editor "Torch of Islam" — official organ of Nigerian Muslim Council (monthly magazine); author and publisher of "Muslims Not Christ is Saviour of Humanity" (1948) "Ilano Kukuru Igbagbo Ahmadiyya" (1950)

"Haqqat Nikah" or "Muslim Marriage" and other tracts on Islam, co-edited "Calling All Muslims" in the Daily Nation (1948-72). Married and has many children. Address: 63, Wakeman Street, facing Lagos State House of Assembly. Hobby: member, Committee of Ecumenical Movement of Nigeria.

SINKAFI (Deputy Commissioner) Umaru Ali, police officer, Barrister-at-Law. Federal Commissioner for Internal Security. Born at Kaura Namoda in Sokoto State; January 19, 1937. Education: attended Barewa College and the University of Lagos and obtained LL.B. (Honorary) evening Student in 1973; subsequently attended the Nigerian Law School; was called to the Bar as a Barrister-at-Law and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, in 1974; had joined the Nigerian Police in 1959 as a Cadet/Sub-Inspector and trained at Kaduna and Ikeja Police Academies; served at Enugu and Jos where he was

promoted Assistant Superintendent of Police in 1961; In 1962, was transferred to Kaduna where he worked briefly to the Headquarters, Lagos where he worked until his appointment as Federal Commissioner for Internal Affairs; his experience in the Police has mainly been in the spheres of investigation and administration; awarded the Independence and Long Service Medals; Married and has four children; Address: Federal Ministry of Internal

Affairs, Commissioner's Office, Ikoyi, Lagos. Hobbies: reading, playing Polo and Chess.

SOLARIN (Dr.) Tai, school administrator, Principal, Mayflower School, Ikenne; Member, Constitution Drafting Committee; Born: 20 August, 1922; Education: Wesley College, Ibadan, Manchester University (1956-59), London University (1959-66); member R.A.F. (1942-45); Principal of Molusi College, Ijebu-Igbo (1952) later founded Mayflower School at Ikenne. Written works include "Towards Nigeria's Moral Self-Government", "The Story of a School", "Thinking with you"; newspaper columnist; awarded D.Litt. by Alma College, Michigan U.S.A. (1970); Married and has two children — a boy and a girl. Address: Mayflower School, Ikenne, Ogun State.

SOLARU (Rev.) Chief Thompson Tanimiowo, minister of religion, Chairman Oxford University Press Nigeria, Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of Council, University of Ife; Born 11 July 1907; Education: Wesley School Ago-Iwoye; secondary and teacher training at Wesley College, Ibadan (1921-25) — received Divinity training there (1934-35); Richmond College and School of Oriental & African Studies, University of London (1939-43); Institute of Education and King's College, University of London (1946-48) — graduated B.D. (Hons. London) 1942, Dip. Ed. (Lond.) 1947,

M.A. Ed. (Lond.) 1948; was a sub-pastor and school master (1926-29, 1931-33); tutor, Wesley College Ibadan (1930, 1936-48), group leader, World Conference of Christian Youths, Oslo (1947), Adviser to British delegation UNESCO Conference, Beirut (1948), Education representative and Manager, Oxford University Press Nigeria (1949-72); Member, Scholarship Board, West (1951-56), Action Group member for Ijebu West in the Federal Parliament (1954-59), Chairman, Nigerianisation Committee of Parliament (1958-59); first Nigerian Chairman, Nigeria Airways

(1959-61); Chairman, Western Nigeria Government Broadcasting Corporation and WNBS/WNTV (1959-63); first Chairman, Nigerian Publishers Association (1965-66); Member of Council, University of Ibadan (1954-67); Chairman, University of Ife Provisional Council (1966-69); Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of Council, University of Ife (1970-74). Written works: Teacher Training in Nigeria" (1964), Third Edition of "Taiwo Aki Kehinde" series — a Yoruba course for Primary Schools (Books 2-6), "The Apostles Creed" (Asaro Lori Ijowo Igbagbo Awon Aposteli) — in print, "Omoluwabi" — Ethics: Morality in Yoruba Thought (in preparation); awarded Hon M.A. (Oxon) 1973, Hon. LL.D. (Ibadan) 1974, Officier de L'Ordre du Lion, Republique du Senegal (1973); Married and has four children. Address (Home): 27 Oshuntokun Avenue, Bodija Estate, P.O. Box 1863, Ibadan; (Office): Oxford University Press, P.M.B. 5095, Ibadan. Hobby: music (classical, religious, folk-song, guitar), table tennis.

SOWEMIMO, George Sodeinde, Barrister-at-Law, Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, Born 8 November, 1920. Education: Holy Trinity School, Kano, C.I.A.S. Grammar School, Lagos, Bristol University, graduated LL.B. (Hons), Barrister-at-Law — Middle Temple, London; Worked in the Nigerian Railways (1941-44), legal practitioner (1949-51), Magistrate (1951-55), Chief Magistrate (1956-59); Chief Registrar, High Court, Federal Territory of Lagos (1959-60), Chief Registrar, Federal Supreme Court (1960-61); appointed Supreme

Court Judge (1972). Married and has six children. Address (Home): 26 Lugard Avenue, Ikoyi, Lagos; (Office): Supreme Court of Nigeria, Lagos. Telephone 25606. Hobby: swimming, billiards.

SULE (Alhaji) Yusuff Maitama, politician, teacher, journalist, Chief Commissioner, Public Complaints Commission, former Kano State Commissioner for Information and Cultural Affairs; Born: 1929; Education: Kaduna College (Barewa) H.E.T.C. Zaria worked as a teacher,

Visiting Teaching, parliamentarian, Chief Information Officer and Chief Whip in Parliament; Minister of Mines and Power in the civilian regime; President N.A.C.; appointed Commissioner for Local Government, Forestry and Community Development and later Commissioner for Information and Cultural Affairs (Kano State); October 3, 1975, was appointed Chief Commissioner, Public Complaints Commission; holds the title Danmasanini of Kano, Married three wives and has 10 children. Address: Public Complaints Commission, Lagos. Hobby: debates; reading.

SULEIMAN (Group Captain) Dan, Military Governor of Plateau State, ex-Federal Commissioner for Health; Born: July 30, 1942; Education: Native Authority Primary School, Naman and Provincial School, Yola — got West African School certificate; enlisted in the Nigerian Air Force — rose to Commanding Officer (C.O.) of NAF M.A.N. and A.D.W., Makurdi; S.A.S.O. Adm. and S.A.S.O. (OPS), NAF HQ., appointed Commissioner for Special Duties in General Gowon's government; was awarded PSC (Passed Staff College, U.K.); appointed the Commissioner for Health and member of the Supreme Military Council in August 1975; Married and has four children.

Address: Government House, Jos, Plateau State.

Lagos; (Office): Federal Ministry of Health, Broad Street, Lagos. Hobbies: reading, golf, tennis, swimming. Member of the National Sports Council (N.S.C.).

SULEMAN Adamu, police officer, D. Inspector-General of Police; Born: May 1929 at Jimeta, Adamawa Province; Education: Jimeta Elementary School (1939), Yola Middle School (1944-46), Bareilly

University (1954-56), University of Ibadan (1957-60) — obtained B.A. (Hons) in History; started career as broadcasting officer, and assistant publicity officer, rising to the post of Chief Information Officer of the former Northern Nigeria Government; transferred to the administrative service of the Government with the substantive rank of Deputy Permanent Secretary before going over to the Nigerian Police; served as C.P. (Commissioner of Police) Federal HQ (1967-69), C.P. Benue Plateau State (1969-72), C.P. (1972-73) and C.P. East Central State (1974-75); was promoted D.I.G. (Deputy Inspector-General) in 1975; he briefly served as Federal Commissioner for Internal Affairs in Gowon's Administration and earlier was Member of Benue-Plateau and East Central State Executive Councils, respectively; was a member of Public Accounts Commission in East Central State and of Abacha Property Committee (Benue-Plateau); honoured with Nigerian Police Medal for Jordanian, Egyptian (1961) and Moroccan (1974); Married and has five children. Address: Force Headquarters, The Nigerian Police, Moloney Street, Lagos. Hobbies: scrabbles.

UDOLU (Chief) Jerome Oputa, Assistant in personnel management, c.

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Chief Innah of Benin dancing with
Ebam in hand.

Barrister-at-Law, Chairman Nigeria Public Service Review Commission, Chairman Nigerian Tobacco Company Ltd.; Chairman Wiggins Teape (West Africa) Limited; Born 31 July 1917; Education: St. Charles' College Onitsha, King's College Cambridge, Gray's Inn London, Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, Washington, U.S.A. — graduated M.A. (Cantab.), LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law of Gray's Inn, Fellow of the Economic Development Institute of World Bank, Washington; served as Assistant District Officer, Ekiti Division, Western Nigeria (1948-50), District Officer, Egbado Division (1951-53), Assistant Secretary, Nigeria Secretariat (1954), Permanent Secretary Eastern Region (1954-59), Official Adviser, Nigerian Constitutional Conferences (1957-60), Chief Secretary and Head of Civil Service (1960-66); private legal practice (1966-68), Ford Foundation consultant in administration and management (1968-72); Consultant, United Nations Conference on Management of Public Enterprises, Yugoslavia (1969); Member, Evaluation Committee on the African American Institute (1971); attended External Examiner Diploma Course in Public Administration, Makerere University, Uganda (1971-73); Director of a number of companies including Nigerian Electrical Development Co. Ltd., Hotel Presidential Enugu and Port Harcourt (1962-65), Independence Brewery, Ceramics Industry, Umuahia (1962-65), Glass Factory, Port Harcourt (1962-65); member, National Honours Committee, National Savings Committee (1963-66); member, Universities Grants Commission (1964-66); member, American Management Association; member, Sir Andrew Cohen Bursary Committee of the Commonwealth Foundation, Secretary-General, African Association for Public Administration and Management; member, Lagos Stock Exchange; written works include "Africanisation of the East African Common Services Organisation" (1963), "Development of Public Corporations in Nigeria" (1965), "Localisation and Training in Swaziland Civil Service" (1969) and "Tenure of Office of Top Civil Servants" (1970); Editor, African Association for Public Administration and Management

Newsletter; awarded C.M.G. (1959), C.B. (1963) and installed Chief, Igwe Ozu of Ozubulu (1964). Married and has three children. Address (Home): 198 MacDon Road, Ikoyi, Lagos; (Office): Public Service Review Commission, P.M.B. 12648, Lagos. Telephone 51935. Hobby: member, Metropolitan Club.

UDOMA (Dr.) Udo Egbert, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nigeria; Born June 1917; Education: Methodist College Uzuakoli, Trinity College Dublin, St. Catherine's College Oxford; called to the Bar (1945), practised privately till appointment as a judge of the High Court of Lagos (1961); was seconded to Uganda as Chief Justice (1963); returned to Nigeria (1969) and was appointed judge of the Supreme Court; member of the International Commission of Jurists; Chairman, Board of Trustees, King George Memorial Fund, Married and has seven children; Address. (Home): 10 Badagry Road, Ikoyi Lagos; (Office) Supreme Court Lagos. Telephone 21651, 55089

ULASI, Adasora Lily, novelist, journalist, Editor, Woman's World (the leading women's magazine in Nigeria); Education: Ovim Girls' School, East Central State, Regan Memorial Girls' School, Yaba, Lagos, Pepperdine College and University of Southern California, U.S.A. — graduated B.A. Journalism (first West African woman with degree in journalism); worked as Women's Page editor, Daily Times and Sunday Times Lagos; appointed editor, Woman's World magazine; columnist, Evening Post on ertswahle broadcaster N.B.C. and on B.B.C., when resident in the U.K., author of the novels: "Many Thing You No Understand", "Many Thing Begin For Change", "The Night Harry Died", "Who is John"; and 50 Short Stories and 70 feature articles. Marital Status: Mother of three children. Address: The Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., 3/7, Kakawa Street, P.O. Box 12 Lagos. Hobby: music, reading, stamp collecting.

YAR' ADUA, (Brig.) Shedu Musa, soldier

Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, and recently Federal Commissioner for Transport; Born: March 5, 1943; Education: Government Secondary School Ibadana — got West African School Certificate; enlisted in the Army and trained at the Nigerian Military Training College, and the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, UK; Served as Battalion Adjutant (1965-66); Company Commander (1966-67); Battalion Commander (1967); Brigade Commander (1968-72); General Staff Officer 1 LGO (1974-75); appointed Federal Commissioner for Transport (August 1975) and Chief of Staff Supreme HQ with promotion from Lt. Colonel to Brigadier shortly after the assassination of the Head of State General Muhammed on Feb. 13, 1976; Member of International Institute of Strategic Studies and Nigerian Institute of International Affairs. Married and has three children. Address: Supreme HQ, Dodan Barracks Lagos. Hobbies: hockey, tennis and squash.

ANK-ANTHONY (Sir) Mobolaji, businessman, Proprietor, M. de Bank Brothers — General Merchants; Chairman, Angus and Partners Ltd.; Chairman, Aero Contractors of Nigeria Limited — Aviation; Chairman, Borini Prono and Company (Nigeria) Limited — Civil Engineering and Building Contractors; Chairman, Holman Brothers (Nig) Ltd., Chairman, NOIL Limited; Chairman, Foremost Dairies (Nigeria) Limited, subsidiary of Foremost Dairies Inc., San Francisco California U.S.A.; Chairman, Ayinla Bolaji & Co. Limited, Chairman, Motor Parts Industries Ltd.; Chairman, Nigeria Cinemas Limited — Entertainments; Director, ALMEL (Nig) Limited — Pharmacy; Director, Ayinla Bolaji Industries Ltd.; Director, Calabar Veneer and Plywood Ltd. and Cross River Mills Limited — subsidiaries of United States Plywood — Champion Papers Inc.; Director, Kajola House (B. & R.)

Limited; Director, Kurama Holdings Ltd.; Born: June 11, 1907; Education: St. Peter's School, Faji, Lagos; Methodist Boys' High School, Lagos; Ijebu-Ode Grammar School, Ijebu-Ode; C.M.S. Grammar School, Lagos; Baptist Academy Lagos; started career as a postal clerk, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 1924-32; as a business executive was former Chairman of a number of bodies — The Lagos Stock Exchange, Nigeria National Stadium Board, Rock Union and Rock Insurance Company of Nig. Ltd., The Tourist Company of Nigeria Limited, Nigerian Federal Rehabilitation Appeal Board, Federal Airport Board; former Director, Mobil Exploration Nigeria Limited; former Consultant, United Bank for Africa Limited; former Board Member, Lagos City Municipal Transport; former Council Member, The Lagos Chamber of Commerce; honorary appointments include President, Amateur Athletics Association of Nigeria; President Nigeria Physiotherapy Society; President, West Africa Cricket Conference; President Youngmen's Christian Association (Lagos); Patron, Nigerian Society of International Law; Patron, Nigerian Hockey Association; Vice Patron, The Hotel and Catering Association of Nigeria Limited; Director, St. John Ambulance Brigade; appointed Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts London (F.R.S.A.) 1947, Fellow of the Institute of Directors London (F. Inst. D.) 1958 and Fellow of the Nigerian Institute of Management (F.N.I.M.); Awarded Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) 1957, Stella della Solidarieta Italiana da la Classe 1957, Knight Commander of the British Empire (K.B.E.) 1963, Hon. LL.D (University of Ibadan) 1968; honoured as Chief of Lagos (1969); belongs to a member of top society clubs including Island Club, Lagos, Yoruba Tennis and Lagos Rotary Club. Married to Miss Lande Adeshingbin. Address: (Home): 'Fountain-pen House', 29, Okotie-Eboh Street,

Ikoyi. Tel.: 21363, 21900. (Office): 'Executive House', 2A, Oil Mill Street, P.O. Box 75, Lagos. Tel.: 24660, 57188, 57238.

ACHEBE, Chinua, author, broadcaster, educationist, Professor of English, University of Nigeria, Nsukka; Born at Ogidi, Anambra State, 16 November, 1930; Education: Government College, Umuahia and University College, Ibadan (1948-53) — obtained B.A. London (1953); started life as a Producer, Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Lagos (1954-56); attended BBC Staff School London (1957); appointed controller, Eastern Region Stations of the NBC, Enugu (1959-61) and Director, External Services (Voice of Nigeria) 1961-66; was Member Governing Council of the University of Lagos (1966); Member, East Central State Library Board. Enugu (1958), "No Longer At Ease" (1960) Series (Heinemann London) 1962-72; Founding Editor, *OKIKE* — an African Journal of New Writing since 1972; Senior Research Fellow, Institute of African Studies, University of Nigeria Nsukka (1967-73); Professor of English, University of Massachusetts Amherst, U.S.A. (1972-75); University Professor of English, University of Connecticut Storrs, Conn., U.S.A. 1975-76, since 1973 has been Professor of English, University of Nigeria Nsukka; author of "Things Fall Apart" (1958), "No Longer At Ease" (1960, "Arrow of God" (1964), "Sacrificial Egg"

stories — 1964, "Chike and The R (children) — 1966, "A Man of the Pe (1966), "Beware Soul Brother (poem 1971, "Christmas in Biafra" (poem 1973, "Girls at War" stories) 1973, "The Leopard Got his Claws (joint author 1973, "Morning Yet on Creation (essays) 1975; has contributed stories, poems, essays etc. in numerous journals around the world; his major works have been translated into about 25 languages in Africa, Asia and Europe; Awarded Margaret Wrong Memorial Prize 1959 for "Things Fall Apart", Nigerian National Trophy (on first anniversary of Nigerian Independence 1961) for "No Longer At Ease", New Statesman Award 1965 for "Arrow of God", Commonwealth Poetry Prize (joint winner) 1972, Rockefeller Fellowship for travel in East & Central Africa 1960-61, UNESCO Fellowship for Artists for travel in U.S.A., Brazil and United Kingdom 1963; Hon. D. Litt. (Dartmouth College, U.S.A.) 1972; Hon. D. Litt. (Southampton University, U.K.) 1974; Hon. D. Litt. (Stirling University, U.K.) 1974; Hon. Fellow, Modern Language Association of America 1974; Gunn International Fellow (Scottish Council) 1975; Hon. LL.D. (University of Prince Edward Island, Canada) 1975; Fellow Ghana Association of Authors 1976; widely travelled — has lectured in Sweden, Norway, Israel, Ghana, U.S., Canada, Great Britain, Uganda, Tanzania, New Guinea and Australia; Married and has four children. Address: English Department, University of Nigeria Nsukka.

STATEMENT ON THE 1977-1978 BUDGET

FEDERAL COMMISSIONER FOR FINANCE

Fiscal Measures:

The fiscal measures have been formulated to achieve the following objectives:

- (i) industrial peace and stability;
- (ii) economic growth especially in the productive sector; and
- (iii) to bring further down the rate of inflation.

Based on these broad objectives, the fiscal measures cover the following areas:-

Agriculture:

For an agricultural economy like ours the objective should not only be to satisfy local demand for food and agricultural materials but also to be able to export surpluses. The Federal Military Government realises that to achieve this goal, large scale commercial agriculture must be encouraged in addition to continuing the efforts to remove the bottlenecks to modernising the traditional agricultural sector. It has therefore taken the following decisions to further assist agriculture and agro-allied industries:

- (i) State Governments have agreed to earmark definite areas for large-scale plantations to be allocated to

interested parties, whether foreign or indigenous within the framework of the Indigenisation Decree;

- (ii) The Federal Government will provide tax relief via the Pioneer Certificate for a period of at least five years for any agricultural or agro-allied project whose raw materials are produced locally;
- (iii) With effect from today's date, all raw materials for the manufacture of livestock feed will come in duty free through the Approved User Scheme, subject to certification by the Department of Customs and Excise;
- (iv) Imported food items now banned will continue to be on the prohibited list, except chocolate and chocolate preparations including chocolate confectionery. As a cocoa producing and exporting country, Nigeria cannot justifiably ban the importation of cocoa product.
- (v) Agricultural machinery will continue to be imported duty free. In addition all machinery, including chicken incubators, used for food and agricultural processing will now come in duty free;

- (vi) The Federal Military Government has also promulgated the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund Decree 1977. This Decree which came into force on the 8th of March, 1977 establishes a Fund with a capital of N100 million for the purpose of providing guarantees in respect of loans granted for agricultural purposes by any bank in accordance with the provisions of the Decree.

Housing:

To supplement Federal and State Governments Housing Programmes, the following measures have been decided:-

- (a) The recently established Federal Mortgage bank will provide credit facilities to all Mortgage institutions in the country.
- (b) Commercial and Merchant banks will set aside 5% of their loanable funds for lending to the residential building construction sub-sector.
- (c) Commercial loans for Residential buildings will attract interest at the minimum lending rate of 6% and will be repayable over a minimum period of 10 years.
- (d) Assurance companies can now use up to 25% of their Life Funds (instead of 10%) for investment in real estate.

It is appreciated that one serious constraints to fast expansion of housing is the difficulty of acquiring building land. Therefore in addition to the infrastructure support and enhanced capital allocation for estates announced last year Governments will now acquire land, lay it out and then lease to individuals and institutions for building private houses.

Manufacturing Industry:

In his Budget Br- the Head of State emphasized the need to increase our industrial and self-sufficiency with regard to manufactured goods. It will be recalled that the 1976/77 Budget made wide ranging reductions in respect of duties payable on imported raw materials. In the current Budget, Government has approved the following additional protection incentives for local industries:-

- (a) Clothing and Garment Manufacture - Duty on many ladies' outer garments, trousers, blouses, skirts and jackets has been reduced from N1.50 or 50% to N3.00 or 100% each, whichever is the higher.
- (b) Tyre Industry - Synthetic rubber latex and sheet unvulcanised synthetic will now be imported at a concessionary rate of 33 1/3% respectively under the Approved

Scheme. Duty on Carbon black and Steel tyre cord (multi-strand) used in tyre manufacture will be reduced from 10% to 5%. On the other hand, duty on imported tyres of a sectional width exceeding 102mm but less than 305mm will go up from 35k the kilogramme to 55k the kilogramme.

(c) **Primary Batteries and Electric Filament Lamps Industries** — In order to protect local manufacture of primary batteries and electric filament lamps from the dumping strategies of foreign suppliers, duty on imported ordinary primary flash batteries will increase from 40% to 75%. Duty on electric filament lamps will also increase from 50% to 662/3 or 15k each whichever is higher. Furthermore, parts used in manufacturing these two items locally will have their duty reduced from 20% and 331/3% respectively to a uniform rate of 10%.

(d) **Welding Electrodes** — In order to strengthen the capacity of local industries to cope with increasing tempo of activity in metal fabrication in the automotive and construction industries, duty on sodium and potassium

silicates and nickels wire used in manufacturing welding electrodes have been reduced from 10% to 5%. On the other hand, the existing approved user concession whereby industrial users of welding electrodes could import the item at 5% has been abolished since local production is good enough to meet the various specifications. Duty on imported electrodes has also been increased from 331/3 to 50% ad valorem.

(e) **Footwear Industry** — The concessionary duty of 20% on patent leather, imitation patent leather and metallised leather introduced during the 1976-77 Budget is now to be limited to importation by approved manufacturers only. Duty on adults' shoes will increase from the present rate of N3.00 or 50% a pair to N4.00 or 100%. As a people, we should be self-sufficient in shoes having regard to the long history of our leather tanning and shoe-making industries.

(f) **Brewing Industries** — In an effort to help the brewing industry to expand their production, import duty on barley and hops previously at 40% and 331/3% respectively

have been reduced to a uniform level of 20%.

- (g) **Passenger cars** — In order to maintain the protection for locally made cars importation of cars under 2,000cc will continue to be under licence and at the following rates:-
 (1) Not exceeding 1,800, 25%
 (2) Exceeding 1,800cc but not exceeding 2,000cc 40%.

- (h) **Textile Industry** — In order to consolidate our textile industry and ensure that spinning capacity is developed substantially to cope with increases in cotton and polyester staple production, an approved user duty concession of 7k per kg. (net tread weight) or imported man-made fibre has been introduced. Non-concessionaires will now pay 30k a kilogramme or 50%.

- (i) Slight duty increases have also been imposed on imported razor blade, torch batteries, socks, kerosene cookers, welding electrodes, electric filament bulbs, zip fasteners; type-writer ribbons, blankets and grammophone records. This is done in an effort to further boost local production.

Overall the tariff measures aim at bringing down the duty on imported essential raw materials to 10% ad

valorem and in a few cases down to 5%. It is estimated that these concessions will amount to an additional subsidy of N28.5 million to the manufacturing sector.

Import Prohibition:

In view of the present position of the country's balance of payments and as part of the efforts to continue to assist local industries, all the items on the Prohibition List published in L.N. 73 of 1976, with the exception of chocolate and chocolate preparations and badges used by international organizations, such as Boy Scouts, will remain absolutely prohibited. The following additions have also been made to the list of prohibited items:

- (a) Lace, tulle (except tulle guipure) and net fabrics,
- (b) galvanised buckets,
- (c) carbon papers,
- (d) Beer bottles,
- (e) Evian Waters,
- (f) Real madras (properly known as George),
- (g) all cars above 2,500cc capacity.

Importers who have already placed orders for commodities banned are expected, within 14 days of the promulgation of the latest Prohibition Amendment Order, to deposit with the Central Bank of Nigeria or any of its branches in the States, documents showing proof of financial commitment entered into with overseas suppliers.

manufacturers in respect of the commodities.

Import Licensing:

In order to regulate their importation with a view to increasing domestic production, the following items have been placed on import licence:-

- (a) Common salt;
- (b) Carpets;
- (c) Typewriters ribbons;
- (d) Furniture;
- (e) Matches;
- (f) Passenger cars exceeding 2,000cc but not exceeding 2,500cc. Cars within this range will now attract 150% duty;
- (g) Canned beer and soft drinks.

Other Fiscal Measures:

- (i) Wages and Dividends — Government decision on this was clearly stated by the Head of State in his budget broadcast.
- (ii) Scrip issue and revaluation of assets — Some companies have tried to circumvent the current restriction on dividends by increasing their paid-up share capital through bonus issues. In some cases they have achieved this purpose through the revaluation of assets. The Government has now decided that any increase arising from revaluation of assets shall be placed in a special "Assets Revalua-

tion Account." While this account will reflect the true worth of the investment, it must not be used for creating scrip shares. Also while the current dividend restraint continues all scrip issues made since 1st October, 1976 shall not account for the purpose of dividend.

- (iii) Turn-over Tax by Building and Construction Industry — Most of the building and construction firms at present pay little or no tax at all, even though it is obvious they are enjoying a boom period. To correct this situation, Government has decided to apply the existing Turn-over Tax Decree of 1969 whereby all companies in the construction and building industry will pay either a turn-over tax of 2½% (which will not be subject to deduction for capital allowance) or the normal Companies income tax, whichever is higher.

- (iv) Personal Income Tax — The following decisions have been taken in respect of personal income tax:-
 - (a) Personal Allowance: In order to reduce the tax burden of those under the Pay-As-You-Earn system, a taxpayer is now entitled to either N600 or one-tenth of

his annual earned income as allowance, w h i c h e v e r is higher.

(b) Dependent relatives allowance: Dependent relatives allowance is now to be granted to any person who has income in his or her own right.

(c) Children's allowance: A widow who remarries is now eligible to claim for the children of the deceased husband up to a maximum of four children.

(d) Rate of tax: The present rates of personal income tax after the first N10,000 of chargeable income have been revised as follows:-

For every naira of the next N5,000 — 40k (40%); For every naira of the next N5,000 — 45k (45%); For every naira of the next N10,000 — 55k (55%); For every naira of over N30,000 — 70k (70%). Commodity tax rate has been increased from N4 to N5 to provide more funds for Local Government Authorities. Income rate has been abolished in respect of those who come under Pay-As-You-Earn system or Community tax.

(e) Taxation of Fringe benefits:

(i) Rental Expenses — Limits have been imposed on allowable rental expenses incurred on staff accommodation as follows:-

(a) Lagos. A maximum of N14,000 per annum for a building and a maximum of N21,000 per annum for a building.

(b) Other places. A maximum of N5,000 per annum for a flat and a maximum of N10,000 per annum for a building.

(ii) Car basic allowance — Limitation will be introduced from the year to make recipient of car basic allowance liable to payment of tax on allowance.

Monetary and Banking Policy:

The objectives of monetary policy in the 1976/77 budget were to curb up excessive liquidity and curb inflationary pressures in the economy. The policy measures adopted included Credit Ceiling, Credit Allocation, Liquidity Squeeze, Interest Rate Structure, Ratio of Capital Funds to Loans and Advances, Monetary Banks Credit Guidelines and Assets structure, Cash Reserve Requirements, Exclusion of Import payment from eligible Liquid Assets and Stabilization Securities. In light of our experience during the year, these policy measures have generally complied with and have to be effective. Government has therefore decided that these policy measures will continue in the financial year 1977/78, subject to the following modifications:

- (i) **Credit Ceiling** — The 40 per cent ceiling on the rate of increase in banks' loans and advances will be maintained for both commercial and merchant banks, but concessions will be granted to banks that give loans for financing the second phase of the indigenisation exercise.
- (ii) **Loans to Indigenous Borrowers** — The Commercial Banks have been exceeding the 40% minimum loan prescribed to indigenous borrowers. With more enterprises becoming indigenised, it has been decided to prescribe a minimum of 50% for their loans to indigenous borrowers.
- (iii) **Credit Allocation** — Under the current guidelines, it is stipulated that a minimum of 10 per cent of commercial bank loans and 16 per cent of merchant bank loans should be made available to real estate and construction. While these percentages are usually complied with, it has been observed that the share that goes to residential building and construction averaged 3.3 and 4.3 per cent respectively. In view of the great need for residential accommodation in the country, it has been decided that from April 1977 Commercial and Merchant Banks will provide not less than 5% of their total loans and advances to the residential building construction sub-sector and that loans to residential buildings and to companies for the purpose of building houses for their junior staff will be at the minimum lending rate with minimum repayment period of 10 years.
- (iv) **Interest Rate Structure** — Interest rates have been raised generally. The minimum and maximum lending rates by Commercial banks will however continue to be within the 6 to 10% ceiling. The major changes in the interest structure are as follows:-
 - Minimum Rediscount Rate will go up from 3½ — 4%;
 - Treasury Bills Rate will go up from 2½% to 3%;
 - Treasury Certificates of 1 year from 3% to 3½%;
 - Treasury Certificates of 2-year from 31/8% to 35/8%;
 - Produce Bills Rate will go up from 4½ to 5%;
 - Deposits Rates is to remain unchanged except time deposits which will attract 4 per cent.
 - Stabilization Securities will now be 4½%.
- (v) **Stabilization Securities** — The issue of stabilization securities to commercial banks will continue in 1977/78 as in the

preceeding year, but in order to encourage banks to mobilize savings, the rate of interest as I have already mentioned has been increased from 4% to 4½%.

The Financial System Review Committee:

In the outgoing financial year, the Federal Government set up a committee to review the financial system of the country. The Report of the Committee has been considered and a White Paper will be issued shortly. Some of the decisions arising from the recommendations of the Committee are:—

(a) Capital Market:

(i) Securities and Exchange Commission will be established to replace the present Capital Issues Commission with much wider responsibilities.

(ii) In place of the Lagos Stock Exchange, there should now be a Nigerian Stock Exchange with branches in Lagos, Kaduna and Port Harcourt. The Federal Government will provide necessary assistance to facilitate the establishment of the new Stock Exchange and its branches.

(iii) Government and their agencies will become more involved with the Capital market so as to increase the depth and size of the Nigerian

market. Specifically, Governments, Local Government Authorities and Statutory Corporations, and owned companies will be free to float their bonds in the Capital market subject to their meeting the requirements of the market.

(b) Flow of Statistics and Financial Returns to the Central Bank:

Although the Central Bank does not supervise the bank financial institutions, it is increasingly evident that the operations of these institutions contribute to the general liquidity of the economy which is a vital element of inflation. Therefore as part of the effort to improve our Monetary Management, all financial institutions will henceforth make returns of financial statistics to the Central Bank in a form and manner required by the Bank.

(c) The Extension of Banking Services:

The Commercial Bank has so far concentrated on branches and activities in big cities thereby leaving large areas of the country in order to extend banking services and habits to the majority of our people who live in the rural areas. A plan is being drawn up to

Central Bank of Nigeria, for banks to set up branches in areas where they are inadequately represented. To the same end Government will in the new financial year provide the Federal Savings Bank with financial and technical support to enable the Bank establish a wider network of branches and improve on the quality of its services. In order to provide additional support for the promotion of banking habits and the responsible use of credit, a Bankruptcy law will be promulgated making the issue of dud cheques a criminal offence throughout the country.

(d) **Merchant Banks:**

Further efforts to develop merchant banking will include a review of the Industrial Inspectorate Decree of 1971 and the existing capital allowances provision of the Income Tax Management Act and tax incentives for equipment leasing. In addition to existing facilities which include authorised dealership in Foreign Exchange, merchant banks can now offer checking accounts for their corporate clients.

(e) **Training and Manpower Development in the Banking Industry:**

stry:

It is recognised that the proposed extension of Banking services in the country calls for trained and dedicated staff and manpower development in the Banking Industry as a whole. Accordingly the Central Bank will, in the new financial year, prepare a comprehensive programme for providing necessary assistance to the banking system with regard to manpower development.

External Trade and Balance of Payment:

The overall performance of the external trade sector showed a noticeable improvement in 1976 in comparison with the preceeding year. The improvement is noticeable not only in terms of the increase in the volume of trade, but more so in terms of the significant rise in our earnings from oil exports. It should be added, however, that despite the improved performance recorded in 1976, the level is yet to match what was attained in 1974.

Earnings from our exports reached a peak of N6,105.7 million in 1974 before going down to N5,246.1 million in 1975 from where it rose to N5,899.3 million in 1976. The improvement achieved in 1976 is attributable to increase in the output and export of oil as production reached a daily average of 2 million barrels and

higher prices for our non-oil exports in the world market. The oil sector earnings went up from N4,896.3 million in 1975 to N5,501.1 million in 1976, while the non-oil sector increased its earnings from N349.8 million in 1975 to N389.2 million in 1976 despite a decline in the quantity exported.

Unlike exports, the value of our imports increased from the 1975 level of N3,511 million to N4,627.8 million in 1976. The highest increases were recorded for food items. The increase in the value of imports of capital goods, was significant. Government imports of both consumer and capital goods also increased substantially. However, the expectation is that the Operation Feed the Nation will start to make its impact felt in 1977. The importation of food items will then begin to decrease. Moreover as the various programmes of import substitution mature, the necessity to import consumer goods will be considerably reduced.

Payments for non-merchandise imports have also continued their up-ward swing, even though at a slower rate. From N1,367.7 million in 1975, the payments rose to N1,402 million in 1976. With the rapid rate at which many of the Plan Projects are being executed, it is expected the payments will be larger in the coming years.

A major development in our external transactions in 1976 is the estimated deficit of N241.6 million

in the country's balance of payments against the surplus of N158 million in 1975. The deteriorating balance of payments position was due largely to a rapid increase in the volume of merchandise imports by the non-oil sector which rose by almost 1,000 million to N4,627.8 million.

Foreign Exchange Budget:

In order to continue to keep the balance of payments under control, the 1976/77 approach to foreign exchange budgeting has been adopted for Fiscal 1977/78. This means that instead of projecting how much each sector activity will spend on foreign exchange, the amount which can be spent during the year is fixed. The Federal Government on this basis has approved for fiscal 1977/78 a foreign exchange budget involving an inflow of N7,381.3 million and an outflow of the same amount. This means there will be no surplus to add to the country's external reserves.

The allocations of outflows approved for each sector are as follows:-

(i) Visible Imports:

(a) Private Sector = N3,376,000,000 (b) Public Sector = N2,196,000,000 (N5,560,900,000).

(ii) Invisible Imports = N1,540,000,000

(iii) Capital Transfers = N1,000,000,000.

Exchange Control Policy Measures

In order to be able to achieve

overall objectives in the 1977/78 foreign exchange budget, the following policy measures have been approved by the Government:-

- (i) Consultancy and Technical Fees — At present when foreign-owned companies undertake consultancy jobs in Nigeria, they are allowed to remit in foreign exchange up to a maximum of 60% of the contract fee. The rationale for such a high percentage is that most of the jobs would have to be performed outside the country since the facilities for carrying out such jobs are quite inadequate within Nigeria. Experience has, however, shown that the percentage could be lower. Accordingly it has been decided that the foreign exchange component will now be limited to a maximum of 50 percent but existing contracts will continue to be honoured.
- (ii) Management Fees — At present the foreign exchange regulation allows for a fixed fee in the first 5 years of the establishment of a Nigerian firm. Thereafter a maximum of 5% of gross profit might be allowed for deserving cases. It has now been decided that the maximum allowed by the foreign exchange regulation will be reduced to 3% of gross

profit. As in the case of consultancy and management fees, existing contracts will continue to be honoured.

- (iii) Education — Student Fees' Maintenance, etc. — All Nigerians studying abroad are expected to go through the Students Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Education. However, many go abroad without doing so, and later their relatives would start finding ways of remitting money to them. Unfortunately, it is not always possible to determine the authenticity of such claims or requests to remit funds for tuition fees and maintenance fees to students abroad. In fact lots of abuses are being perpetrated through this avenue. Therefore, in order to plug this loophole, the Central Bank and the Authorized Dealers will no longer entertain applications on behalf of students who cannot produce the Students Advisory Committee authorization or a certificate from the relevant Nigerian Embassy. However, those who have gone abroad before the announcement of the budget will still continue to enjoy the facility.

Foreign Exchange Abuse:
The incidence of abuse of foreign

exchange facilities has become widespread to the extent that there are several illegal black markets dealing in foreign exchange all over the country. In order to check this abuse Government has decided to set up a Task Force to look into the problem.

State Governments' Finances:

The estimated Statutory appropriation of revenue to State Governments is N1,796 million as against N1,362 million for 1976/77, resulting in an increase of N434 million. On the other hand, total non-statutory appropriation is estimated at N684,200,000, whereas in 1976/77, the non-statutory appropriation was only N65,100,000. The increase is largely due to the transfer of the vote on the U.P.E. recurrent expenditure so as to facilitate payments in advance as part of the monthly cash remittances to State Governments.

The total outflow of funds to State Governments both on the recurrent and capital budget for the 1977/78 financial year is N3,538,937,368 compared with N3,047,462,066 in 1976/77, an overall increase of N491.4 million.

State Governments have, over the years, accumulated large debts made up of External Loans, Development Loans Stocks and Treasury Loans, all amounting to N1,126,294,094.63. These debts have remained on the books and created unnecessary paper work. In the face of the ostensible inability of State Governments to

repay the bulk of the loans because new States have been created, in consequence of which it would be impossible to apportion a share of the liabilities, the Federal Government has decided to write-off a sum of N804,466,914.28 in respect of the Development Loans Stocks, leaving a balance of N321.8 million in respect of the other loans to be settled by the States.

Financial Details of the Budget:

The estimated gross revenue for the year is of the order of N7,000 million compared with the 1976/77 approved Estimates of N5,914 million, an increase of N1,736 million. Out of this, a total of N1,795 million will be transferred to the States by way of statutory allocation of revenue, leaving a balance of N5,205 million as net revenue available to the Federal Government. The approved recurrent expenditure of the Government for 1977/78 has been limited to N3,097 million, and it is therefore, expected that about N757 million will be transferred to the Development Fund to help to finance the 1977/78 capital expenditure.

The highlights of the Recurrent Expenditure are as follows:-

Cabinet Office, N24,182,200; Police, N165,171,714; Police Service Commission, N280,330; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, N20,487,770; Audit, N251,138; Ministry of Civil Aviation, N27,690,921; Ministry of Co-

res and Supply, N2,315,180; Ministry of Communications, N995,833; Ministry of Defence, N817,763,310; Ministry of Economic Development, N29,958,155; Ministry of Education, N239,134,893; Ministry of Establishments, N28,499,692; Ministry of External Affairs, N42,018,52; Ministry of Finance, N73,014,92; Ministry of Health, N109,476,97; Ministry of Housing, Urban Development and Environment, N17,319,260; Ministry of Industries, N5,828,673; Ministry of Information, N69,205,212; Ministry of Internal Affairs, N49,685,530; Judicial, N3,617,590; Ministry of Justice, N3,629,697; Ministry of Labour, N7,291,062; Ministry of Mines and Power, N8,098,099; National Science and Technology Development Agency, N40,015,320; Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, N3,520,800; Public Complaints Commission, N5,395,215; Public Service Commission, N3,794,209; Ministry of Social Development Youths and Sports, N36,

333,207; Ministry of Trade, N11,310,831; Ministry of Transport, N14,094,054; Ministry of Water Resources, N3,034,053; Ministry of Works, N99,895,905.

The Capital Expenditure budget for 1977/78 has been limited to N5,500 million. The total Federal Government expenditure (recurrent and capital) for the 1977/78 Fiscal year is therefore N8,597 million.

Smuggling:

Before I conclude my briefing, I would like to draw attention to the incidence of smuggling which is now on the increase. Apart from being illegal, smuggling is a most unpatriotic act which in fact tantamounts to a sabotage of the economy. The Government cannot be expected to be indifferent to this. Therefore a more intensified action is being taken in this financial year to combat smuggling activities.

Federal Ministry of Finance,
Lagos.

THE STATES OF THE FEDERATION



Anambra: Col. John Atom Kpera



Benue: Col. Abdullahi Shelleng



Bauchi: Lt. Col. Mohammed Bello-Kalief



Borno: Group Captain Mustafa A. Amin



Bendel: Commodore Husain Abdullahi



Cross River: Col. Paul Ufuoma Omu



Gongola: Col. Mohammed D. Jega



Kano: Col. Sani Bello



Imo. Lt.-Commander Godwin Ndubuisi Kanu



Kwara: Brigadier George Agbazi Inaib



Kaduna: Group Captain Usman Jibrin



Lagos: Commodore Adekunle Shesideen Lawal



Niger: Commander Murtala Nyako



Oyo: Brigadier David Madaiyese Jemibewon



Ogun: Lt.-Col. Saïdu Ayodele Balogun



Plateau: Group Captain Dan Suleiman



Rivers: Col. Zamani Lekwot



Ondo: Wing Commander Ita David Ikpeme



Sokoto: Col. Umaru Alhaji Mohammed

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF STATES MEMBERS

Head of The Federal Military
Government, Commander-
In-Chief of the Armed
Forces

Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo

Chief of Staff Supreme-
headquarters . . .

Brigadier Shehu Musa Yar'Adua

Chief of Army Staff

Lt.-General Theophilus Yakubu Danjuma

Chief of Naval Staff

Rear Admiral Michael Adelanwa

Chief of Air Staff

Air Commodore John Yisa-Doko

Inspector-General of Police

Alhaji M. D. Yusufu

STATE GOVERNORS

| No. State | Capital | Governors |
|----------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Anambra | Enugu | Col. John Atom Kpera |
| 2. Bauchi | Bauchi | Lt.-Col. Mohammed Bello-Kaliel |
| 3. Bendel | Benin City | Commodore Husaini Abdullahi |
| 4. Benue | Makurdi | Col. Abdullahi Shelleng |
| 5. Borno | Maiduguri | Group Captain Mustafa A. Amin |
| 6. Cross River | Calabar | Col. Paul Ufuoma Omu |
| 7. Gongola | Yola | Col. Mohammed D. Jega |
| 8. Imo | Owerri | Lt.-Commander Godwin Ndubuisi Kanu |
| 9. Kaduna | Kaduna | Group Captain Usman Jibrin |
| 10. Kano | Kano | Col. Sani Bello |
| 11. Kwara | Ilorin | Brigadier George Agbazika Innih |
| 12. Lagos | Ikeja | Commodore Shamusideen Adekunle |
| 13. Niger | Minna | Commander Murtala Nyako |
| 14. Ogun | Abeokuta | Lt. Col. Saidu Ayodele Balogun |
| 15. Ondo | Akure | Wing Commander Ita David Ikpeme |
| 16. Oyo | Ibadan | Brigadier David Madaiyese Jemibewo |
| 17. Plateau | Jos | Group Captain Dan Suleiman |
| 18. Rivers | Port Harcourt | Col. Zamani Lekwot |
| 19. Sokoto | Sokoto | Col. Umaru Alhaji Mohammed |

1976/77 STATUTORY GRANTS TO STATE GOVERNMENTS

| State | Allocation | Estimated Population |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Anambra | N63,729,378 | 3,571,072 |
| Bauchi | N55,577,254 | 2,193,674 |
| Bendel | N121,092,224 | 2,435,839 |
| Benue | N64,668,639 | 3,041,194 |
| Borno | N64,119,998 | 2,990,526 |
| Cross River | N70,899,216 | 3.6 million |
| Gongola | N64,241,171 | 3,002,808 |
| Imo | N81,041,424 | 3,656,487 |
| Kaduna | N76,055,603 | 4,098,305 |
| Kano | N94,171,064 | 5,774,842 |
| Kwara | N56,792,891 | 2,309,338 |
| Lagos | N47,458,620 | 1,443,567 |
| Niger | N45,580,429 | 1,271,767 |
| Ogun | N48,640,126 | 1,551,946 |
| Ondo | N61,290,774 | 2,727,675 |
| Oyo | N87,524,870 | 5,158,884 |
| Plateau | N54,519,464 | 2,026,657 |
| Rivers | N123,642,855 | 1.8 million |
| Sokoto | N80,841,966 | 4,538,808 |

(Source — Federal Estimates, April 1976 and White Paper on
creation of states — February, 1976)

REVISED THIRD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

A break down of the State allocation is as follows:-

| State | Allocation Million | Estimated Population |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Anambra | N536,940 | 3,571,071 |
| Bauchi | N334,184 | 2,193,671 |
| Bendel | N806,024 | 2,435,831 |
| Benue | N397,764 | 3,041,191 |
| Borno | N309,239 | 2,990,521 |
| Cross River | N663,383 | 3.6 million |
| Gongola | N346,985 | 3,002,801 |
| Imo | N567,037 | 3,656,421 |
| Kaduna | N572,638 | 4,098,301 |
| Kano | N689,719 | 5,774,641 |
| Kwara | N519,233 | 2,309,301 |
| Lagos | N578,307 | 1,443,561 |
| Niger | N334,575 | 1,271,791 |
| Ogun | N345,738 | 1,551,941 |
| Ondo | N470,099 | 2,727,611 |
| Oyo | N558,639 | 5,158,891 |
| Plateau | N367,647 | 2,026,671 |
| Rivers | N491,038 | 1.8 million |
| Sokoto | N502,571 | 4,538,801 |

IN the revised Third National Development Plan, the total expenditure has been raised from N30 billion to N43.3 billion.

Of the total the Federal Government is expected to spend 10 billion while the states together will incur roughly N9.3 billion.

STATE BUDGETS

ANAMBRA BUDGETS N354 MILLION

HIGHLIGHTS

- Education claims lion's share of N108.3 million.
- Population explosion hits secondary schools — Class 1 students to be day students.
- Agricultural production to be stepped up.
- Road and water supply schemes to be continued on wider scopes.
- Number of low-cost housing units to be increased.
- Private sector to lead in manufacturing and crafts, commerce and finance co-operatives and community development.
- Onitsha Brewery, Enugu Brick Factory, Hotel Presidential expansion, to take off.
- Master planning of urban towns to commence soon.

The Anambra State Government has budgeted for a total recurrent revenue of N182.1 million and a recurrent expenditure of N171.6 million for the current fiscal year.

The Military Governor of Anambra State, Col. John Atom Kpera, announcing the state budget on Wednesday, 6th April said this amount shows N10.5 million surplus on recurrent expenditure.

Col. Kpera also announced an improvement in the previous year's unhealthy financial situation which he attributed to stringent fiscal measures applied by his government.

He particularly praised the state's Board of Internal Revenue which exceeded its total estimated revenue of N5.6 million for 1976/77 by N2.3 million.

The governor however lamented that not much revenue was realised from the private sector and called for greater co-operation.

On the capital side, Col. Kpera said his government provided for a total expenditure of N137 million against the estimated receipts of N96.5 million showing a deficit of N40.5 million on capital account.

He explained that the recurrent revenue of N182.1 million was made up of the statutory share of Federal Government revenue of N93.5 million internal revenue of N16.5 million, estimated Federal Government grants of N56.6 million for UPE, and N15.4 million for the local government reform.

Col. Kpera pointed out that only N110.1 million was being retained by

the state for its direct services.

On the expenditure, the military governor announced that education has a lion's share of N108.3 million for recurrent and capital expenditure.

The upsurge in the expenditure on education, he explained, was due to the UPE.

Also in the budget, master planning of the urban towns in the state will commence soon.

For the roads, the governor said N20 million had been provided for improvement and construction programmes in the current financial year. This, he added, excludes N13.2 million appropriated for the construction of urban roads in the state.

Moreover, survey and design work of many more roads in the land transport sector would be completed during the year and additional new road construction contracts awarded.

The Federal Military Government, Col. Kpera said, had now effective programme for the reconstruction of the trunk 'A' and 'B' roads taken over by it and the maintenance contract for Enugu—Abakaliki road would soon be awarded.

On water supply, the governor said it is second in its priority list and that capital provision of N22.7 million had been made for it.

In the primary production sector, government budgeted for a total expenditure of N16.9 million of which N5.4 is for recurrent services and N11.5 million for capital development during the year.

In the area of manufacturing, crafts, commerce and financial operatives and community development, government intends to principally on private sector initiative providing assistance and finance through the Central Investment Company and Funds for Small Industries Credit (FUSSI).

Government-owned Premier Weries Limited being constructed at Onitsha will go into production during the year.

Also a brick factory in Enugu, which the state government participates will start production in current fiscal year.

With the total recurrent provision of N15.2 million for health services and the capital provision of N1.8 million, the various health programmes initiated within the 1975 financial year would be pursued with greater vigour, the governor stated.

Modernisation and re-equipment of general hospitals in the state will acquire greater priority.

To accelerate the pace of water supply to rural areas, the governor urged rural communities through local governments to assist their self-help efforts to enable the State Board to meet its commitment for water supply.

Col. Kpera also announced that N1.4 million had been provided for the development of new housing units by the state Housing Development Corporation.

The corporation proposes to embark on the first phase of 890 housing units it plans to construct under the Asata urban renewal scheme.

POPULATION EXPLOSION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Anambra post-primary institutions are facing population explosion.

To help solve the problem, the state government has declared that as from the 1977/78 academic year, there will be no more boarding facilities for class one students. In other words, first year students will be admitted into secondary schools only as day students.

When Col. Kpera announced this in his budget speech, he stated that his government was not as of now in a position to provide more secondary schools.

The governor gave statistics to show that the figure for post-primary admission had been on the upward trend.

In the 1976/77 academic year, he stated, 79,000 candidates sat for the common entrance examination.

Out of this number, he went on, 47,000 would have been placed in classes but his government could only admit 24,000 due to shortage of accommodation.

For 1977/78, candidates for common entrance examination were 120,000 representing some 50 per cent increase in the previous year's figure.

The governor said it was evident that to be able to cope with the expected admission to and also reduce the congestion in post primary institutions, it had to adopt the new policy on admission.

The governor thanked all the communities that had helped in providing school accommodation and appealed for more of such help.

Governor Kpera announced that due to the introduction of the new local government system in the state, the functions of divisional school management boards are to be taken over by the education committees of the various local governments.

BAUCHI GOVERNMENT TO SPEND N224.8 MILLION

The Government of Bauchi State is to spend a total of N224.8 million for its services during the current financial year.

Out of this amount, a sum of N134 million has been voted for the capital development while about N90.87 million has been earmarked for recurrent expenditure.

This was disclosed by the acting Military Governor of Bauchi State, Lt.-Col. Datti Sadiq Abubakar, while announcing the 1977/78 financial year budget at the Abubakar Tafawa Balewa Memorial Stadium in Bauchi on April 5, 1977. The governor explained that the amount budgetted for both recurrent and capital works

was launched up to the end of last financial year amounted to N94,697,809 million. This, the governor said, when added to N77,966,000 million capital vote for 1977/78 would give N172,663,809 million worth of capital projects due to be carried out this year.

From the above amount, Col. Lekwot said "we have to deduct the total capital receipts of N93,103,995 million would then leave a total cumulative deficit of N79,559,814 million.

Compared with our estimates in 1976/77, he observed that the revenue from internal sources had increased by over 80 per cent.

He declared: "Our UPE reimbursements have increased by 100%. Our federal statutory allocations have increased by 18%. On the other hand our expenditure on personal emoluments has increased by only 24 per cent. Our other charges have increased by 17 per cent and our special expenditure by 32 per cent. Thanks to the vigorous anti-inflation measures taken by the Federal Military Government", he said.

SOKOTO STATE VOTES N291 MILLION FOR SERVICES

Sokoto State's Government is to spend 291,754,529 Naira for its services for the current financial year.

Of this amount, 142,420,060

Naira is for recurrent services 149,334,460 Naira for capital projects.

Announcing what he described the "take-off budget" over the Sokoto on April 13, 1977, the acting Military Governor, Col. D. Eghagha, said the recurrent revenue was estimated at 146,836,000 Naira and the capital receipts 691,500 Naira, thus leaving a deficit of 45,642,960 Naira.

The governor said although there was an increase in internal revenue which rose from 24 million Naira to 39,400,000 Naira this year, the state government was suffering substantial revenue losses as a result of unfavourable assessment of personal income of people engaged in the private sector.

Such people, he noted, refused to pay up in time even though inadequate taxes levied on them.

Col. Eghagha said the government had been forced to amend the personal tax law to make the non-payment of assessed taxes a criminal offence, instead of treating it as a civil debt.

He pointed out that tax officers would henceforth be posted to all ministries and government departments to ensure that tax kobo due to the government is properly collected.

Col. Eghagha said that in the current year, efforts would be directed towards provision of basic and

about 1,500 kilometres of roads; construction of a staff training centre and the opening of eight information centres.

BENDEL TO SPEND N466 MILLION

The Bendel State Government budgetted N466.3 million for its services during the 1977/78 financial year.

The amount is made up of a recurrent expenditure of N198.1 million and a capital expenditure of N268.2 million.

This represents an increase of 37 per cent over that of the previous year.

Announcing the budget to the people of the state in a radio and television broadcast in April 15, the state Military Governor, Commodore Husaini Abdullahi, said the estimated recurrent revenue is N223.3 million.

This, he said is made up of internal sources — N24.3 million, statutory revenue allocation N159.3 million and Federal recurrent grants of N38.7 million.

The governor pointed out that with a recurrent expenditure of N198.1 million, there would be a recurrent budgetary surplus of N24.2 million out of which N24 million would be transferred to capital receipts and development fund.

Commodore Abdullahi said the estimated capital expenditure for the 1977/78 financial year is N268.2 million, 41 per cent over that of last year while the estimated capital budgetary deficit is N172.9 million.

Governor Abdullahi emphasized that it would be seen therefore that while the 1976/77 budget of the state was not a cheerful one because the approved estimates showed a deficit in both the recurrent and capital provisions, the 1977/78 budget shows a slightly improved situation because the deficit is only on the capital estimates.

He was confident that the resource gap could be greatly narrowed during the course of the year because strict control of recurrent expenditure would be observed by all ministries/departments and statutory boards and corporations.

Commodore Abdullahi stated that funds saved on recurrent expenditure would be available for the execution of capital projects.

He also announced that the government proposes to take advantage of the recent decision of the Federal Military Government to allow state governments and local governments to borrow direct from the capital market.

The governor said he also hoped that the Federal Military Government would come to its assistance during the financial year.

ALLOCATIONS

Details of allocation to Ministries this financial year are:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| • Works and Transport | N165.51 million |
| • Education | N116.58 million |
| • Local Government | N 44.72 million |
| • Health | N 35.78 million |
| • Lands and Housing | N 24.55 million |
| • Agriculture | N 22.84 million |
| • Trade, industry and Co-operatives | N 14.90 million |
| • And others | N 41.45 million |

BENUE STATE BUDGETS N262 MILLION FOR SERVICES

The Benue State Government budgetted a total sum of N262,057,781 million for its services in the year 1977/78.

The total recurrent revenue for the year has been estimated at N132,145,781 million made up of federal government statutory allocations, reimbursable from the state's internal resources.

This year's budget, according to the Military Governor of the state, Colonel Abdullahi Shelleng, is a "take-off budget."

Education takes the lion share of N101 million.

He announced that the total estimated recurrent expenditure for the year amounted to N129,912,000 million and that it shows a surplus of N2,233,781 million over the recurrent revenue account which would be transferred to capital development fund.

Governor Shelleng said that although the state's recurrent revenue position had improved considerably it had largely depended on the support from the federal military government, adding that the state internal revenue of a little over N54 million had to be improved upon.

He then announced that a much more determined efforts would be made by his government to tap all sources of revenue available in the state and that he has no doubt that everyone in the state would perform his civic duty and responsibility by paying up his tax promptly.

Colonel Shelleng announced that the total anticipated capital receipts for the year was estimated at N78,386,000 while a total capital expenditure of N172,720,000 had also been estimated for the fiscal year.

This, he said, showed a shortfall of anticipated capital receipt of N94,334,080 over the projected expenditure.

The deficit of N94.3 million sustained in the capital budgetted, he pointed out, was imperative if the state government was to meet its obligations of providing essential services to the public.

BORNU STATE VOTES N427 MILLION

Priority for Education

The Bornu State Government is to spend N427,363,000 for its services this year.

Education, which takes a slice of N102,920,855; is followed by Works, with N81,848,110.

During the financial year, the Ramat Technical College in Maiduguri is to be upgraded to a polytechnic.

An advanced teachers' training college, and five secondary schools with technical bias are to be established this year.

Six others and 6,000 classrooms for the Universal Primary Education (UPE) programme, are to be built in various parts of the state. The aim of the government is that by the end of the Plan period, each local authority will at least have two secondary schools. Each of the local government areas will have a rest house, too.

This financial year will witness the birth of the school, health, technology programme, with an initial enrolment of 200 students, while the Potiskum staff training centre is to be upgraded.

The state governor, Group Captain A.M. Amin, said in Maiduguri, the state capital that his government would operate a deficit of N184,722, 150. He therefore, warned against

irresponsible and extravagant spending from any quarter.

The governor declared: "The need for thrift and careful expenditure of government funds is quite evident and I shall expect all public officers to be cautious and prudent in the fiscal management of their ministries and departments."

Out of the vote for the new fiscal year, capital expenditure amounts to N304,528,300 and estimated expenditure, N122,234,700, including transfer to the capital development fund.

Recurrent revenue amounts to N122,834,700, and capital receipts total N119,806,150.

From the vote, the Ministry of Natural Resources bags N56,923,755 and the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-operatives, N24,873,190.

The Governor's Office is to spend N15,376,005, while N3,874,199 goes to the Ministry of Justice.

The Health Ministry gets N39, 007,235 and Finance and Economic Planning N28,943,940.

CROSS RIVER VOTES N282.68 MILLION

Education gets the highest vote in the Cross River State budget.

Of the N282.68 million budgetted for this year's services, N51.80 million goes to education.

Another huge vote is for the trans-

port sector which takes N40 million while N24.66 million is for health services.

The sum of N20.66 million goes to agriculture and livestock while water supply receives N17.53 million.

Industrial sector and local government councils get N12.95 million and N10.00 million respectively.

The sum of N9.43 million is voted for fisheries and forestry and N6.00 million for rural electrification.

The state governor, Col. Omu, explained that N114.10 million would be spent on recurrent services and N168.58 million on capital account.

To finance the expenditure the budgeted recurrent revenue is N115.04 million while the estimated capital receipt is N74.26 million.

This is a deficit of N94.31 million on capital account.

This year's budget is higher than that of last year by 13.4 per cent.

But the recurrent expenditure is lower than that of the previous year by 10.07 per cent while the capital budget is 37.98 per cent higher than that of the previous year.

The cause of the decrease in the recurrent expenditure is due to re-organisation and restructuring of the machinery of government to reduce costs and also to shortfall in budgeted recurrent receipts in the previous year.

The increase in the capital budget is due to the increase in the size of

the development plan arising from the review exercise on the national development plan.

The shortfall in the recurrent revenue is due to the fact that state government has transferred responsibility of collecting its revenue to local government councils.

Col. Omu condemned tax evasion which he said was rampant among those more able to pay.

As a result of "this lack of patriotism on the part of our big businessmen", the tax arrears for last year stood at N10.00 million.

The governor said that the internal revenue department has been well equipped to ensure that all the outstanding tax arrears were collected.

Col. Omu called for frugality in government spendings as the state is not yet rich.

He appealed to public officers and the public to re-orientate their mind to accept the realities of the financial position.

GONGOLA VOTES N275 MILLION

The Gongola State Government budgeted nearly N275 million for the 1977/78 financial year.

In a broadcast on Wednesday night, April 6, 1977 the governor, Col. Mohammed Jega put the recurrent expenditure as more than N100 million while the capital expenditure stood at nearly N169 million.

The estimated revenue is over N160 million.

Education has the largest vote of N64 million.

The governor announced that 124,063 classrooms estimated to cost over N14 million are to be built for the UPE scheme.

Other allocations include Ministry of Agriculture, N25 million; Ministry of Health, N21 million; Veterinary Services nearly N3 million.

A grant of N10 million has been made to the Local Government Councils in the state.

IMO VOTES N417 MILLION

The Imo State Government voted N417.8 million for its recurrent and capital services in 1977/78 fiscal year.

Of this amount, N118.1 million is on current account of an anticipated revenue of N141.3 million, while N299.5 million is for capital programme.

This year's estimates, described as "development-oriented", represent an increase of N158.4 million over last year's budget of N259.4 million.

Although there is a recurrent revenue surplus of N23.2 million, this will be transferred to the capital fund to bridge the deficit gap of 30.9 per cent or N92.5 million in the capital programme.

The state governor, Commander Godwin Kanu, said that the budget

was designed to achieve four main objectives.

- It aims at strengthening the executive and administrative arms of government to ensure efficient performance of the functions assigned them in order to quicken the pace of development of the state.

- Stringent measures have been introduced to limit government spending in sectors and activities that will increase productivity and general efficiency.

- The government is committed to "implement, with vigour", the policy of even development in line with Federal Government policy.

- The local government councils have been provided with basic administrative and economic infrastructure for their quick take-off.

Commander Kanu said that the increase of about 38.8 per cent in the anticipated revenue was due to increased share of Federal revenue accruing to the state.

On the other hand, he added, there was no significant increase in the internally derived revenue of the state as compared with last year.

"It is very disheartening to note, for instance, that while N3.5 million is expected under the PAYE system, only N700,000 will be derived from direct assessment."

He warned that the Imo State had numerous problems which could only be solved if the citizens discharge their civic responsibilities

which included prompt payment of taxes.

A breakdown of the sectoral distribution of both recurrent and capital expenditure programmes are as follows: Agriculture and Natural Resources — N30 million; Manufacturing and Craft — N14.5 million; Rural Electrification — N3 million; Commerce and Finance — N13.4 million; and Roads and Bridges — N74.8 million.

Education — N70.5 million; Health — N29.7 million; Information — N6.4 million; Social Welfare and Sports — N6.3 million; and Water Resources — N26.2 million.

Sewerage and drainage — N3.4 million; Housing — N14.5 million; Town and Country Planning — N63.2 million; Co-operatives and Community Development — N6.2 million; Grants to local governments — N14.1 million; and General Administration got N41.6 million.

KANO PLANS BIG

N456.1 Million For Services

The Kano State Government is to spend N456,105,710 for its services during the financial year, 1977-78.

The state governor, Col. Sani Bello, announced that the largest allocation of N101,208,420 and N96,500,030 under the recurrent and capital accounts respectively,

went to the Ministry of Education.

Next is the Ministry of Health which has N19,893,510 and N4,356,000 for its recurrent and capital expenditures respectively.

The governor explained that to finance the recurrent and capital expenditures for the year, the state was expecting a grant of N125,141,650 as statutory allocations from the Federal Government.

Other sources of revenue envisaged by the government, Col. Bello went on, included taxes, licences and fees; water supply undertakings; charges; earnings and sales; rents of government properties; interest and loan repayments, reimbursements, grants and miscellaneous receipts.

He told the people of the state that the total estimated recurrent revenue during the 1977/78 was N223,051,580 adding that, out of this, N40,000,000, would be transferred to the capital accounts to finance development projects.

Col. Bello said that the foregoing together with other capital receipts would bring estimated capital revenue to N176,560,435 thus leaving an estimated deficit of N56,958,655.

He said that to make for the deficit, the government would intensify efforts in collecting revenue from existing sources in addition to finding new ones to clear the deficit.

He announced an increase in community tax from N4 to N5 for every taxable adult.

Col. Bello explained that the measure was directed at facilitating the execution of development projects in various local government council areas of the state.

N369.9 MILLION BUDGET FOR KADUNA STATE

The Kaduna State Government plans to spend a total of 369,989,117 Naira for its recurrent and capital services in 1977/78 financial year.

The anticipated recurrent revenue during the fiscal year is 133,310 million Naira, while the estimated recurrent expenditure is 161,439,786 Naira. Thus providing an estimated surplus of 11.8 million Naira.

These facts were given by the Military Governor of the state, Group Captain Usman Jibrin, in his broadcast to the people of the state on Friday night, April 1 on the state's 1977/78 budget.

He said that the total capital receipts for this year would be 105,843,360 Naira as against the estimated capital expenditure of 208,548,335 Naira.

This, he said, showed a deficit of 102,705,975 Naira.

The governor announced that the largest allocation of 109.6 million Naira would go to the Ministry of Education. Of this, 74.6 million Naira would be for recurrent services, while 35 million Naira would be for

capital expenditure.

He also pointed out that as a result of the UPE, the total enrolment of pupils into primary schools rose from 218,200 in 1975/76 to over 476,000 in 1976/77. He added that an anticipated number of over 200,000 would be enrolled into class one this year.

Group captain Jibrin disclosed that in addition to the 31 secondary grammar schools, more secondary schools were being planned at Jibia and Chau for girls and at Ikara, Baure, Kankara and Batsari for boys. Five new secondary schools would also be established in Katsina, Zaria, Daura, Kafanchan and Kaduna.

He said that the Ministry of Works and Housing had been allocated a total of 91.5 million Naira. Of this, 12 million Naira would be for the recurrent services while 97.5 million Naira would be for capital expenditure.

He also announced that 1,000 low-cost housing units for Kaduna would be completed this year. Similar houses would be constructed this year in the Local Government areas.

The total allocation for the Ministry of Local Government and Local Government Service Board is 14.9 million Naira. This, the governor said, included a provision of 11.5 million Naira grants to Local Governments.

The governor observed that the

recent Local Government Reform had ushered in a new era of local participation adding that the local government elections were successful.

KWARA STATE TO SPEND N339 MILLION

Kwara State Government plans to tackle five objectives in the N1977/78 financial year.

Announcing a budget of 339,393,587 Naira for the current fiscal year, the state's Military Governor, Brigadier George Innih, disclosed on April 12 in Ilorin that the objectives included equitable distribution of amenities.

The government would also strive to promote efficient utilization of Kwara State's mineral and natural resources by the establishment of agro-allied mineral base and mechanical industries to attract investors.

Brigadier Innih said efforts would be made to speed up the completion of projects and programmes in the priority areas. These include food production, rural electrification, water supplies, health facilities, staff quarters and office accommodation.

While the state government would continue to pursue its policy of "cut your coat according to your cloth", the governor said he was very optimistic that the 1977/78 fiscal year would be better.

The 339,393,587 Naira 1977/78

budget comprises a capital expenditure of 241,054,587 Naira and recurrent expenditure of 98,141,000 Naira.

This budget, he said, represented 61.9 million Naira or 22 per cent over last year's budget of 277.5 million Naira.

The state government, he added, would have an anticipated surplus of 21,558,381 Naira from the 119,106 Naira estimated recurrent revenue for the fiscal year.

Brigadier Innih said subsequently 19 million Naira from the total recurrent budget surplus would be transferred to the capital development fund, while the balance of 2,558,381 Naira would be retained in the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

He said the overall budget deficit would stand at 56,811,492 Naira.

The governor said it was the intention of the state government to reduce the deficit gap by intensifying collection of revenue from domestic taxation, borrowing, and by soliciting assistance from the Federal Government in commercial as well as special banks.

He announced a vote of 9.67 million Naira for agriculture and said the state would shift emphasis from traditional and experimental activities to more productive ventures.

Brigadier Innih said special attention would be paid to the development schemes under which land already acquired would be developed.

stumped, ploughed and allocated to farmers.

This, he added, would enable the farmers to grow their traditional crops more extensively and profitably.

The governor said during the financial year, the existing 12 agro-services centres in the state would be expanded and fully equipped.

In addition to the construction of 21 inter-state road net works, Brigadier Innih said the state government planned also to reconstruct and rehabilitate eight-kilometre township roads in each of the local government headquarters.

In all, he disclosed, the state government intended to give to road projects 41.8 million Naira or 17.35 per cent of the total budget.

He said adequate facilities would be provided for the state transport corporation to go into haulage business in order to enhance the distribution of scarce commodities, such as fuel and building materials.

"In view of the decisive role which an efficient transport organisation could play in the fight against inflation, 500,000 Naira has been allocated to the transport corporation" he said.

Brigadier Innih said 38.91 million Naira had been set aside for education, adding that the cardinal objective of the education policy was to afford all citizens equal opportunity at all levels.

He said in order to meet the ever increasing demand for housing accommodation, the government would be embarking on a massive housing programme in all the local government areas as a supplement to the Federal Government's efforts.

The pilot scheme on the national basic health services, Brigadier Innih disclosed, would commence in the financial year with the execution of one basic health complex comprising one comprehensive and one primary health centres at Shonga, Agwara, Obbo-Ile, Ihima and Agbaja.

Brigadier Innih said to ensure that the emirate and traditional councils were established to start functioning in offices befitting their status and roles, 500,000 Naira had been allocated for the construction of their secretariat.

N474.5 MILLION FOR LAGOS STATE

The Lagos State Government is to spend a total of N474.5 million for both recurrent and capital projects during the 1977/78 financial year.

Out of this amount, the government has budgetted a total recurrent expenditure of N229.1 million as against N182.4 million or 25.6 per cent increase over the figure for the last financial year.

In a budget broadcast on April

7, the Military Governor of the State, Commodore Adekunle S. Lawal announced that of the total recurrent expenditure, the sum of N46.1 million would be spent on personal emoluments: N161.6 million on other charges and N21.4 million on special expenditure.

He disclosed that over 58 per cent of total recurrent expenditure would be spent on social services in consistence with the stated priorities of the state.

Education remains at the top of the list with N98.8 million or approximately 43.2 per cent of total recurrent expenditure.

Health services take the second position with an allocation of N34.7 million or 15 per cent of total recurrent expenditure.

The Ministry of Works and Planning receives N26.8 million which amounts to about 11.5 per cent of total.

The governor remarked that it was significant to mention that the appropriation for the Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs went up from N7.1 million in the last year's budget to N16.9 million this year — an increase of about 240 per cent.

He explained that the bulk of this provision was in respect of grants to the new local governments and the aim was to assist them, to provide better and efficient services to the people within their areas of jurisdic-

tion.

On capital programmes, Commodore Adekunle announced that appropriation of approximately N245.4 million has been made for the current financial year as against an appropriation of N190.8 million for the last financial year.

He pointed out that the components of the capital appropriation also reflected on the revised priorities and obligations of the state.

NIGER VOTES N197.6 MILLION

The Niger State Government is to spend a total of N197,617,029 for its services during the current financial year.

Out of this amount, a sum of N122,199,180 had been voted for the capital development, while N75,417,849 has been earmarked for the current expenditure.

These facts were given by the state Military Governor, Commander Murtala Nyako, while announcing the 1977/78 financial year budget at the Government House, in Minna.

The recurrent surplus for the financial year he said is N18,257,749.

This, he said was much higher than that of last year estimated surplus of N6,004,082.

The governor said that total receipts for this financial year would be N73,836,460 as against the ex-

ated expenditure of N122,199,180, while the capital budget deficit would be N48,362,720 and N30,078,971 for the overall budget deficit.

The governor announced that the largest allocation of N21,500,000 would be spent on housing while the second largest allocation of N21,080,070 would be spent on roads and N13,111,582 would go to education.

He disclosed that a full-fledged Ministry of Local Government had been set up with an allocation of N9,605,258, while the Ministry of Establishments and Service Matters becomes a division of the cabinet office.

The overall expenditure of N9,370,160 which includes the capital grant to the local government he said is ten per cent of the state recurrent expenditure.

The Ministry of Local Government, the governor explained was set up in order to co-ordinate more effectively the programmes and activities of the local government.

OGUN STATE VOTES N262 MILLION

The Ogun State Government is to spend N262.4 million for its recurrent and capital services this financial year.

This represents an increase of N81.6 million over last year's budget which stood at N180.8 million.

The anticipated recurrent revenue during the new fiscal year is N96.7 million while the estimated recurrent expenditure is N91.3 million.

By this, there is a reasonable surplus of N5.5 million in the recurrent account.

Similarly the government's expected capital expenditure during the year is N71.1 million, while the estimated capital receipts is about N117.5 million.

There is however, a deficit of about N53.6 million in the capital budget for the financial year.

These facts were given in Abeokuta on Tuesday, April 5, by the state's Acting Governor, Lt.-Col Aliyu Mohammed, in his budget speech.

Lt.-Col Mohammed described the 1977/78 fiscal year as "a year of action" in the state, when he said efforts would be geared towards a "new and higher horizon."

He observed that a number of policy measures begun last financial year had strengthened the state's revenue position.

Similarly, he noted that the government had achieved a reasonable surplus for 1976/77 fiscal year through efficient management of its resources.

Lt.-Col. Mohammed therefore, gave the assurance that such a crusade would be carried out at a higher pace this financial year to generate more revenues to finance the state's development programmes.

A sectoral breakdown of the capital expenditure showed that economic sector accounted for N69.4 million, while the social sector is to receive N74.4 million.

The highest allocation of N33.5 million in the capital expenditure has been earmarked for transportation,

ONDO TO SPEND N321 MILLION FOR SERVICES

HIGHLIGHTS

- N10 million for health services.
- N7.8 million for education.
- N17.7 million for agriculture.
- N4.5 million for expansion.
- N9.7 million grants to Local Government Councils.

The Ondo State Government is to spend N321,504,540 on both recurrent and capital accounts this financial year. This is nearly N110 million more than the previous year.

Of this amount, capital expenditure represents N225.2 million or 70 per cent while recurrent expenditure takes 96.2 million or 30 per cent of the budget, labelled as "Bulldozer Budget."

Announcing this in a State Broadcast over the Ondo State Broadcasting Corporation (OSBC), NBC and National Television networks at Akure, the State Governor, Wing

Commander Ita David Ikpeme, said the State has a surplus budget of N932,108 on recurrent revenue which would be transferred to the capital expenditure and development fund.

With regards to capital account, the estimated expenditure is N225,205,530 while a total capital receipt of N88,339,730 is expected. This will result in a gross deficit of N136,865,800 on capital account, he revealed.

"The yawning gap of N136.8 million between capital expenditure and anticipated capital receipts cannot be helped if we must cater for the various areas crying for development", the governor warned.

Transportation takes a lion's share which accounts for 37 per cent of the capital expenditure this year.

The programme to be undertaken includes the construction, rehabilitation and reconstruction of some 1,000 kilometres of state highways, urban roads, rural feeder roads and an airstrip in Akure.

A sum of N4.5 million has been voted for "the immediate expansion programme" of the State Broadcasting Corporation, OSBC.

The sum of N9.7 million has been earmarked as grants for the 17 local government councils to supplement the anticipated N12.5 million grant from the Federal Government for their development programme.

The Ondo State capital, Akure, is

to have an airstrip at a cost of N250,000 this financial year.

This disclosure was made by the State Government, Wing Commander Ita David Ikpeke in his budget speech.

He said this arrangement is a prelude to the Federal Government's plan to establish a modern airport in the town.

He declared, "since construction work is not likely to start in the next year or two, approval has been given for us to build an airstrip in the interim."

OYO STATE BUDGETS N422 MILLION

The Oyo State Government is to spend a total of N422 million during the 1977/78 fiscal year. Of this amount, the estimated recurrent expenditure for the year stands at N94.25 million while the capital expenditure is put at N328.20 million.

These figures were contained in the Budget broadcast of the state Military Governor, Brigadier David Jemibewon. Brigadier Jemibewon said the budget left a deficit of N172.66 million in the capital expenditure and development fund.

This, however recorded a surplus of N39.39 million in the re-current account if the estimated recurrent revenue of N133.64 million is achieved.

A detailed breakdown of the figures shows that education took the

lion share with an allocation of N147,895,240 naira. Next to education is the Works projects of the state to which N81,059,030 has been allocated.

PLATEAU BUDGETS N318.1 MILLION

The Plateau State Government has budgetted N318,150,810 for its recurrent and capital expenditure during the 1977/78 fiscal year.

Announcing the budget, christened "budget of rededication" over radio and television networks in Jos the military governor, Group Captain Dan Suleiman, explained that N112,968,790 would be for recurrent expenditure while N205,181,840 go for capital expenditure.

The governor said that the recurrent revenue for the financial year stood at N123,245,680 while that for the estimated expenditure would be N112,968,970 thus leaving a surplus of N10,276,710 which, he explained, would be transferred to the capital development fund.

He said that the total capital receipts during the financial year was expected to be N704 million.

The governor explained that following the estimated capital expenditure of N205,181,840, the government would have a deficit of N135,103,280, adding that "an estimated amount of N71,379,310 will be our share of statutory revenue appropriation from the Federal Government in addition to various sums

to be received in the form of grants and loans."

A breakdown of the budget, however, shows that the largest share of N98,339,010 would go for education followed by state-owned boards and corporations which bag N74,552,130.

The Ministry of Works, Lands and Survey will have N37,907,730 while the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources will take N18.3 million.

An allocation of N3.6 million is made for the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Information while the Ministries of Finance and Economic Planning and Justice are given N3.5 million each.

RIVERS BUDGETS N336 MILLION

The Rivers State Government budgeted a total of N336,519,830 million for its services for the 1977/78 financial year.

Out of this amount N163,856,021 million has been set aside for the recurrent expenditure while N172,663,809 million goes for capital expenditure.

This was announced by the state governor, Col. Zamani Lekwot, over the net work of Radio Nigeria and the National Television in Port Harcourt, on April 14.

The governor said that the budget provided for an estimated revenue of

N18,704,510 million from internal sources while N36,225,960 million would come as federal reimbursements in respect of universal primary education and teacher training colleges, and N160,231,796 million as federal statutory allocations which gave the total recurrent revenue of N215,162,266 million.

Governor Lekwot said the estimated recurrent expenditure amounted to N163,853,021 comprising N35,462,870 as personal emoluments, N111,691,770 as other charges, while N14,840,930 million was earmarked for special expenditure and N1,870,451 million for special local government grant.

He announced that the ensuing recurrent surplus of N51,306,245 million had been transferred to the capital development fund.

On capital expenditure, the governor stated that the estimated capital receipts for the year amounted to N41,797,750 million and that this amount added to N51,306,245 transferred to recurrent revenue surplus would give a total of N93,103,995 capital receipts. The cost of the projected capital for 1977/78 based on the 1970-80 development plan he said was estimated at N77,966,000 and that this gave a net budget surplus of N15,137,995 million in respect of the present financial year.

However, he said the unspent but approved capital votes from 1975 when the Third Development Plan

was launched up to the end of last financial year amounted to N94,697,809 million. This, the governor said, when added to N77,966,000 million capital vote for 1977/78 would give N172,663,809 million worth of capital projects due to be carried out this year.

From the above amount, Col. Lekwot said "we have to deduct the total capital receipts of N93,103,995 million would then leave a total cumulative deficit of N79,559,814 million.

Compared with our estimates in 1976/77, he observed that the revenue from internal sources had increased by over 80 per cent.

He declared: "Our UPE reimbursements have increased by 100%. Our federal statutory allocations have increased by 18%. On the other hand our expenditure on personal emoluments has increased by only 24 per cent. Our other charges have increased by 17 per cent and our special expenditure by 32 per cent. Thanks to the vigorous anti-inflation measures taken by the Federal Military Government", he said.

SOKOTO STATE VOTES N291 MILLION FOR SERVICES

Sokoto State's Government is to spend 291,754,529 Naira for its services for the current financial year.

Of this amount, 142,420,060

Naira is for recurrent services and 149,334,460 Naira for capital projects.

Announcing what he described as the "take-off budget" over the NTV Sokoto on April 13, 1977, the state acting Military Governor, Col. H.O. D. Eghagha, said the recurrent revenue was estimated at 146,836,941 Naira and the capital receipts 103,691,500 Naira, thus leaving a deficit of 45,642,960 Naira.

The governor said although there was an increase in internal revenues which rose from 24 million Naira to 39,400,000 Naira this year, the state government was suffering substantial revenue losses as a result of unsatisfactory assessment of personal incomes of people engaged in the private sector.

Such people, he noted, often refused to pay up in time even the inadequate taxes levied on them.

Col. Eghagha said the government had been forced to amend the personal tax law to make the non-payment of assessed taxes a criminal offence, instead of treating it as a civil debt.

He pointed out that revenue officers would henceforth be posted to all ministries and government departments to ensure that every kobo due to the government had been collected.

Col. Eghagha said that in the current year, efforts would be directed towards provision of basic amenities

to the people.

These include the provision of a good transport system, water supply, electricity and social amenities such as education and health.

To this end, he said, contracts worth 25 million Naira for the roads through Biu, Kangiwa, Kamba, Ullleila, Gada, Unguwar Lalle, Wuruno and Raba were being executed.

He said work would soon start on other projects such as Gusau-Dan Sadau-Kotonkora-Udara road, Bunza-Dakin Gari-Koko road, Isa-Marmona-Binji-Gande and Gidan Madi-Tangaza and Mankai-kaoje roads.

On water supply, the governor said the Sokoto urban water supply project was expected to be completed this year and when completed, it would raise the supply of water from 2.5 million gallons to 7 million gallons.

He said his government was fully aware of the frequent disturbances which occurred between cattle Fulanis and farmers, adding that the matter was being seriously studied for remedial measures.

The governor also announced that the Federal Government would make funds available for massive land clearance and rehabilitation for subsequent allocation to farmers.

On education, the governor said efforts were being made to increase the number of children going to school from 44 per cent recorded last year to a little over 50 per cent this

year. He also said the first phase building nine more secondary and technical schools and vocational training centres would be undertaken this year.

On health, the governor said efforts were being made to train more para-medical staff for the ever expanding medical services of the state.

He said tenders had also been invited for the construction of Sokoto School of Nursing and Midwifery and consultants had already been appointed to design a medical auxiliary training school at Jega.

The governor said construction work would also start soon on the 300-bed Murtala Memorial Hospital at Sokoto and other hospitals at Yelwa, Zuru and Isa. He said the hospitals at Mafara and Argungu would be opened in a matter of weeks while the rural health centres at Dakin Gari, Dan Sadan, Gwaranyo and Kangiwa would be opened later.

On the shortage of basic commodities, the governor said the state government was purchasing 40 more tankers to add to its present fleet of ten in order to ensure an adequate supply of fuel to all parts of the state. Col Eghagha added that a petrol depot would also be constructed at Yelwa to supplement the one now at Sokoto.

He said the state government would set up a state supply company and re-organise the functions of the

operative system. To this end, government had made provision for the construction of one multi-purpose co-operative shop in each of the state local government areas. The governor appealed to all the

citizens of the state to contribute their quota towards the development of the state, stressing that over dependence on government for everything "must be a thing of the past."

ANAMBRA STATE

Area: 15,770 Sq. Kilometres.

Population: 3,571,072.

Capital: Enugu.

Other important towns are: Onitsha, Awka, Abakaliki, Nsukka, Ogbaru, Nnewi, Ihiala, Udi, Awgu.

There are 23 Local Government areas in Anambra State. They are: Abakaliki (Abakaliki), Aguata (Aguata), Anambra (Otuocho), Awgu (Awgu), Awka (Old Government Station), Enugu (Enugu), Ezeagu (Aguobu-Owa) Ezza (Onueke) Idemili (Ogidi), Igboetiti (Ogbede), Igboeze (Enugu Ezike), Ihiala (Ihiala), Ikwo (Echara-Onuaboyi), Ishielu (Ezma-mgbo), Isi-Uzo (Ikem), Nkanu (Agbani), Nnewi (Nnewi), Nsukka (Nsukka), Oji River (Oji River), Onitsha (including Ogbaru District) (Onitsha), Udi (Udi), Njikoka (Abagana), Uzo-Uwani (Umu-lokpa).

LEADING PLACES OF WORSHIP

Holy Ghost Cathedral,

1A Market Road, Enugu.

St. Bartholomew's Anglican Church,
Asata, Enugu.

Christ Church, Uwani.

St. Peter's Catholic Church,
Ogbete, Enugu

St. Luke's Anglican Church,
Ogui New Layout, Enugu.

All Saints Anglican Church,
Abakaliki Road, Enugu.

St. Mary's Catholic Church,
Ngwo.

Baptist Church,
Uwani, Enugu.

Methodist Church,
Moor House Street, Ogui, Enugu.

Christ Apostolic Church,
Agbani Road, Enugu.

Salvation Army Church,
Moor House, Enugu.

HOSPITALS

University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital (UNTH), Enugu.

General Hospital (former Park Lane Hospital), Enugu.

St. Vincent's Hospital, 2 Umuleri Street, Enugu.

Royal Hospital, 3 Aria Road, Enugu.

Mother of Christ Maternity Hospital, Market Road, Enugu.

Nedy Medical Clinic, -10 & 12 John Nwodo Close, Enugu.

St. Thomas Hospital, Lagos Street, Enugu.

Symbol Hospital, 73 Boardman Street, Uwani, Enugu.

Mrs. Anukwuem's Maternity Hospital, 22 Carr Street, Enugu.

PHARMACIES

Asata Chemists Limited, 41 Ogui Road, Enugu.

Central Chemists, 18 Owerri Road, Enugu.

Chris Chemists Limited, 1 Opara Avenue, Enugu.

City Chemists, 15 Ogui Road, Enugu.

Kingsway Chemists, 5 Okpara Avenue, Enugu.

Idechemists Limited, 5/7, Arochukwu Street, Enugu.

Iruka Chemists Limited, 98 Ogui Road, Enugu.

Standard City Chemists, 90 Zik Avenue, Enugu.

HOTELS

Hotel De Placia, 25 Edinburgh Road, Enugu.

Phoenix Hotels Limited, Enugu.

Hotel De Placia, 25 Edinburgh Road, Enugu.

Harmony Hotels, 35/37 Ngwo Street, Enugu.

Greens Hotel, 5 Awolowo Street, Enugu.

Hotel Vignola, 15 College Road, Enugu.

Panafric Guest House, 6 Murtala Mohammed Road, Enugu.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| med Road, Enugu. | Enugu. |
| rist Hotels, 152 Zik Avenue, Enugu. | Ambima Hotel & Catering, 3 Anyaegbu- |
| gu Guest House, Isuoch Street. | nam Street, Enugu. |
| ty Motel, 8 Adazi Street, Uwani, | Akubueze Hotels, 6 Affa Street, Uwani |
| Enugu. | Enugu. |
| den City Hotel, 7 Annang Street, | Green Virgin Hotel, 41 Amawbia Street, |
| Enugu. | Enugu. |
| Delight Restaurant, 123 Zik Avenue, | Express Hotel, Amawbia Street, Enugu. |

LIST OF POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN ANAMBRA STATE — OCTOBER, 1976

| No. | Name of School | Sex Served 1976/77 |
|-----|----------------|-----------------------|
|-----|----------------|-----------------------|

ABAKALIKI DIVISION

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1. | Abakaliki High School | *** | *** | *** | Mixed |
| 2. | Trade Centre | *** | *** | *** | ** |

AGUATA DIVISION

| | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 3. | Aguata High School | *** | *** | *** | Male |
| 4. | Achina High School, Achina | *** | *** | *** | ** |
| 5. | Community Secondary School, Umunze | *** | *** | *** | Female |
| 6. | Basden Girls' Secondary School, Isulo | *** | *** | *** | Male |
| 7. | Boys' Secondary School, Awgbu | *** | *** | *** | ** |
| 8. | Uga Secondary School, Uga | *** | *** | *** | Female |
| 9. | * Umuchu Girls' Secondary School, Umuchu | *** | *** | *** | Male |
| 10. | * Boys' Secondary School, Ogbunka | *** | *** | *** | Female |
| 11. | * Nanka Girls' Secondary School, Nanka | *** | *** | *** | Male |
| 12. | * Boys' Secondary School, Igbo-Ukwu | *** | *** | *** | ** |
| 13. | * Boys' Secondary School, Ezinifite | *** | *** | *** | ** |

ANAMBRA DIVISION

| | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 13. | Girls' High School, Umunya | *** | *** | *** | Female |
| 14. | Joseph Memorial High School, Aguleri | *** | *** | *** | Male |
| 15. | St. Monica's T.T.C., Ogbunike | *** | *** | *** | Female |
| 16. | * Boys' Secondary School, Awkuzu ... | *** | *** | *** | Male |
| 17. | * Girls' Secondary School, Nteje ... | *** | *** | *** | Female |
| 19. | * T.T.C., Nsugbe | *** | *** | *** | Female |

AWGU DIVISION

| | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------|-----|--------|
| 20. | St. Vincent's Secondary School, Agbogugu | ... | Male |
| 21. | Girls' High School, Awgu ... | ... | Female |
| 22. | Awgu High School, Nenwe | ... | Male |
| 23. | Achi High School, Achi ... | ... | " |
| 24. | Girls' Secondary School, Achi | ... | Female |
| 25. | * Boys' Secondary School, Mgbowo | ... | " |
| 26. | * Inyi Boys' Secondary School, Inyi | ... | " |
| 27. | T.T.C. Ihe, Awgu | ... | " |

ENUGU DIVISION

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------|-----|--------|
| 28. | C.I.C., Enugu ... | ... | Male |
| 29. | Queen's School, Enugu | ... | Female |
| 30. | Boys' High School, Awkunanaw | ... | Male |
| 31. | National Secondary School, Nike | ... | " |
| 32. | Girls' High School, Awkunanaw | ... | Female |
| 33. | Uwani Secondary School, Uwani Enugu | ... | Mixed |
| 34. | W.T.C., Enugu | ... | Female |
| 35. | Holy Rosary Training College, Enugu | ... | " |
| 36. | G. T. C. Enugu | ... | Male |
| 37. | Girls' High School, Oghe ... | ... | Female |
| 38. | Community Secondary School, Olo ... | ... | Male |
| 39. | Ezeagu Secondary School, Isingwu, Umuna | ... | " |
| 40. | Aguobu Owa High School | ... | " |
| 41. | T. T. C., Iwollo, Oghe | ... | " |

EZZIKWO DIVISION

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------|-----|------|
| 42. | Ezzikwo High School, Amuzu | ... | Male |
| 43. | St. Aiden's Secondary School, Umuezuoke | ... | " |

| S/No. | Name of School | Sex | Score |
|-------|----------------|-----|---------|
| | | | 1976/77 |

IDEMILI DIVISION

| | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------------|-----|--------|
| 44. | Oraukwu High School | ... | Male |
| 45. | St. John's Secondary School, Alor | ... | " |
| 46. | Girls' Secondary School, Alor | ... | Female |
| 47. | Nnobi High School, Nnobi | ... | Male |
| 48. | Merchants of Light School, Oba | ... | " |
| 49. | Girls' Secondary School, Oba | ... | Female |
| 50. | St. Joseph's Secondary School, Awka-Etiti | ... | Male |
| 51. | Girls' Secondary School, Awka Etiti | ... | Female |
| 52. | Ogidi Girls' Secondary School, Ogidi | ... | " |
| 53. | Girls' Secondary School, Umuoji | ... | " |

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|--------|
| 54. | Abatete High School, Abatete | ... | Male |
| 55. | Community Secondary School, Obosi | ... | Mixed |
| 56. | Boys' Secondary School, Ogidi | ... | Male |
| 57. | Nnobi Girls' Secondary School, Nnobi | ... | Female |
| 58. | * Boys' Secondary School, Nnokwa | ... | Male |
| 59. | * Girls' Secondary School, Umudioka | ... | Female |

IGBO-EZE DIVISION

| | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------|-----|------|
| 60. | Igbo-Eze Secondary School, Enugu-Ezike | ... | Male |
| 61. | * Boys' High School, Ekposi, Enugu-Ezike | ... | " |

ISHIELU DIVISION

| | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|-----|--------|
| 62. | Community Secondary School, Ezillo | ... | Female |
| 63. | * Boys' Secondary School, Ezzamgbo | ... | Male |

IHIALA DIVISION

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------|-----|--------|
| 64. | Uli High School, Uli | ... | Male |
| 65. | Girls' Secondary School, Uli | ... | Female |
| 66. | Boys' High School, Ihiala | ... | Male |
| 67. | Ihiala Girls' Secondary School, Ihiala | ... | Female |
| 68. | Okija Community Secondary School, Okija | ... | Mixed |
| 69. | St. Anthony's Secondary School, Azia | ... | " |
| 70. | St. Jude's Secondary School, Ihiala | ... | Male |

NJIKOKA DIVISION

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------------|-----|--------|
| 71. | St. Michael's Secondary School, Nimo | ... | Male |
| 72. | Community Secondary School, Adazi | ... | " |
| 73. | Agulu Secondary School, Agulu | ... | Female |
| 74. | Girls' High School, Awka | ... | Male |
| 75. | Boys' Secondary School, Umuswulu | ... | Female |
| 76. | Girls' Secondary School, Abagana | ... | Male |
| 77. | Igwebuike Secondary School, Awka | ... | " |
| 78. | Njikoka High School, Ifite Ukpo | ... | Female |
| 79. | Girls' High School, Agulu | ... | Male |
| 80. | Boys' Secondary School, Neni | ... | " |
| 81. | Nri Secondary School, Nri | ... | " |
| 82. | Trade Centre, Awka | ... | " |
| 83. | Boys' High School, Adazi | ... | " |
| 84. | Comprehensive Secondary School, Nawfia | ... | " |
| 85. | * Nnamdi Azikiwe Secondary School, Abagana | ... | Female |
| 86. | Ojiako Memorial Secondary School, Adazi | ... | Male |
| 87. | * Boys' Secondary School, Achalla, Awka | ... | " |
| 88. | * Boys' Secondary School, Aguluzigbo | ... | Female |
| 89. | * Girls' Secondary School, Awka | ... | Male |
| 90. | St. Paul's College, Awka | ... | " |

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| 91. | T.T.C., Adazi | ... | ... | Female |
| 92. | * St. Mark's College Nibo/Nise | ... | ... | " |

NKANU DIVISION

| | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------|-----|-----|------|
| 93. | St. Patrick's Secondary School, Emene | ... | ... | Male |
| 94. | Boys' Secondary School, Umueze Awkunanaw | ... | ... | " |
| 95. | * Nara Boys' Secondary School, Nara | ... | ... | " |

NNEWI DIVISION

| | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| 96. | Girls' Secondary School, Nnewi | ... | ... | Female |
| 97. | Girls High School, Nnewi | ... | ... | " |
| 98. | Okongwu Memorial Secondary School, Nnewi | ... | ... | Male |
| 99. | Zixton Secondary School, Ozubulu | ... | ... | " |

| S/No. | Name of School | | | Sex Served 1976/77 |
|-------|----------------|--|--|-----------------------|
|-------|----------------|--|--|-----------------------|

NNEWI DIVISION (Contd.)

| | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| 100. | Oraifite Secondary School, Oraifite | ... | ... | Male |
| 101. | Girls' Secondary School, Ozubulu | ... | ... | Female |
| 102. | National Secondary School, Nnewi | ... | ... | Male |
| 103. | Nnewi High School, Nnewi ... | ... | ... | " |
| 104. | * Boys' Secondary School, Ozubulu | ... | ... | " |
| 105. | * Girls' Secondary School, Amichi | ... | ... | Female |
| 106. | * Community Secondary School, Ukpok | ... | ... | Male |
| 107. | * Girls' Secondary School, Unubi | ... | ... | Female |

NSUKKA DIVISION

| | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| 108. | Premier Secondary School, Ukehe, Usukka | ... | ... | Male |
| 109. | Nsukka High School, Nsukka | ... | ... | " |
| 110. | Igbo-Etiti Secondary School, Adani Nsukka | ... | ... | " |
| 111. | Girls' High School, Nsukka ... | ... | ... | Female |
| 112. | St. Theresa's Secondary School, Nsukka | ... | ... | Male. |
| 113. | Boys' Secondary School, Aku, Nsukka | ... | ... | " |
| 114. | T.T.C., Nsukka | ... | ... | " |

OGBARU DIVISION

| | | | | |
|------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|------|
| 115. | * Boys' Secondary School, Ogbaru | ... | ... | Male |
|------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|------|

ONITSHA DIVISION

| | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| 116. | C.K.C. Onitsha | ... | ... | Male |
| 117. | D.M.G.S., Onitsha | ... | ... | " |
| 118. | Girls' Secondary School, Onitsha | ... | ... | Female |
| 119. | Metropolitan Secondary School Onitsha | ... | ... | " |

| | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------------------|-----|--------|
| 20. | City High School, Onitsha ... | ... | Mixed |
| 121. | Chukwurah High School, Onitsha | ... | " |
| 122. | Q. R. C., Onitsha | ... | Female |
| 123. | Trade Centre, Onitsha | ... | Male |
| 124. | * Comprehensive Secondary School, Onitsha | ... | " |
| 125. | * Modebe Memorial Secondary School, Onitsha | ... | " |
| 126. | * Onitsha Girls' High School, Onitsha ... | ... | Female |
| 127. | * Metu Memorial Secondary School, Onitsha | ... | Male |
| 128. | * Boys' High School, Onitsha | ... | " |
| 129. | * Girls' Secondary Commercial School, Onitsha | ... | Female |
| 130. | St. Charles T.T.C., Onitsha. | ... | Male |

UDI DIVISION

| | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------------------|-----|--------|
| 131. | Christ High School, Abor ... | ... | Male |
| 132. | St. Theresa's Secondary School, Ab- | ... | Female |
| 133. | Girls' Secondary School, Ngwo | ... | " |
| 134. | Community Secondary School, Udi | ... | Male |
| 135. | Eke High School, Eke | ... | " |
| 136. | Colliery Comprehensive Secondary School, Ngwo | ... | " |

UZO-UWANI DIVISION

| | | | |
|------|--------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| 137. | * Omor Community Secondary School, Uzo-Uwani ... | ... | Mixed |
| 138. | * Uzo-Uwani Secondary school, Adani ... | ... | " |

* Schools not existing in 1975/76

ADDITIONAL

1. University of Nigeria, Nsukka and Enugu Campuses
2. Institute of Management and Technology, Enugu
3. Federal Government College, Enugu.

THE JUDICIARY

The Hon. Mr. Justice Anthony Nnamazie Aniagolu, O.F.R., K.S.S., LL.B. (Hons) Bristol, Chief Judge, Chief Judges Chambers, Enugu.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Rowland Obiora Okagbue, LL.M., Judge, High Court, Abakaliki.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Emmanuel Osekwa Araba, LL.B. (Lond) B.A. Judge, High Court, Nsukka.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Francis Omelonye Nwokedi, B.L., Judge, High Court, Nnewi.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Timothy Chukwuemeka Umezinwa, LL.B. (Hull), Judge High Court, Enugu.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Philip Nnaemeka Agu, B.A. (Hons) LL.B. (Hons), Judge, High Court, Onitsha.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Alfred Obi-Okoye, LL.B. (Hons), Judge, High Court, Awka.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Paul Kemdili Nwokedi, B.A. (Lond) LL.B. (Hons), Judge, High Court, Onitsha.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Alex Okwudi Mbanefo, BL., Judge, High Court, Enugu.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Obiesie Okadigbo BL., Judge, High Court, Enugu.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Anthony Ikechukwu Iguh, LL.B. (Hons) (Hull), Judge, High Court, Enugu.

The Hon. Mrs. Justice Francis Gabriel Chinafuzo Uyanna, LL.B. (Hons) London, Judge, High Court Onitsha.

Obiora Nwazota, Esq., LL.B. (Hons) Lond. A.K.C. (London), Chief Registrar, Chief Registrar's Office, Enugu.

Godwin Ude Ononiba, Esq., LL.B. (Lond), Deputy Chief Registrar, Chief Registrar's Office, Enugu.

Clement Okereke Ike, Esq. LL.B. Hons (Lond), Chief Magistrate, Chief Magistrate's Court, Onitsha.

Moses Okechukwu Nweje, Esq., LL.B. (Lond), Chief Magistrate, Chief Magistrate's Court, Awka.

Jacob Nnabolisa Maduegbunam Onyechi, Esq., BL., Chief Magistrate, Chief Magistrate's Court, Nsukka.

Emmanuel Akudo Ibeziako, Esq., M.A. B. Com., D.P.A., Chief Magistrate, Chief Magistrate's Court, Nnewi.

Hyacinth Nwàke Chidume, Esq. LL.B. Hons (Lond), Chief Magistrate, Chief Magistrate's Court, Onitsha.

Joseph Chukwunonyelu Metuh, Esq. LL.B., B.C.L., Chief Magistrate, Chief Magistrate's Court, Enugu.

Bennet Madubugwu Chukwudifu Etiaba, Esq., LL.B. Ag. Chief Magistrate, Chief Magistrate's Court, Abakaliki.

Samuel Ikechukwu Okonkwo Aguolu, Esq., LL.M. (Lond), Snr. Magistrate Gd.I, Magistrate's Court, Ihiaba.

Nathaniel Nnamdi Onugha, Esq., LL.B. (Lond), Snr. Magistrate Gd.I, Chief Magistrate's Court, Nsukka.

Christopher Okeke Okpala, Esq., LL.B.

(Lond), Snr. Magistrate Gd.I, Magistrate's Court, Ogbaru.

Bernard Azubike Agusobo, Esq., BL. Snr. Magistrate Gd.I, Magistrate's Court Agwu.

Edmund Nnaemeka Uzodike, Esq. LL.B. Hons (Lond) LL.M., Snr. Magistrate Gd.I, Chief Magistrate's Court, Enugu.

Emmanuel Nwachukwu Onyefulu, Esq. BL., Snr. Magistrate Gd. I, Chief Magistrate's Court, Abakaliki.

John Anene Ojiako, Esq., LL.B. Hons (Lond), Snr. Magistrate Gd.I, Chief Magistrate's Court, Onitsha.

Peter Chikereze Onyia, Esq., LL.B. Snr. Magistrate Gd.I, Magistrate's Court, Ogidi.

Felix Kachukwukelu Otaluka, Esq. LL.B. Hons, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Magistrate's Court, Isi-Uzo.

Victoria Ayodele Uzomaka Onojemba (Mrs) LL.B. (Lond), Hon. Commissioner Snr Magistrate Gd. II, Ministry of Establishments, Enugu.

Felicia Uzoechina Obiora (Mrs) BA Gen. BL., Snr. Magistrate Gd. II, Chief Magistrate's Court, Enugu.

Josephine Obiageli Oniah (Mrs) BL. Snr. Magistrate Gd. II, Magistrate's Court, Nkanu.

Merick Chuka Marchie, Esq., LL.B. Snr. Magistrate Gd. II, Chief Magistrate's Court, Enugu.

Chudi Akunyili, Esq., BL., Snr. Magistrate Gd. II, Magistrate's Court, Udi.

Samuel James Ogbogu Ezeoke, Esq. LL.B., Magistrate Grade I, Seconded to Plateau State as Snr. Magistrate Gd. I.

Joseph Nwafor Ofomata, Esq., BA (Econ), Magistrate Grade I, Chief Magistrate's Court, Nnewi.

Anthony Benton Ngwu Obayi, Esq. LL.B. Hons (Wales), Magistrate Grade I, Magistrate's Court, Igboeze.

Godfrey Igboanugo Obikpo, Esq., BL. Magistrate Grade I, Chief Magistrate's Court, Onitsha.

Joseph Obiozo Njaka, Esq., B.L.,
Magistrate Gd. 1, Chief Magistrate's Court,
Abakaliki.

David Chuma-Oba Onuora, Esq., B.L.,
Magistrate Gd. 1, Magistrate's Court,
Ufuma.

Herbert Bob Onyekwelu, Esq., LL.B.
(Iond), Magistrate Grade 1, Magistrate's
Court, Ihiala.

Benson Nwoye Nwofor, Esq., LL.B.
Magistrate Gd. 1, Magistrate's Court,
Otuocho.

Nse Ndiwe, Esq., Dip. Pharm., B.L.,
Magistrate Gd. 1, Magistrate's Court, Uzo-
Uwani.

Augustine Onyeagor Uche, Esq., LL.B.
(Hons), Magistrate Gd. 1, Magistrate's
Court, Ishielu.

Benjamin Abiodun Ositadinma Egbuna
Esq., B.L., Magistrate Gd. 1., Magistrate's
Court, Ezzikwo.

Michael Ifeanyi Akubeze, Esq., B.L.,
Magistrate Gd. 1, Magistrate's Court,
Angu.

Peter Nwoye Muozobe Okonkwo, Esq.,
LL.B. Magistrate Grade 1, Chief Magis-
trate's Court, Awka.

BAUCHI STATE

Area: 61,814 Sq. Kilometres.

Population: 2,193,674.

Capital: Bauchi.

CABINET

Military Governor:

Lt.-Col. Mohammed Bello-Kaliel.

Secretary to the Military Government:

Alhaji Abubakar Umar.

Commissioner for Education:

Dr. Aliyu Abubakar.

Commissioner for Finance and Economic
Planning:

Alhaji Abdul Kadir Ahmed.

Commissioner for Health:

Alhaji Yurusa Kaltungo.

Commissioner for Home Affairs, Informa-
tion, Establishment and Service Matters.

Alhaji Jibrin Nayaya.

Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-
General:

Alhaji Mohammed A. Sambo.

Commissioner for Local Government and
Social Development:

Alhaji Yelwa Azare.

Commissioner for Natural Resources:

Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa.

Commissioner for Trade, Industries, Co-
operatives and Tourism:

Malam Mohammed A. Mohammed.

Commissioner for Works and Housing:

Alhaji Jibrin Gane.

Other Members:

Army Commander:

Lt.-Col. Datti Abubakar

Commissioner of Police:

Alhaji Mohammed Dan Madani.

BENDEL STATE

Area: 38,061 Sq. kilometres.

Population: 2,435,839.

Capital: Benin City.

Bendel State, one of the 19 states of
the Federal Republic of Nigeria, was car-
ved out of the former Western Region on
August 9, 1963. It was then called Mid-
western Region of Nigeria.

When the 12 states structure of the
Federation became effective, it remained
intact like it has remained with the present
19 states structure.

It stretches from the Bight of Benin in
the South to the North and shares com-
mon boundaries with Ondo, Anambra,
Imo, Kwara and Rivers States. It has fer-
tile soil, rich vegetation and forests.

Some of the people of the State are believed to have a common ancestry with identical customs, beliefs and culture. The main communities which are Edo, Urhobo, Ibo, Ishan, Itsekiri and Ijaw, correspond to the languages spoken by them.

There are 19 Local Government Areas in the State. The important towns include Benin City (capital), Sapele, Warri, Orokpe, Ughelli, Oleh, Kwale, Igarra, Ogwashi-Uku, Asaba, Abudu, Iguona-tuwa, Auchi, Agbor Ubiaja, Ekpoma, Afuze, Bomadi, Burutu, Forcados, Uromi.

Agriculture provides the main source of livelihood for about 70 per cent of the population. Farmers are being educated and encouraged to adopt modern farming techniques. A community farming programme has been initiated by Government whereby peasant farmers cultivate their farms in contiguous pieces with free technical assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The objective is to bring the benefits of mechanised farming within the reach of peasant farmers and accelerate food production in the State. To keep pace with demand for food, three mechanised farms have been established at Agbede, Warrake, and Agenebode. Cattle ranches are established at Ubiaja, Oria, Igarra and a buffalo ranch at Emede.

The State produces about 35% of the country's crude oil, 80 per cent of Nigeria's lump and crepe rubber and about 80 per cent of the country's timber.

Industries:

At present there are four major industries, namely the Cement Factory at Ukpilla, the Textile Mill at Asaba, the Glass Factory at Ughelli, Guinness Brewery (private) and the Bendel Brewery, which was commissioned in Benin City on October 25, 1974 — it produces larger brands of beer known as Henninger and Crystal.

Other natural resources include natural

gas, limestone and lignite.

Education:

All schools and colleges are owned by the State Government. About 700,000 pupils are in attendance in all the Primary schools.

At present there are 1,556 primary schools, 142 secondary grammar schools, nine teacher training colleges, 13 trade schools, one technical high school, a polytechnic and one university in the State.

Health and Medical Services:

The Government is committed to providing medical and health services to all sections of the community. There are 23 functioning Government hospitals, nine voluntary agency and ten private hospitals all over the State. Medical services are free to children under 18 years.

Rural Electrification:

The rural electrification programme of the Government is aimed at providing a vital item of the infrastructure for improving the standard of living of the people in the rural areas. Since the inception of the Rural Electricity Board in 1972, twelve areas have been supplied with electricity and in all 58 towns have been earmarked for electrification. The projects are estimated to cost N11 million.

Water Supply:

The State Government has embarked on bold plans for providing better and more hygienic water supply for its people. Since its establishment in 1968, the Bendel Water Board has completed 23 new schemes, and rehabilitated some of the old ones that were in various states of disrepair. The most significant achievement of the Board is the completion of the N3.2 million Ojirami Dam in Akoko Edo Division.

Self-Help:

The rapid rate of development witnessed in the State would not have been made possible without the overwhelming response of the people to the philosophy of self-help. Various communities in the State have embarked on various community projects aimed at providing and improving amenities in their areas.

The people are conscious of the fact that their progress depends largely on their sacrifice, self-help and initiative. People come together to provide communal labour and donate money for specific projects such as constructing feeder roads and bridges, building community halls, dressing stations, post offices, markets and maternity homes.

CABINET**Military Governor:**

Commodore Husaini Abdullahi.

Permanent Secretaries (Military Governor's Office)

Mr. P.I.G. Onyeobi (Public Service Matters)

Mr. B.O. Uzorka (Cabinet Department)

Mr. A.E. Ubaru (Administration Dept).

Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice:

Mr. Justice J.A.P. Oki.

Permanent Secretary/Solicitor-General.

Mr. W.O. Kuyatsemi.

Commissioner for Economic Development

Mr. Osaze Egbomwan

Permanent Secretary:

Dr. G. O. Orewa

Commissioner for Finance.

Mr. C.E. Enuenwosu.

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. J.O. Iluebey.

Commissioner for Land and Housing.

Prince P.I. Jegbefume.

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. S.J. Ojeikere, M.F.R.

Commissioner for Works and Transport.

Dr. M.O. Obiaya.

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. K.A. Gbegbaje

Commissioner for Education.

Mr. A.S.O. Ejoh.

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. P.A. Uduebor.

Commissioner for Establishments.

Mr. S.S. Obaro.

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. J.I. Ola.

Commissioner for Chieftaincy Affairs and Culture.

Dr. P.A. Igbafe.

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. A.E. Osunde.

Commissioner for Home Affairs & Information.

Dr. F.I.A. Omu.

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. J.A. Ohiorenaya.

Commissioner for Trade and Industry.

Dr. J. U. Aire.

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. J.A. Agwae.

Commissioner for Local Government.

Mr. A.A. Musa.

Permanent Secretary.

D. P. Lawani.

Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Mr. J. O. S. Ayomike.

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. F.I. Imouokhome.

Commissioner for Health.

Mr. Broderick Cherima Bozimo.

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. F.C. Halim.

Commander 4th Infantry Brigade, Nigerian Army, Benin City.

Lt.-Col. L. P. Nyam.

Light Liaison and Helicopter Wing, Nigerian Air Force, Benin City.

Wing Commander Yahaya Halilu.

N.P.M. Commissioner of Police, Benin Command, Benin City.

Col. Joshua Maigari Gin.

Bendel State Liaison Office, Lagos Permanent Secretary.

Mr. G.A.T. Aggreh.

Commissioner of Police.

Mr. E.O. Inyang.

THE JUDICIARY

HIGH COURT JUDGES

The Hon. Mr. Justice V.E. Ovie-Whiskey, Chief Judge, Benin City.

The Hon. Mr. Justice E.A. Ekeruche, High Court, Benin City.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Uche Omo, High Court, Warri.

The Hon. Mr. Justice F.Q.M. Atake, High Court, Agbor.

The Hon. Mr. Justice R.A.I. Ogbobine, High Court, Sapele.

The Hon. Justice (Chief) J.A.P. Oki, Ministry of Justice, Benin City.

The Hon. Justice (Chief) J.O. Akpovi, High Court, Sapele.

The Hon. Mr. Justice E.I. Akpata, High Court, Benin City.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J.O. Akhigbe, High Court, Asaba.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J.B. Amissah, High Court, Ughelli.

The Hon. Mr. Justice S.O. Uwaifo, High Court, Ubiaja.

The Hon. Mr. Justice A.N.E. Gbemudu, High Court, Kwale.

The Hon. Mr. Justice B.A. Omosun, High Court, Auchi.

The Hon. Mr. Justice K.S.Y. Momoh, High Court, Benin City.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Moje Bare, High Court, Ogwashi-Uku.

The Hon. Mr. Justice I.O. Aluyi, High Court, Warri.

The Hon. Justice (Chief) A.N. Maidoh, High Court, Warri.

The Hon. Justice (Chief) M. Unurhoro, High Court, Benin City.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J.W.A. Ohiwerei, High Court, Warri.

The Hon. Justice (Chief) S.A. Ajuyah, High Court, Benin City.

MAGISTRATES

E. Okeme, Chief Magistrate, Benin City.

L.J. Aiwerioghene (Mrs), Chief Magistrate, Benin City.

M.C. Eluaka, Chief Magistrate, Ughelli.

J.O. Odiase, Chief Magistrate, Odeh.

T.W. Ogwuazor, Chief Magistrate, Sapele.

M.I. Ofili, Chief Magistrate, Benin City.

J.O. Agarin, Chief Magistrate, Asaba.

Chief A.A. Shomade, Chief Magistrate, Agbor.

A.O.M. Takpor, Chief Magistrate, Ogwashi-Uku.

P.N. Olluh, Chief Magistrate, Kwale.

V. O. Eigbedion, Chief Magistrate, Warri.

Chief M.E. Akororoh, Chief Magistrate, Ubiaja.

E.A. Fernandez, Ag. Chief Magistrate, Auchi.

M.O. Otiono, Ag. Chief Magistrate, Afuze.

A.O.M. Bazunu, Ag. Chief Magistrate, Orerokpe.

M.O. Raje, Senior Magistrate Gd.I, Benin City.

S.N. Ofunne, Snr. Magistrate Gd.I, Bomadi.

J.A. Onobun, Snr. Magistrate Gd.I, Sapele.

M.A. Okungbowa (Mrs) Snr. Magistrate Gd. II, Benin City.

F.O.A. Adigwe, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Igama.

O.A. Igbojidi, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Warri.

H.I.R. Odiase, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Benin City.

F.N. Onwuegbuzio, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Agbor.

A.O. Ufuch, Snr. Magistrate Gd. II, Ughelli.

J.E.O. Kofi, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Igbozuwa.

A.A. Agun, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Abudu.

E. Sido, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Warri.

F.N. Nwanokwai, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Sapele.

M.B.U. Alaka, Snr. Magistrate Gd.II, Agenebode.

B.A. Ovbiagele, Magistrate Gd. II, Warri.

A.O. Ofesi, Magistrate Gd. II, Ubiaja.

INFORMATION ON FIRST CLASS HOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES IN BENDEL STATE

| Name | Address | Telephone Telex Cablegram | Cost of Accommodation Per Night | Facilities Available |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hotel Benin Plaza | 1A Reservation Road, P.M.B. 1126 Benin City | Tel. 1090, 1091, 1092, Benin Telex 41123 | Single: N16.00 Double: N22.00 Suites: N36.00 | Swimming Pool, Garden, Discothe- que Conference Room. Laundry Services all rooms Aircondition. |
| Continental Palace Hotel | 6, Dawson Street P.O.Box 296 Benin City | Telephone: 1233 Benin City | Single: N16.50 Double: N22.00 Suites: N36.00 | Open Air Garden, Discotheque, all charges plus 10% Service charge etc. |
| Bendel Hotel | 1st Avenue, G.R.A. Benin City | Tel. 6382, 993 Benin City Telex: 41123 | Single: N15.00 Double: N20.00 Suites: N22.00 | |
| Crown Hotel | 136A Upper Igun Street, B/City | Tel.: 703 Benin City | Single: N15.00 Double: 22.00 Suites: N35.00 | Bar, Restaurant T.V. & Dining Room all charges Include breakfast. |
| Hotel Bendel | Along Sapele Road, Near the Ministry of Agriculture and Nat- ural Resources | Tel: 1002 Benin City | Single: N16.00 Double: N22.00 Suites: N30.00 | Garden, Bar, Rest- aurant all rooms Airconditioned. |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P.M.B. 1125, Benin City. | Roland Estate Road, Off Ewa Road, Benin City. | Tel: 762 | Single: N11.00 Double: N15.00 Suites: N22.00 | Restaurant, Bar Fish-pond, Poultry all services with breakfast. |
| Ikpoba River Hotel | | | | |
| Edo Guest House | 128, Akpakpava Street, Benin City | Tel: 922 | Single: N16.00 Double: N20.00 Suites: N30.00 | Double breakfast Restaurant, Bar and Garden. |
| New Langer | 3, Imactinyan Ave- nue, Off Ihama Street, Govt. Reservation Area, Benin City | Tel: 1263 | Single: N15.00 Double: N22.00 | A restaurant, dis- cotteque and a Garden. |
| Central Hotel | 76, Akpakpava St., Benin City, P.O. Box 433 | Tel: 6404 | Single: N16.00 Double: N22.00 Suites: 42.50 | Conference Hall, Press room, Dis- cotteque, Restau- rant. |
| Uviesia Inn. | Along Supete Road, Benin City. | Tel: 1310 | Single: N11.00 Double: N18.00 | All rooms Air-con- ditioned. Services include breakfast. |
| Palm Royal Motel | Along New Lagos Road, Near Univer- sity of Benin Teaching Hospital, P.M.B. 1126, Benin City. | Rel: 1341 Tel: 1342 | Single: N22.00 Double: N36.00 | Bar, Restaurant and a Garden all rooms are Air- conditioned. |
| Koso Guest House | 4, Liberty Road, | Tel: 467 | Single: N19.80 | Bar and all rooms |

| | Govt. Reservation Area | Benin City | Double: N24.20 | Airconditioned. |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sambio Safari | 2, Osayamen Road Off College Road Benin City. | Tel: 184 | Single: N11.00 Double: N20.00 | Garden, Services include breakfast |
| Jemila Hotel | 3, Edokpolor Factory Road, Ikpoba Hill Benin City. | Tel: 1257 | Single: N18.00 Double: N36.00 | Disco, Garden Restaurant, Laundry Services |
| Idama Hotel | 54, Eboho Road Okumagba Lay Out, Warri. | Tel: 246 | Single Room: N10.50 Double room: N16.00 | |
| Enerhen Motel | Enerhen Road, Effurun Road, P. O. Box 6, Warri | Tel. 348 Cablegram: Enemotel | Single: N10.00 Double: N17.00 | All rooms Air-Conditioned, have carpets and Telephones, Bar Restaurant Nigerian and continental Dishes Ala Carte Electricity Generating Plant, Underground water tanks. |
| Mosheshe Motel | Airport Road, Effurun - Warri P.M.B. 1059 | Tel: 576 Telex: 4123 | Single: N11.00 Double: N16.00 Suite: N30.00 | Villa Rosa Night Club Royal Casino Electricity Generating Plant Water Reservoir, Travel Agency. |
| Gardenia Hotel | Warri-Sapele Road, Warri. P. O. Box 525, Warri. | Telephone. | Single: N18.00 Double: N28.00 | Night Club Snack Bar Restaurant. Rooms Air-conditioned and with Telephones Electricity Generating Plant Underground |

Water Tanks Laundry Services.

All rooms Air-conditioned
Electricity Generating
Plants Surface Water Tanks

Swimming Pool, Bamboo
All rooms Discom All
rooms Airconditioned and
with telephones Banquet
facilities Electricity Gen-
rating Plant, Surface and
Underground water Tanks,
Laundry Services.

Single: N9.00
Double: N15.00
Double: (More
spacious) N17.
Suite: N30.00

Single: N15.00
Double: N20.00
Suite: (Jnr) N25.
Suite: (Snr) N35.
Suite: (VIP) N50

Single: N3.00
Double: N10.00

Single: N10.00
Double: N15.00

Single: N10.00
Double: N15.00
Suites: N18.00

Single: N10.00
Double: N15.00

Single: N10.00
Double: N17.00

Tel: 223

Tel: 172
Telex: 41123
Cab: Palmgroove

Tel:

Tel:

Tel:

Tel:

Tel:

1, Edwior Estate
Effurun,
P.O. Box 275
Warri

Upper Erejuwa
P.M.B. 1059
Warri

G.R.A.
Bomadi

G.R.A.
Igarra

G.R.A.
Abudu

G.R.A. Kwale

Ashaka Road,
Uregha-Ogbe

River Valley
Hotel

Palmgroove Motel

Bandel Hotel

Bandel Hotel:

Oil Port Hotel

| Kwale | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bendel Hotel | G.R.A. Ubinja | Tel: | Single: N10.00 Double: N15.00 V.I.P. N18.00 |
| Bendel Hotel | Box 5, Ubinja | Tel: 47 | Single: N6.00 |
| Bendel Hotel | G.R.A. Warri | Tel: 67 | Single: N16.00 Double: N20.00 |
| Bendel Hotel | G.R.A. Uromi P.M.B. 2, Uromi | Tel: 25 | Single: N10.00 Double: N15.00 |
| Hob Rest House | Hob Rest House Warri | Tel: 50 | Single: N8.00 Double: N12.00. |
| Ogbolomo Guest House | Ogbolomo Guest House, Warri | Tel: 35.00 | Single: N11.00 Double: N16.50 |
| Uwa Guest House | Uwa Guest House Warri | Tel: 201 | Single: N8.00 Double: N12.00 |
| Midwest Inn | Midwest Inn Warri | Tel: 350 Tel: 448 | Single: N15.00 Double: N24.00 Suites: Single: N20. Suites: Double: N30 |
| Bendel Hotel | Ogwashi-Uku | Tel: | Single: N10.00 Double: N18.00 |

Swimming Pool

Airconditioned

BENUE STATE

Area: 69,740 Sq. Kilometres.

Population: 3,041,194.

Capital: Makurdi

CABINET

Military Governor:

Col. Abdullahi Shelleng.

Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources:

Mr. A.P. Anyebe.

Commissioner of Education:

Mr. Tesemchi Makar

Commissioner for Service Matters, Information and Research:

Dr. Shima Kaimon Gyoh.

Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning:

Mr. Ignatius Momwhange.

Commissioner for Health:

Mr. M. Ogu.

Commissioner for Justice and Attorney General:

Mr. E. I. Odoma.

Commissioner for Local Government, Social Development and Sports:

Mr. Suemo Chia

Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Cooperatives:

Mr. B. E. O. Omaiye.

Commissioner for Works:

Dr. M. E. Adah.

Other Members:

Commissioner of Police:

Mr. O. A. Olowu.

Army Commander:

Col. M. S. Sami.

Secretary to the Military Government:

Mr. Simon Momo Onyekutu.



A Cultural Beauty. The Fulani at the North Eastern State Festival of Traditional Dances

BORNO STATE

Area: 116,589 Sq. Kilometres.
Population: 2,990,526.
Capital: Maiduguri.

CABINET:**Military Governor:**

Group Captain Mustafa A. Amin.
Secretary to the Military Government:
 Alhaji Mustapha Umara.

Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General:

Alhaji Shettima Liberty.

Commissioner for Education:

Alhaji Hassan El-Bedawy.

Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning:

Alhaji Abba Ahmed Zoru.

Commissioner for Health:

Mr. Mirso Gadzama.

Commissioner for Home Affairs, Information, Establishment and Service Matters:

Malam Mahmud Ahmad.

Commissioner for Local Government and Social Development:

Alhaji Abubakar Baba Gana.

Commissioner for Natural Resources and Forestry:

Alhaji Ibrahim Zango.

Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Tourism:

Malam Mala Alamai.

Commissioner for Works and Housing:

Alhaji Buluma Gana.

Other Members:**Army Commander:**

Col. S. E. Tugbo

Commissioner of Police:

Mr. R. B. Bakare.

CROSS RIVER STATE

Area: 29,164 Sq. Kilometres.

Population: 3,600,000.

Capital: Calabar.

CABINET**Military Governor:**

Col. Paul Ufuoma Omu.

Secretary to the Military Government:

Mr. E.E. Monjok.

Commissioner for Agriculture:

Dr. Ephraim U. Essien.

Commissioner for Education:**Commissioner for Establishment:**

Mr. Mbong Johnnie Mbong.

Commissioner for Finance and Economic Development:

Mr. U. U. Okorouen.

Commissioner for Forestry, Fisheries and Water Resources:

Chief Ita Ekong Ita.

Commissioner for Health:

Mr. George Hilary Udoh.

Commissioner for Information, Social Development, Sports and Culture:**Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General:**

Dr. Aquawo Essien.

Commissioner for Local Government and Community Development:

Mr. Evo A. Bassey.

Commissioner for Trade, Co-operatives and Supply, Industries and Tourism:

Mr. Bassey Effiong Bassey.

Commissioner for Works and Transport:

Mr. Lawrence Neji.

Other Members:**Army Commander:**

Col. Abubakar Waziri.

Navy Commander:

Comm. R. A. Adegbite.

Commissioner of Police:

Prince Magnus Eweka.

GONGOLA STATE

Area: 102,067 Sq. Kilometres.

Population: 3,002,808.

Capital: Yola

CABINET:

Military Governor:

Col. Mohammed D. Jega.

Secretary to the Military Government:

Alhaji Hamidu Alkali.

Commissioner for Education:

Dr. Sa'ad Abubakar.

Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning:

Alhaji Mammam Bayero.

Commissioner for Health:

Malam Julde Gurumpawo

Commissioner for Home Affairs and Information:

Mr. Ishaya Etsu.

Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General:

Alhaji Murtala Aminu.

Commissioner for Local Government and Social Development:

Alhaji Ahmadu Ribadu.

Commissioner for Natural Resources:

Alhaji Abdullahi Abba.

Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operatives:

Mr. Bitrus Sawa.

Commissioner for Works, Lands and Survey:

Dr. S. C. Aleyideino.

Other Members:

Army Commander:

Col. S. Sarra.

Commissioner of Police:

Mr. Emmanuel Ugowe.

IMO STATE

Area: 13,032 sq. kilometres.

Population: 3,658,125 (1963 Census figure)

Capital: Owerri with an approximate area of 72.5 sq. kilometres.

Important Towns: Aba (Commercial centre), Umuzhia (Where the Golden Guinea Breweries, The Modern Ceramics, The Federal School of Agriculture are located), Okigwe, Orlu, Arochuku, Oguta, Afikpo, Abiriba (All these towns have urban status in the state).

Permanent Secretaries:

Works & Housing, J. Obidiagwu; Education & Information, N.C. Okoronkwo. Health, Chidi Ebere; Industries Co-operatives, Trade & Transport, B.C. Oji; Solicitor General/Permanent Secretary, Justice, Mr. G.O. Oyudo; Agriculture & Natural Resources, Mr. E.G.D. Nwogu; Local Government and Social Development, Mr. B.U. Ajoku; Finance & Economic Development, Mr. E.O. Ezigbo; Establishment, Mr. F.U. Emeghara.

Local Government Set-up: On August 28, 1976, the Imo State Government launched its local government reforms creating 21 local governments as against the previous 26 divisions. These 21 local governments are:

Aba with headquarters at Aba, Afikpo with headquarters at Afikpo, Arochuku with headquarters at Isikama, Bende with headquarters at Bende, Obioma with headquarters at Mgboko, Etiti with headquarters at Etiti, Ahia/Ekwere with headquarters at Afo-Oru, Umunne with headquarters at Aboh, Mbaita with headquarters at Iho, Nkwerre with headquarters at Umuelemai, Nkwere/Iso with headquarters at Nkwere, Isialangwa with headquarters at Okpara.

Ngwa, Ohaji/Egbema/Oguta with headquarters at Egbema, Ohazara with headquarters at Obi-ozara, Okigwe/Isuikwato with headquarters at Okigwe, Orlu with headquarters at Orlu, Ide-ato with headquarters at Urualla, Owerri with headquarters at Ngor-Okpala, Umuahia/Ikwuano with headquarters at Oke-ikpe.

One of the criteria for the creation of each local government is population. The minimum and maximum population figures of each local government area are minimum — 150,000, maximum — 800,000.

Out of these 21 local governments, 15 administrative districts were created.

The Imo State is one of the states in the Federation that chose direct elections in the local council elections held in December.

The local governments operate through the following four committees — Finance and general purpose committee, Education and Public Enlightenment, Medical and Health, and Works and Housing.

Judiciary

Judges for High Courts

Mr. Justice Kalu Okpan Anya, Owerri; Mr. Justice Chukwudifu A. Oputa, Aba; Mr. Justice S. Amadi Obi, Aba; Mr. Justice Abal O. Ikwechegh, Okigwe; Mr. Justice A.I. Asiemba, Umuahia, Mr. Justice R.U. Aguta, Orlu.

Magisterial districts

Owerri Magisterial District:

Mr. R.C. Nzeribe, Chief Magistrate; Mr. F.U. Ejimofor, Magistrate, Owerri; Mr. L.U. Okonli, Magistrate, Oguta; Mr. O. Enendu, Magistrate, Iho.

Aba Magisterial District:

Mr. M.O. Eziri, Chief Magistrate, Mr. S.N. Nwachukwu, Senior Magistrate.

Umuahia Magisterial District:

Mr. S.N. Okorafor, Chief Magistrate, —

Umuahia

Mr. S.O. Umezurumba, Magistrate, Arochukwu.

Mr. P.O. Ohaeri, Magistrate, Ohafia.

Mr. R.I. Iwe, Magistrate, Bende.

Okigwe Magisterial District:

Mr. R.O. E. Alilionwu, Senior Magistrate, Okigwe.

Mr. M.N. Mba, Magistrate, Mbano.

Mr. C.U. Kalunta, Magistrate, Etiti.

Mr. D.M. Oguo, Magistrate, Afikpo.

Orlu Magisterial District:

Mr. G.A. Egejuru, Senior Magistrate, Orlu.

Mr. C.U. Mbachu, Senior Magistrate, Nkwere.

Mr. H.N. Nsofor, Senior Magistrate, Oru.

Mr. E. Obuba, Senior Magistrate, Akokwa.

Mbaise Magisterial District:

Mr. J. Johnson, Senior Magistrate, Mbaise.

Natural Resources and government Projects:

There are rich oil wells in Owaza, in the Imo River Basin and in Afam. Other oil wells are the Obegu/Ugwunagbo and Egbema oil wells. Natural gas is found around the petroleum belt. Lead/Zinc deposits are found at Ishiagu in Ohazara local government area. Desposits of white clay are found in Umuahia, Owerri, Afikpo and Okigwe. Limestone is found in Arochukwu/Ohafia Local Government Area.

Salts:

Salts are found in Uburu-Okposi in Ohazara Local Government area. The deposits of white clay are being exploited by the Modern Ceramic Industry in Umuahia for the manufacture of sanitary and table wares. Because of the availability of these

menirals, the government in this financial year has proposed the following projects — Brick factory at Okigwe and Cement Factory at Arochukwu.

EDUCATION:

On 13th September, 1976, the Imo State Government launched the UPE programme in the state. A total number of 174,571 pupils were registered in the first term of its take-off and the approximate figure of the total number of pupils in the primary schools is 900,000.

Post Primary Schools:

There are about 156 post-primary schools, 21 teacher-training colleges and one institution of higher learning in the state. The teacher-training colleges admit a total of 7,000 each academic year while the institution of higher learning is the Alvan Ikoku College of Education

and is authorised to award the Nigerian Certificate in Education (NCE) or any other certificate or diploma to students who qualify for the award.

HOSPITALS:

There are general hospitals located in Aba, Owerri, Okigwa, Arochukwu, Uzuakoli, Ogwa, Okpuala Ngwa and Oguta.

There is one specialist hospital, The Ramat Specialist Hospital in Umuahia, although plans are on the way to establish two other specialist hospitals. There are nine voluntary agency hospitals in the state and six joint hospitals.

Training Institutions:

Six hospitals in the state run midwifery schools while four hospitals are approved for the training of nurses and two health institutes undertake the training of community nurses, public health inspectors, dispensary and leprosy attendants.



A group of war dancers from Imo

Tourist Attractions:

- 1. Oguta Lake.
- 2. Civil War Bunker (Resident's Office, Owerri).
- 3. Ndi Okoroji Museum (Arochukwu).
- 4. Obu Ndi Anaga Museum (Arochukwu).
- 5. Obu Nkwa Asaga Museum (Arochukwu).
- 6. Akwaete Co-operative (Akwete-Ukwu).

Hotels:**Aba.**

- Phoenix Hotels Limited.
- Enitonia Hotel.
- Enter Guest House.
- Richardson Hotel.
- Hotel Unicoco.
- Hotel de Gracia.

Owerri:

- Phoenix Hotels Limited;
- Hotel Executive;
- Owerri Motel;
- Chaseside Hotel.

Umuahia:

- Phoenix Hotels Limited;
- Holiday Lodge;
- Doris Hotel.

Leading Places of Worship:**Owerri:**

- St. Paul's Church, Douglas Road.
- Owerri Catholic Cathedral, Owerri Onitsna Road.
- C.M.S. Church, School Road.

Aba

- St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Azikiwe Street.
- St. Michael's Church, St. Michael's Road;
- Christ the King's Church, P.H. Road.
- Methodist Church, Azikiwe Road.

Umuahia:

- St. Fimbarr's Catholic Church,
- Assembly's of God, Old Umuahia,
- St. Stephen's Church, St. Stephen's

School compound.

Hair Dressing Saloon and Women Fashion Shops:

1. Mrs. Emecheta Dressing Saloon,
2. La Femme Boutique,
3. Eddy Bros.
4. Central Stores.

Important Markets:

- Ariarian Market, Aba)
- Ekwoha Market) Daily.
- Umuahia Township Market)
- Orie Ugwu, Umuanna Orlu)

Football Clubs:

- Spartan's Football Club,) Owerri
- Enyimba Football Club,)
- A.C.B. Football Club,) Aba
- N. E. P. A. " ")

Car Dealers

- J. Allen)
- S.C.O.A.)
- Mandilas) all with standard
- R.T. Briscoe)
- Leventis Motors) service facilities.
- Niger Motors:)
- CFAO)

Estate Surveyors

- Mark Odu and Co.,
- 82, Jubilee Road,
- Aba.
- Chris Iferua and Co.,
- 144 Azikiwe Road,
- Aba.

- Sun Oriala and Coy.
- 87 Owerri Road,
- Aba.

Departmental Stores:

- (a) Esquire,)
- (b) Collins Mba)
- (c) Co-operative Consumer's Shop) Aba.
- (d) Lennards.)
- (e) G.B. Ollivant.)

(a) Mbaise Stores)

(b) Ekweme Stores) Owerri.

Libraries and Bookshops

CSS Bookshop, Hospital Road, Aba.

National Library, School Avenue, Umuahia.

Moneme Bookshop, Hospital Road, Aba.

Central Library, Behind Co-operative Bank.

CSS Bookshop, Owerri.

Cynako International Press Ltd.

27, Milverton Avenue, Aba.

Span Limited

81-83, P. H. Road, Aba.

Asumpta Press Owerri.

Government Printer, Owerri.

CABINET

Military Governor, Lt.-Comm. Godwin

Ndubuisi Kanu, Secretary to the Military Government, Mr. M.E.P. Udebiuwa; Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Dr. M.O. Ijere; Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General, Mr. I. K. Ogba; Commissioner for Education and Information, Dr. M.A. Nwachuku; Commissioner for Establishments, Mr. H.A. Okwuosa; Commissioner for Finance and Economic Development, Mr. E.C. Adiele; Commissioner for Health, Dr. Rowland Asobie; Commissioner for Industry, Trade and Co-operatives, Dr. Agom Eze; Commissioner for Local Authority and Social Development, Rev. Fr. Dr. Ifeanyi Chukwu Anozie; Commissioner for Works and Housing, Mr. Ogbonna Ukelonu

Other Members:

Army Commander:

Lt-Col. S.S. Tomoye

Commissioner of Police:

Mr. Nelson E. Onojo.



Nkwa Umuagboyo from Imo

KANO STATE

Area: 42,123 Sq. Kilometres.
Population: 5,774,842.
Capital: Kano.

CABINET:

Military Governor:
Col. Sani Bello.
Secretary to the Military Government.

Alhaji Abdul Kadir Balarabe Ismaila.
Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-
General:

Mr. Justice A.B. Wali.
Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural
Resources:

Alhaji Umar Lami.
Commissioner for Economic Planning:
Dr. Ibrahim A. Ayagi.

Commissioner for Education:
Dr. Ibrahim A. Ayagi.
Commissioner for Establishment and
Service Matters:

Alhaji Sule Gaya.
Commissioner for Finance and Economic
Development:

Commissioner for Health:

Alhaji Usman Nagado

Commissioner for Home Affairs and
Information:

Alhaji Mohammad Maude.

Commissioner for Trade, Industry and

Co-operatives:

Dr. Aminu Dorayi.

Commissioner for Works & Housing:
Alhaji Shehu Kazaure.

Commissioner for Local Government and
Community Development:

Alhaji Sule Minjibir Marafa.

Commissioner for Social Welfare, Youths
and Sports:

Alhaji Mohammadu Imam Idris.

Other Members:

Army Commander:

Lt.-Col. E. K. Fakunle

Commissioner of Police:

Alhaji Mahe Bashir Wali.

Commander, Air Force:

Group Capt. W. I. Aleyideino.

KADUNA STATE

Area: 70,293 Sq. Kilometres.
Population: 4,098,305

Capital: Kaduna.

Important Towns: Zaria, Katsina, Daura,
Kafanchan, Funtua, Birnin Gwari.

Brief History:

Kaduna State came into being on May 27th, 1967 when twelve States were initially carved out of the old 4 regions hitherto making up Nigeria. At the creation in February, 1976, of more States in the Federation. Kaduna State retained its geographical entity as one of the ten States which emerged from the old Northern Region. At the creation of the new state in 1967, Kaduna State did not start to function until April, 1968 with temporary headquarters in Zaria. Ever since the former 12 States began to function fully, Kaduna has remained the capital.

When the State started functioning, it consisted of Katsina and Zaria Provinces of the old regional set up. But almost immediately, sweeping administrative reforms were carried out to make for effective administration. Thus, the State is now made of fourteen (14) Local Government Authorities from the old fourteen Administrative Areas formerly designated divisional areas. The present 14 Local

Government Authorities are Kaduna, Zaria, Katsina, Funtua, Jema'a, Kachia, Daura, Birnin-Gwari, Saminaka, Mani, Malumfashi, Ikara, Kankiya and Dutsin-Ma.

Major tribes in the state are Hausa, Fulani, Gwari, Jaba, Kaje, Kagoma, Kagoro, Kataf, Kurama and Chawai.

CABINET

Military Governor:

Group Captain Usman Jibrin.

Secretary to the Military Government:

Alhaji Macido Dalhat.

Commissioner for Agriculture.

Alhaji Zakariya B. Gaiya.

Commissioner for Animal and Forest Resources.

Alhaji Balarabe Mahmud.

Commissioner for Economic Planning and Rural Development.

Alhaji Muhammed Tukur Bature.

Commissioner for Establishment and Training.

Alhaji Altine Liman Mohammed.

Commissioner for Education.

Alhaji Ja'afaru Makarfi

Commissioner for Finance.

Alhaji Abu Gidado.

Commissioner for Internal Affairs and Information.

Malam Dan' Azume Kudara.

Commissioner for Health and Social Welfare. Alhaji Labaran Mashi.

Commissioner for Local Government and Community Development.

Alhaji Junaid Yahaya.

Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operatives.

Dr. Tukur Abdullahi.

Commissioner for Works and Housing.

Alhaji Aliyu Bala Kuki.

Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice:

Alhaji Dahiru Mustapha.

Other Members

Air Force Commander.

Group Captain G.A. Esho.

Army Commander.

Major Olajide Ekundayo.

Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Victor D. Pam.



Durbar at Kano

ECONOMY:

The State has vast potentialities for development most of which are still untapped. Thus the 3rd National Development Plan was drawn up to utilize these resources, both human and material. The State, fortunately, is endowed with natural resources including large population, arable land, animal, water and even minerals. Also basic infra-structures such as roads, electricity, water supply and telecommunications are being laid and steadily improved upon.

Notably, all the State's budgets and, in particular, the National Development Plan are aimed at not only diversifying but also further strengthening the State economy. It is therefore hoped that by the

end of the plan period (i.e. 1980) substantial progress in all sectors of the economy would have been made. As mentioned earlier, the economy continues to grow stronger with every passing year. Thus, the 1975-76, budget for instance, shows a recurrent expenditure of N119.9 million while the recurrent revenue stood at N121.9 million thereby showing a surplus on recurrent estimates of N2 million. And a further surplus is recorded if compared with the recurrent revenue for 1974-75 Financial Year which was just N70.4 million. However, it is to be pointed out that this significant rise in revenue estimates for this period was due to the increase in statutory revenues from Federal source.



Music all the way

However, the State's economy is not without its problems, hence, while there is surplus of N4 million last fiscal year in estimated revenue, a deficit of N25 million in capital expenditure is budgetted. Two reasons can be given for this shortfall:

1. statutory allocation from Lagos which has always formed up to 80% of the State's gross revenue dropped by N30 million this year over that of last fiscal year and this is bound to have a traumatic effect on the economy;
2. this is an era of fast development where a struggle exists between rapidly expanding services and shrinking revenue severely hit by inflation. By all standards, however, last year's budget (involving N244 million) represented a significant march towards greater economic stability.

In the industrial sector, the State has now shifted emphasis to the rural areas. Already, Kaduna and Zaria are industrial centres and with the Government's deliberate efforts of even development projects. In fact, a lot has been achieved in this sector within the past few years which have witnessed the establishment of many industries such as the Katsina Oil Mills, Zaria Industries Limited and the Funtua Cottonseed Crushing Company, which went into production late last year. The development of industrial areas in Katsina, Funtua and Kafanchan too has started and when completed, the major towns in the State would have become industrial centres. This, no doubt, is an ambitious plan.

The Small Scale Industries Credit Scheme set up to aid small investments in the State has also made very remarkable progress. The Kaduna Co-operative Bank, set up in 1974 has made such an impressive start that the Government last year granted a further N1 million for increasing its share capital.

Culture:

Kaduna State today remains a replica of the former Northern Nigeria, at least in its ethnic, tribal religious and cultural composition.

But despite these differences in tribe or religions, culture remains the strongest factor that unifies the diverse peoples of the State. Thus, the Hausas, the Fulani, the Kajes, the Pitis and other minor tribes that make up the State see themselves as members of the same family.

Hence, this common identity is reflected in their approach to such cultural tracts such as music, dances, and arts.

The Arts Council, an offshoot of the Cultural Division of the State Ministry of Information plays a great role in projecting the rich cultural heritage of the State. The Council performs this function by organizing periodic cultural shows in various places in the State. However, its biggest assignment is the annual festival activities organised throughout the State to select the best artistes (musicians, singers, dancers and acrobats) as well as collection of best works of arts for competition during the annual National Arts Festival.

It is interesting to note that one of the most outstanding and popular musicians and singers in Nigeria — Alhaji Mamman Shata, comes from the State. His music today is so loved by many people that his name has become a household word. Other outstanding artistes in the State include Alhaji Mamman Sarkin Taushin Katsina, Alhaji Ahmadu Doka and an acrobat, Magaji Mai Hoto.

In the field of works of arts, the State can also boast of popular collections. The most prominent are the famous Nok culture, Terra cotta heads and polished iron axes and weapons believed to be over 2,000 years old.

Education:

Kaduna State has made a remarkable progress in the field of education since it came into being in 1967. Whereas, the number of primary schools in 1967 was 408 with a total student population of 74,881, latest figures stand at 650 now being attended by 158,473 students. Similarly in post-primary education (i.e. Secondary, Grammar Schools, Commercial Colleges, Teacher's Training Colleges, Technical Schools and Colleges of Arts and Science) progress has been steady.

In 1967, the number of post-primary institutions was 27 but now the State can boast of 45 of such institutions. This means an increase of 22 within a period of 9 years. Adult literacy enrolment has also increased within the period under review and a total of 10,486 certificates have been issued to participants by December 1974. This progress has also been reflected in the number of students of Kaduna State origin being admitted into the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria which has risen from 101 in 1967 to 550 in the 1973/74 academic season.

Health Facilities.

The Health Sector has always received a large share of the State's annual budgets. And like in other sectors, satisfactory progress has also been recorded in this sector too. In the 1974-75 financial year, the sum of N6.7 million was spent on the programmes of expansion and maintenance of health services in the State. But the allocation of N12.9 million to the Ministry in the 1975-76 fiscal year has further enabled it to concentrate on curative and preventive services. Last year's budget (1976-77) too had been generous enough to allocate N18 million to the Ministry which is obviously going to be reflected in its further provision and improvement of health facilities in the State.

Unlike in 1972 when the State had

only 150 medical institutions, 233 of such institutions comprising of 10 General Hospitals, 4 specialist hospitals, 157 dispensaries and 44 Health Centres, can now be counted. In addition, there are 22 private clinics operating in the State thereby helping to supplement the existing facilities.

Training of para-medical staff to man the numerous and gigantic health posts which are under construction is also being given priority by the Government. Consequently, two schools of Health Technology which will provide training in various aspects of para-medical and health services are to be constructed.

Housing

Accommodation has become one of the areas which are receiving special attention by the State Government. This problem of accommodation is particularly noticeable in Kaduna and Zaria, which incidentally are the major industrial centres in the State. The Government has therefore embarked on a conscious effort to ease this problem by establishing a Housing Authority which is charged with the responsibility of providing accommo-

dation for all categories of its workers through the provision of housing units on housing estates throughout the State.

Thus, apart from the Unguwar Rimi Housing Estate and the Kaduna Capital Development Board (KCDDB) built low income houses which are already in operation, further housing units are being erected by the Housing Authority at Kabala, Malali and Barnawa in Kaduna. Similar estates are under construction in Zaria and Katsina. In Kaduna, the efforts of the Authority are being further supplemented by the Federal Housing Scheme which when completed will consist of 10,000 housing units. It is therefore hoped that all these measures when they finally materialise, will go a long way in reducing

the shortage of accommodation in the State.

Registration Marks:

With the creation of more States in the Federation, new registration marks for motor vehicles have been introduced by the various motor licensing authorities to replace the existing ones. Thus, the new registration marks for Kaduna State are as follows:-

- KDSG — for Government vehicles.
- KDLG — for Local Government vehicles.
- KD No. A — Kaduna
- KD No. B — Kafanchan
- KD No. C — Katsina
- KD No. D — Zaria
- KD No. F — Funtua.

(This new arrangement took effect from April 1st, 1976).

Judges, Magistrates, etc.

Hon Chief Judge

Hon. Justice A.W. Wheeler, O.B.E.

High Court Judge

Hon. Justice Mohammed L. Uwais

High Court Judge

Hon Justice Shehu Usman Mohammed

Magistrate.

Abdulummini Sada

Sharia Court of Appeal:-

Grand Khadi

Alhaji Muhammadu Dodo

Sharia Court Judge

Bashir Sambo.

Shari Court Judge

Alhaji Mu'azu Aliyu.

Leading Places of Worship

Sultan Bello Mosque

Ali Akilu Road, Kaduna

Jummaat Mosque

Kano Road, Kaduna

Jummaat Mosque Zaria



In the characteristic gay mood, these members of Nigerian contingent entertain spectators during Festac

Palace Area, Zaria City.
 Alhaji Muhammad Mosque Katsina
 Palace Area, Katsina
 Anglican Church of Northern States
 P.O. Box 5, Kaduna
 Tel. 23220 (Diocese)
 Cherubim & Seraphim Church
 HH 13 & 14 Adamawa Road, Kaduna
 Tel. 22552; 22246.
 Catholic Church
 c/o Box 211, Kaduna.
 Baptist Church, Kaduna
 c/o Box 118, Kaduna,
 Tel. 42174; 22857 - Ibrahim Taiwo
 Road.

Tourist Attractions

(Monuments, parks, galleries, art, shops,
 etc).

Queen Amina Wall at Zaria;
 Old Turunku Village near Zaria;
 Kufena Village & Well;
 Emir's Palace Zaria;
 Habe graves at Bugaje;
 Gobarau Minaret at Katsina;
 Emir's Palace at Katsina,
 Danmarina,
 Alhaji Jodorma's grave at Guga,
 City wall of Katsina,
 Kusugu well at Daura,
 Emir of Daura's Palace & Bayajida sword.
 K.C.D.B. Park Kaduna,
 Opposite British Council, Hospital Rd.,
 Kaduna.
 National Museum
 Akilu Road, Kaduna.

HOTELS, GUEST HOUSES, RESTAURANTS, NIGHT CLUBS

AREWA HOTELS (DEVELOPMENTS) LIMITED:

P.M.B. 2120,
 Kaduna.
 Telephone: (062) 23558, 23551/248.

Hotels:

1. Hamdala Hotel,

Waff Road, Kaduna,
 Tel. 22505-9.

2. Durbar Hotel, Kaduna,
 Independence Way.
3. Tourist Lodge, Kaduna,
 Dawaki Road.
4. Commonwealth Guest Inn,
 Constitution Road, Kaduna.
5. Hotel Flamingo,
 Constitution Road, Kaduna.
6. Kaduna Guest Inn,
 Ibadan Street, Kaduna.
7. New Extension Guest Inn,
 Ibrahim Taiwo Road, Kaduna.
8. De-Awal Guest Inn,
 Yoruba Road, Kaduna.
9. One Higeria Guest Inn,
 Muri Road, Kaduna.
10. Rosy Guest Inn,
 4, Tsugugi Street,
 Zaria.
11. Catering Rest House,
 G.R.A., Zaria.
12. Rendezvous Hotel,
 Off Independence Cinema,
 Zaria.
14. Catering Rest House,
 G.R.A. Katsina.
14. Magama Hotel,
 Musawa Road, Katsina.
15. Central Hotel,
 Kano Road, Katsina.
16. Catering Rest House,

Mairuwa Dam, Funtua.

Jamiyyar Matan Arewa.

17. Rendezvous Hotel, Kaduna
Textile Road, Kakuri.

HAIRDRESSING SALOON AND WOMEN'S MEN FASHION SHOP

RESTAURANTS & NIGHT CLUBS

1. Nanet Restaurant, Kaduna.
2. Golden Gate Chinese Restaurant, Kaduna.
3. Idris Morrow Restaurant, Kaduna.
4. Kaduna Club, Kaduna.
5. Golf Course Club, Kaduna.
6. Recreation Club, Kaduna.
7. Costain Club, Kaduna.
8. Goni Club, Kaduna.
9. Club 69, Kaduna.
10. Jubilee Club, Zaria.
11. Zaria Hot Spot.
12. Victory Club, Funtua.

Laila Saloon, Kaduna,
Hamdala Motel Hairdressing Saloon,
Kaduna.

Reni Fashion Saloon, Kaduna.
Roli Beauty and Hairdressing Saloon,
Kaduna.

Elegant Store, Kaduna.
Gloria Moria Stores, Kaduna.
Hassan Modern Stores, Kaduna.
Akande Trading Company, Kaduna.
Harmony Bros Fancy Stores, Zaria.

Markets:

Kaduna Central Market,
Tudun Wada Market, Kaduna.
Station Market, Kakuri.
Sabon Gari Market, Zaria.
City Market, Zaria.
Central Market, Katsina.

MEN'S ORGANISATIONS' WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS

Barewa Old Boys Association (BOBA)



Dancers from Brazil

Photographic Equipment and Services:

David Omo Photo Studio, Zaria.
Chief Ilori Photo, Katsina.

Leading Sports Bodies and Clubs

Kaduna State Sports Council,
Zaria Nasara Club,
NEPA Football Club, Kaduna.
Zaria M.O.W. Football Club,
Kaduna Garrison Football Club,

Car Dealers and Services Facilities:

C.F.A.O. Motors,
1 Ali Akilu Road, Kaduna.
WAATECO, Kaduna
1 Gombe Road, Kaduna.
Leventis Motors,
Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.
J. Allen Co. Ltd.,
Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.
Mandilas Motors,
Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.
Niger Motors,
Ali Akilu Road, Kaduna.
U.T.C. Motors,
Station Road, Kaduna.
S.C.O.A. Motors,
Zaria Road, Kaduna.
Incar (Nig) Limited.,
Industrial Area, Kaduna South.
Capital Motors,
15 Ogbomoshos Road, Kaduna.
Alhaji Shchu Bello,
6 Crescent Road, Zaria.
A.M.K. Garage,
14 Park Road, Zaria.
A.D.K. & Sons,
3 Main Street, Zaria.
WAETCO (Nig) Ltd.,
Nagogo Road, Katsina.

Department Stores:

Leventis Stores
Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.

Kingsway Stores,
Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.
Chellarams Stores.

Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.

Bhojsons
Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.

Harry's Provisions Stores.
7 Kaduna Road, Zaria.

Kowa Store.
Waff Road, Zaria.

Leventis Stores, Zaria.
Kaduna Road, Zaria.

Roy Store (Nig) Limited.
6 Main Street, Zaria.

Funtus Central Store,
Kano Road, Funtua.

LIBRARIES, BOOKSHOPS

Kaduna State Library.
Bida Road, Kaduna.
Tel: 22103.

British Council Library.
Hospital Road, Kaduna.
Tel: 17521. 22210/39

U.S.I.S. Library.
Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.
Tel: 23377/47.

Kashim Ibrahim Library,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.
Tel: 2553.

President Kennedy Library,
Institute of Administration, ABU,
Zaria. Tel: 2724, 2091/48.

Bookshops:

C.S.S. Bookshop,
Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.
Tel: 23271.

Challenge Bookshop,
Ali Akilu Road Kaduna,
Tel: 23026.

Ahmadu Bello University Bookshop,
A.B.U. (Main Campus) Zaria.
Tel: 2581/31.

Yemi Bookshop,

4/5 Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.
Nakowa Bookshops,
 U10 Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna,
 Tel: 23239.

PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS:

Government Printing Dept., Kaduna,
 Hospital Road, Kaduna.

Obadaki Press:

Kanta Road, Kaduna.

Baraka Press:

Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.

New Nigerian Newspapers:

Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna.

Odunola Hope Printing:

B1. Ibadan Street, Kaduna.

Elemosho Printing Works:

W20 Zaria Road, Kaduna.

Dada Printing Press:

26 Hospital Road, Zaria.

Shereef Sallam Press:

70 Benin Street, Zaria.

Dawotola Commercial Press:

49 Cemetery Road, Zaria.

Hamdala Express Printers:

72 Yakubu Road, Zaria.

Alheri Printing Press:

5 Market Road, Zaria.

Northern Nigerian Publishing Company.

Gaskiya Corporation Building, Zaria.

Grace Press Leaf:

28 Magajiya Street, Kafanchan.

Harris Mass Communication Associates,
 Kaduna.

KWARA STATE

Area: 73,404 Sq. Kilometres.

Population: 2,309,338.

State Capital: Ilorin (Pop. 474,385).

Important Towns: Ilorin, New-Bussa, Lafiagi, Omu-Aran, Afon, Bode-Sadu, Okene, Lokoja, Offa, Kabba, Ihima, Share, Pategi, Jebba, Bacita, Esie, Ajaoku-

ta (proposed site for the Iron and steel complex) Ajasse, Osi-Opin, Oke-Oye, Agbaja, Ogaminana, Iyara, Eganyi, Agege, Alapa, Aboto-Oja, Maleta, Igba, Oke-Odo, Erin-Ile, Shonga, Agwara, Kaima, Koton, Karfe and Bacita.

The State came into being on May 27, 1967. The State comprises twelve divisions: Asa, Borgu, Edu, Ifelodun, Ilorin, Irepodun, Kogi, Moro, Okehi, Okene, Oye and Oyin.

Economy:

The State economic achievements include: The Secretariat in the State capital and Local Government Secretariats for most of the Local Government Authorities.

The State Corporations are the Kwara Investment Corporation, Agricultural Development Corporation, Kwara State Housing Corporation, Government Printing and Publishing Corporation, Water Corporation, Rural Electrification Board and The Gate Way Insurance Company Limited. A Brewery is under construction at Offa. The Establishment of Kwara State College of Technology is aimed at solving, in part, the man-power needs of the State.

Culture

The State Council for Arts and Culture is responsible for the promotion, preservation, revival, development, encouragement, control and projection of the cultural affairs of the State. It also administers and co-ordinates the artistic and cultural activities on various parts of the State.

KWARA STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
Military Governor.

His Excellency, Brigadier George A. Innih.

Secretary to the Military Government:

Dr. Elijah Ebus Soladoye.

Commissioner for Lands & Housing.

Dr. Saka Sa'Adu.

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. J.O. Ajo.

Commissioner for Education.

Mr. M. A. Gbadebo.

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. E.A.O. Oyeyipo

Commissioner for Works and Transport.

Alhaji A. Obadaki.

Permanent Secretary.

Commissioner for Finance, also In-charge
of Ministry of Economic Development.

Alhaji Usman Bello.

Permanent Secretary (Finance).

Mr. Alhaji Sabi Idris.

Permanent Secretary (Economic Develop-
ment).

Mr. M.O. Daniel.

Commissioner for Trade, Industry and
Co-operatives.

Mr. S.A. Oshotoba.

Permanent Secretary

Mr. S. A. Adefila

Commissioner for Health

Alhaji Shehu Usman.

Permanent Secretary

Mr. M. O. Oyeyipo

Commissioner for Local Government and
Community Development.

Alhaji A.H. Kaiama.

Permanent Secretary

Alhaji Y. A. Gobir.

Commissioner for Establishments and
Training.

Mrs. F. A. Adesiyun.

Permanent Secretary.

Mr. J. O. Obajemu.

Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural
Resources.

Mr. D. A. Ologunde.

Permanent Secretary

Mr. E. O. Obi.

Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-
General.



Traditional music from Tanzania

Alhaji Aliyu Alarape Salman.
Commissioner for Home Affairs, Information and Social Development:
 Mr. C. O. Adebayo.
Permanent Secretary:
 Alhaji Mosadi Omar.

Commander 22 Armoured Brigade, Ilorin:
 Col. Garba Buba.
Commissioner of Police.
 Alhaji Salisu Z. Daura

Local Government — The new Local Government system began to function early this year.

Judiciary:

1. Chief Judge
- 1 Grand Khadi
- 3 High Court Judges.

Tourist Attractions:

1. Kainji Dam Site.
2. Borgu Game Reserve.
3. Lokoja.
4. Confluence of Rivers Niger and Benue
5. Esie Stone Images
6. Agbaja Plateau.
7. Jebba Bridge.
8. Mungo Park's boat wreckage at Jebba.
9. Pategi Regatta — annual fishing and swimming competitions.
10. Wood carving Industry at Osi.
11. Awon Images at Shao.
12. Royal Niger Union Jack Monument at Lokoja.
13. Onimoka Shrine at Offa.
14. Owu falls (Iowa Kajola).

HOTELS IN ILORIN.

Kwara Hotel:

Address:

5A Ahmadu Bello Avenue, G.R.A.,
 P. M. B. 1475,
 Ilorin.

Condition:

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Couple room (used as single) with continental breakfast . . . | N23.00. |
| Double room (used as single) with continental breakfast . . . | N27.00 |
| Junior suite with continental breakfast | N40.00 |
| Senior Suite with continental breakfast | N45.00 |
| Presidential Suite with continental breakfast | N75.00 |
| Baby Cot | N2.00 |
| Extra bed | N5.00 |

Meals:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Continental breakfast | N1.00. |
| Table D'hôte Lunch including coffee | N3.00 |
| Table D'hôte Dinner including coffee | N4.00 |

Kwara Hotel Annex.

Single room with continental breakfast.
 N15.00

Unity Hotel: Tel: 2410.

Condition:

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Single Room . . . | N8.00 |
| Double room . . . | N18.00 |
| Breakfast . . . | N2.00 |
| Lunch . . . | N2.50 |
| Dinner . . . | N3.00 |

Starlit Hotel. Tel:

Address:

10 Unity Road,
 Ilorin.

Condition:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Single room with fan | N10.00 |
| Airconditioned double with breakfast | N14.00 |

| | | |
|-----------|-----|-------|
| Lunch ... | ... | N2.00 |
| Dinner | ... | N3.00 |

Meto Hotel:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Tel: 2388 Oyo Bye Pass, Ilorin. | | |
| Single room with breakfast | N4.75. | |
| Double room with breakfast | N8.00 | |
| Lunch ... | ... | N2.50 |
| Dinner | ... | N3.00 |

Niger Hotel:

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Tel: 2302, Ilorin, Box 80. | | |
| Single room with breakfast | N5.00 | |
| Double room with breakfast | N8.00 | |
| Lunch ... | ... | N2.50 |
| Dinner | ... | N3.00 |

Okaja Catering Rest House:

Tel: No. 2055

Condition:

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|
| Non airconditioned single room with breakfast | N5.35 |
| Double room with breakfast | N10.50 |

Conditioned:

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| No single rooms. | |
| Meals Breakfast | ... N-.75 |
| Lunch ... | ... N1.85 |
| Dinner | ... N1.30 |

Sanji Motel (New Bussa):

Tel: No. 201.

Condition:

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Single room with breakfast | N14.00 |
| Double room with breakfast | N18.00 |
| Only continental dishes are served | |

Shi River Lodge No. Tel. Borgu Game**Reserve:****Condition:**

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Single room with breakfast | N12.00 |
| Double room with breakfast | N15.00 |

Residential Hotel Okene**Condition:**

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Single including breakfast: | N6.00 |
| | N8.00 |
| | N10.00 |
| Double | N13.00 |
| V.I.P. Room | N20.00 |
| Breakfast | N 1.50 |
| Lunch | N 1.80 |
| Dinner | N 2.00 |
| Cup of Tea | N —.15 |
| Sandwiches | N —.50 |

HOSPITALS:

Government Hospitals at Ilorin, Offa, New-Bussa, Omu-Aran, Kabba, Okene, Lokoja and Lafiagi.

Government Health Centres at Share, Igbaja, Erin-Ile.

Private Hospitals:

Ankuri Nusing Home, 2 Niger Road, P.O. Box 201, Ilorin, Tel. 2334; Alafia (Clinic) Nursing Home, 30 Cow Lane, Ilorin, Tel. 2095; Ola-Olu Surgery, 17 Bussa Road, P.O. Box 188, Ilorin, Tel. 2088; Ola-Olu Hospital, Murtala Muhammed Road, Ilorin, Tel. 2696; Omolola Hospital, Opposite G.S.S., P.O. Box 79, Ilorin, Tel: 2545; Olalomi Hospital, off Taiwo Road, Ilorin; Gari Alimi Hospital, 4 Pakata Road, P.O. Box 121, Phone 2631 Ilorin; Gari Alimi Hospital Annexe, Ibrahim Taiwo Road, Ilorin, Tel. 2150; Afolabi Memorial Nursing Home, Box 8, Offa, Tel. 43; Olalomi Hospital, Box 111, Offa, Tel. 54; S.I.M./E.C.W.A. Hospital, Egbe; Catholic Hospital; Osi-Ilorin Maternity Homes; Abiye Maternity Home, Gamma; Ayo Maternity Home, Offa.

Pharmacies:

Temidayo Pharmacy, P.O. Box 113, Ilorin; Dele Chemist, Murtala Muhammed Road, Ilorin; Primo Chemist, Ibrahim Taiwo Road, Ilorin, Ola Chemists, E.68 Emir Road, Telephone: 2137.

Car dealers & Service facilities:

1. Alhaji Karimu Aremu, Agent for R. T. Briscoe (Nigeria) Limited, 112 Abdul Azeez Attah Road, P.O. Box 261, Ilorin, Tel. 2500.
2. Owonibus Technical Service, Ibrahim Taiwo Road, P.O. Box 51, Ilorin, Tel. 2420.
3. S.A. Bukoye & Sons (Nig) Ltd., 13 Murtala Muhammed Road, P.O. Box 142, Tel. 2225, Ilorin.
4. Jasse Motors, Unity Road, Ilorin.
5. Kwara Manufacturing and Distribution (Nig) Ltd., 12 Murtala Muhammed Road, Tel. 4473, Ilorin.

Departmental Stores:

Midland Supplies Limited,
Offa Road, P.M.B. 1438,
Offa Road, P.M.B. 1438,
Ilorin. Tel. 4449, 2327.

Fas Supper Market,
(G.B.O Premises),
P.O. Box 225,
Ilorin, Tel: 2227.

Primo Supermarket,
Ibrahim Taiwo Road,
Ilorin.

Oredola Okeya Trading Company,
Murtala Muhammed Road,
Ilorin.

Rock-Well Fancy Store,
117, Murtala Muhammed Road,
Tel: 2690.

Bookshops

1. Gaskiya Commerical Bookshops (Nig) Limited,

3A, Emir Road,
P.O. Box 86,

Ilorin. Tel. 2305.

2. Lara Bookshops (Nigeria) Limited,
Ibrahim Taiwo Road,
Ilorin.

Challenge Bookshop,
Murtala Muhammed Road,
Ilorin.

LAGOS STATE:

Area: 3,535 Sq. Kilometres.

Population: 1,443,567.

Capital: Ikeja

CABINET:**Military Governor:**

Commandore Adekunle Lawal.

Secretary to the Military Government

Mr. S. A. Thomas

Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources:

Mr. Adayiga Ajayi

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. O. O. Eson.

Commissioner for Economic Development and Establishment:

Mr. I.O.A. Okunola.

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. F. O. Williams

Commissioner for Education:

Dr. Abisogun O. Leigh.

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. S.A. Dawodu.

Commissioner for Finance:

Mr. M.K. Gbajabiamila.

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. M.O.K. Williams.

Commissioner for Health:

Dr. N.O. Olambiwoonu.

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. A. R. Jinadu

Commissioner for Information and Tourism:

Mr. J. Abimbola Odunlami.

Permanent Secretary:

M. J. O. Erusiafe.

Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General:

Prof. Ade. B. Kasumu.

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. B. A. Oshodi.

Commissioner for Local Government & Chieftaincy Affairs:

Mr. Michael O. Kosoko.

Permanent Secretary:

Rev. C.O. Bajulaiye.

Commissioner for Special Duties:

Dr. Lawal Ayinde Balogun.

Permanent Secretary:

Dr. F. O. Akinyemi.

Commissioner for Sports and Social**Development:**

Mr. Patrick Sanwo.

Permanent Secretary:

Chief Folarin Coker.

Commissioner for Trade and Industries:

Mrs. N. A. Shoaga.

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. S. O. Odesanya

Commissioner for Works and Planning:

Mr. S. A. Laguda.

Permanent Secretary:

Mr. O. A. Coker.

Accountant General

Rev. Ayo Odukoya.

Other Members:**Army Commander (Lagos Garrison):**

Lt.-Col. Ganiyu A. Raji.

Commissioner of Police:

Mr. J.U. Usen.

Air Force Member:

Wing Commander G.A. Osho.

Navy Member:

Commander M.B. Otiko.

LAGOS STATE MAGISTRATES**CHIEF MAGISTRATES:**

1. Mrs. C.O. Ajayi-Okunuga
2. Mr. A. O. Agbebi
3. Mr. A. Awotese.
4. Chief A. A. O. Okuribido
5. Chief D.C.O. Bamgboye
6. Mr. E. O. Coker
7. Mrs. M. E. Akerele.

MAGISTRATES

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Mrs. M. A. Fafiade | 15. Mrs. C. O. Denton |
| 2. Mrs. G. I. Akinboboye | 16. Mr. A. Eluyemi Balogun |
| 3. Mr. R. A. Odetoyinbo | 17. Mr. G. A. Adeogun |
| 4. Mrs. I. A. Williams | 18. Mr. A. O. Fasina |

| | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-----|------------------------|
| 5. | Mr. A. O. Jaiyesimi | 19. | Mr. S. A. Adelana |
| 6. | Alhaji Y.A.O. Bello | 20. | Mr. O. O. Thomas |
| 7. | Mr. V.B.A. Famakinwa | 21. | Mr. B.O. Martins |
| 8. | Mrs. M. I. Onafowokan | 22. | Mrs. A. Ajose-Osemobor |
| 9. | Mr. K. O. Adeniji | 23. | Mr. G.O. Sholu |
| 10. | Mr. T. A. Alabi | 24. | Mr. J.I. Sowobi |
| 11. | Mr. A. Atiba | 25. | Mr. M.A. Ope-Agbe |
| 12. | Chief F.O.B. Blaize | 26. | Chief J.O.O. Samuel |
| 13. | Mr. D. A. Ariyo | 27. | Mr. J.O. Omole |
| 14. | Mr. M.A.E. Arumemi-Johnson | 28. | Mr. J.O. Faneye. |

LAGOS STATE PERMANENT SECRETARIES

SECRETARY TO THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT:-

Mr. S. A. Thomas

| No. | Ministry | Secretary |
|-----|----------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Agriculture and Natural Resources | Mr. O. O. Esan |
| 2. | Economic Development and Establishment | Mr. F. O. Williams |
| 3. | Education | Mr. S.A. Dawodu |
| 4. | Finance | Mr. M.O.K. Williams |
| 5. | Health | Mr. A. R. Jinadu |
| 6. | Information and Tourism | Mr. J. O. Erusiafe |
| 7. | Justice | Mr. E.A. Oshodi |
| 8. | Local Government and Chieftaincy | Rev. C. O. Bajulaiye |
| 9. | Public Service | Mr. F.B.O. Williams |
| 10. | Sports and Social Development | Chief Folarin Coker |
| 11. | Trade and Industries | Mrs. S. O. Odesanya |
| 12. | Special Duties | Dr. F.O. Akinyemi |
| 13. | Works and Planning | Mr. O. A. Coker |
| 14. | Accountant-General | Rev. Ayo Odukoya |

NIGER STATE

Area: 73,555 Sq. Kilometres.

Population: 1,271,767.

Capital: Minna.

CABINET

Military Governor:

Commander Murtala Nyako.

Secretary to the Military Government:

Alhaji Suleiman Liman.

Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources:

Alhaji Abdullahi Bisalla.

Commissioner for Education:

Alhaji Umaru Moshegu.

Commissioner for Local Government:

Alhaji Mahmud Kundu.

Commissioner for Finance and Economic Development:

Alhaji Muhammdu Sallawu Agaie.

Commissioner for Internal Affairs, Information, Cultural and Social Development:

Alhaji Muhammadu King.

Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General:

Alhaji Idurisu L. Kutigi.

Commissioner for Works and Housing:

Alhaji Sidi Aliyu Enagi.

Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operatives:

Dr. Shehu Bida.

Commissioner for Health:

Alhaji Yahaya Bawa Bosso.

Other Members:

Army Commander:

Col. H. A. Hanania

Commissioner of Police:

Mr. Joseph M. Ikhiya.

OGUN STATE

Area: 20,241 Sq. Kilometres

Population: 1,551,946.

Capital: Abeokuta.

CABINET:

Military Governor:

Lt.-Col. Saidu Ayodele Balogun

Secretary to the Military Government:

Mr. A. A. K. Degun.

Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources:

Mr. Mubasiru Olaitan Buraimo.

Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General:

Mr. Akin Delano.

Commissioner for Education:

Mr. Olatunji Oluwaseun Ogunyemi

Commissioner for Establishments and

Training:

Alhaji Abubakar Adio Akinboyede.

Commissioner for Finance and Economic Development:

Adedotun Oluwale Philips.

Commissioner for Local Government and Information:

Dr. Afolabi Olabimtan.

Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operatives:

Mrs. Victoria Womiloju Idowu (Nee Olurin).

Commissioner for Works and Housing:

Dr. Onaolapo Olusegun Soleye.

Other Members:

Army Commander:

Lt.-Col. Aliyu Mohammed

Commissioner of Police:

Mr. Christopher A. Omeben.

ONDO STATE

Area: 18,165 Sq. Kilometres.

Population: 2,727,675.

Capital: Akure.

CABINET:

Military Governor.

Wing Commander Ita David Ikpeme,
Secretary to the Military Government.

Mr. Theophilus A. Iwajomo.

Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Mr. John Ademola Ajakaiye.

Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General.

Mr. Justice Michael Ekundayo Ogun-dare.

Commissioner for Education.

Dr. Kola Folayan.

Commissioner for Establishment and Training.

Dr. Gabriel Olugbemiga Alabi.

Commissioner for Finance and Economic Development.

Dr. Abiodun Ijose.

Commissioner for Health.

Chief (Mrs) Adebola Asake Adesida.

Commissioner for Local Government and Information.

Dr. Michael Olaseboye Olasehinde.

Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Cooperatives.

Mr. Olu Akinmade.

Commissioner for Works and Housing.

Mr. Olusola Omotunde Fapohunda.

Other Members:

Army Commander:

Lt.-Col. E.A. Utuk

Commissioner of Police:

Mr. A. Aboyade-Cole.

OYO STATE

Area: 42,862 Sq. Kilometres.

Population: 5,158,884.

Capital and Important Towns: Ibadan, the State capital has been described as the largest indigenous city in Africa, South of Sahara — Population: 1.3 million.

Major towns include Oyo (Pop. 112, 349), Ile-Ife (Pop. 130,050), Oshogbo

(Pop. 208,966), Ogbomoso (Pop. 318, 881), Ilesha (Pop. 165,822), Ila (Pop. 114,688), Ede (Pop. 134,550), Iwo (Pop. 158,583), Ikirun (Pop. 79,516), Eruwa (Pop. 26,963) Iseyin (Pop. 95,220) and Shaki (Pop. 76,290).

Brief History:

Oyo State came into being on April 1, 1976 as a result of the creation of three states out of the former Western State by the Federal Military Government of Nigeria.

Two major seasons — the dry and the wet, each of which favours the growth of a variety of food and cash crops and the rearing of cattle. Wet season — March to October; Dry season — November to March. Rainfall is over 56" in the south and as much as 46" in the north. Principal rivers include the Ogun, Oshun, Oyan, Sasa, Oba, Ofiki and Oni.

The State is homogenous comprising the Oyos, the Ibadans, the Oshuns, the Ibarapas, the Ifes and the Ijeshas, all belonging to the Yoruba ethnic group. A large proportion of the Yoruba speaking people of Oyo State claim descent from Oduduwa and originate from Ile-Ife. Oyo was one of the largest and most powerful kingdoms in West Africa.

State Government:

Governor, Brigadier David Jemibewo assisted by nine civil Commissioners and able civil servants.

There are at present nine ministries each run by a civil Commissioner as the political head while the day-to-day administration is in the hands of civil servants co-ordinated by a permanent secretary.

The main sources of revenue are: revenue derivable from Pay-As-You-Earn, direct assessment, flat rate tax, production sales tax, licences, fines and fees, earnings

government departments, rents on government property, interests, re-imbursements, recurrent grants and loans and revenue receivable through the Federal Military Government which accounts for about 60% of the state's recurrent revenue.

Biggest item of expenditure — education, accounting for 70 million (almost 40% of total) in the current 1976/77 financial year.

Local Government:

(See publication on Local Government Reform).

Judiciary:

The State judiciary consists of 14 High Courts located in Ibadan, Ife, Oyo, Oshana and Oshogbo of which nine are in Ibadan. The High Courts are manned by 11 High Court judges, seven of them in Ibadan. They are supported by tiers of 17 magistrate courts served by 12 magistrates and 13 customary courts, 8 of which are presided over by legally qualified personnel. Appeals can be made from the State High Courts to the Supreme Court in Lagos.

There are 3 Grades of Customary Courts — A, B, C. The first 2 have legally qualified presidents and appeals lie direct from them to the High Courts while appeals from category 'C' go to Magistrate Courts.

Categories A & B come under the judicial department while category 'C' is supervised by the Local Government Service Board and the Ministry of Justice.

Customary Courts have jurisdiction over land matters, customary rites, marriages, inheritance, etc.

The Chief Justice is the head of the State Judicial Department.

The administrative arm of the judiciary is the Ministry of Justice headed by the Attorney-General and Commissioner

for Justice as the political head and the state solicitor-general as the chief executive.

Natural Resources and Government Projects:

Traditionally, agriculture is the fundamental means of livelihood of the people of Oyo State. Ever before the advent of industries, agriculture had contributed tremendously to the economic progress of the State. Today, even in the face of rapid social change occasioned by progressive industrialisation, Oyo State has not rescinded the vital contributions of agriculture to a balanced economic progress.

Agricultural activities in the State are influenced by the prevailing geographical conditions and features in terms of climate and vegetation.

The deciduous region of the State supports mainly three crop production like cocoa, oil palm, kola nuts, citrus, etc. It is also in this area that timber production is centered thus supporting sawmilling industries.

In the savannah region, cereal and grain production is encouraged. Cattle ranching is also significant in the region.

Experience with successful projects like cocoa production and poultry prove conclusively that increased farm production is best obtained through dedicated local people as individuals or group who are willing to try new techniques. The Government is therefore involved in programmes to educate farmers.

Campaigns have been launched to encourage the general public to rear their own fish. In addition, the Government has decided to grant 50% subsidy to any person or group of persons wanting to establish private fish-ponds in the state during the current financial year. The State Ministry of Agriculture also plans to establish an inland fisheries training school in Ibadan.

Education:

Oyo State has about 139 Secondary Grammar Schools, 125 Secondary Modern Schools, 2,065 Primary Schools, 15 Teacher Training Colleges, 4 Technical Schools, 1 Polytechnic, 2 Trade Centres located at Oyo and Oshogbo respectively and 2 Federal Government Universities.

Enrolment number of students: Secondary Grammar Schools, 61,695; Secondary Modern Schools, 55,228; Primary Schools, 599,104; Teacher Training Colleges, 6,687; Pre-vocational & Vocational institutions, 863.

Apart from numerous post-primary, post-secondary and post-graduate scholarship awards, the Oyo State also makes provision for about 4,500 automatic bursary awards to students of Oyo State origin in institutions of higher learning such as polytechnics and universities.

During the 1975/76 financial year, government took over all post-primary institutions. The main aims of the take-over are to improve the quality of education in all schools and to give a sense of direction to the education of children in the State.

The government also resuscitated the H.S.C. course cancelled two years ago in the State in four of the secondary grammar schools in the State. These are Olivet Heights, Oyo; Ilesha Grammar School, Ilesha; Government College, Ibadan and Queen's School, Ibadan.

Hospitals:

In the State, there are 34 hospitals and Nursing Homes with 10,616 hospital beds in all i.e. 1 hospital bed to 490 of the population. Of the 34, 14 are State, General or District Hospitals owned by the State Government.

There are also 16 infectious diseases Isolation Units, 23 Leprosy clinics and Segregation villages, 183 maternity and child welfare centres, 6 Rural Health Centres, 182 Dispensaries, 7 Dental Centres

and 45 Health Offices.

The University College Hospital, Ibadan, a federal establishment comes first by virtue of its status as an internationally recognised institution. This hospital alone employs 220 doctors, about 46% of all doctors in the 34 hospitals in the State.

For additional information, see publication on "Oyo State Health Council."

Tourist Attractions, Parks, Galleries, etc.

Agodi Gardens, Ibadan; Upper Ogun Games Reserve, via Iseyin; Oshun Shrine, Oshogbo; Cultural Centre, Ibadan; Library Stadium, Ibadan; Premier Hotel, Ibadan; University of Ibadan; University Teaching Hospital, Ibadan; Cocoa House, Ibadan; Bower's Tower, Ibadan; International Institute of Tropical Agric., Ibadan; Sejire Waterworks, via Ibadan; Ife Museum of Antiquities, Ile-Ife; Oranyan Staff and the Ife Shrines, Ile-Ife; Ado-Awaye Hills and Suspended Lake; Erin-Ijesha Waterfalls.

For further information, contact Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-operatives.

Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.

Government Catering Rest House, Ibadan.
Lafia Hotel, Ibadan.
Premier Hotel, Ibadan.
Green Springs Hotel, Ibadan.
Crisbo International Hotel, Ibadan.
Paradise Hotel, Ibadan.
Rem. Hotel, Ibadan.
I. Mudah Restaurant, Ibadan.
Oke-Badan Restaurant, Ibadan.
Sijuade Hotel, Ibadan, etc.

Markets:

There are numerous markets in all towns and villages of the State. Majority of the markets are active daily markets whereas others are periodical. The markets deal mainly in local foodstuffs, traditional cloths of different designs and textures, meat and fish, hard-ware and household

utensils. Imported products are also sold by retailers and wholesale dealers.

Dugbe, Oje, Oje'ba, Gege (specialising in hand-woven textiles), and Oritamerin are the popular local markets in Ibadan.

Outside the State Capital, Oyo, Ede, Oshogbo, Iseyin, Oko, Igbebi, Kishi are famous for their periodic markets which specialise in local foodstuffs and are in some cases visited by traders from neighbouring West African countries.

In addition to the local markets, there are a large number of stores owned by indigenous and foreign commercial firms. The stores include:

- The United Africa Company of Nigeria Limited (U.A.C. — Kingsway Stores)
- G.B. Ollivant and Company Ltd., (G.B.O).
- Union Trading Company (U.T.C).
- The Leventis Stores.
- Patterson Zochonis and Company Ltd. (P.Z).
- S. C. O. A.
- C. F. A. O.
- John Holt and Company Limited.
- G. L. Geiser and Company Limited.

These firms have branches all over the State. Many articles like textile materials, household furniture, haberdashery, groceries, electrical appliances are available in these stores.

Sports:

Liberty Stadium, Ibadan is the main venue of national and international events in the State. More stadia are however planned for Oyo, Oshogbo, Ilesha and Ile-Ife.

At State level, there are inter-collegiate competitions such as the Ionian Sports, the Lady Manuwa Cup, the Grier Cup and the Principal's Cup competitions.

On the national level, the states athletes and sportsmen compete for the Nigeria Challenge Cup, the Inter-University Games the Nigeria Tennis Championships and

several others.

On the international level, the state participates in the Africa Cup of Champions match, the Nigeria/Ghana Academics Football Match, the African Cup Winners Champions, the commonwealth Games, the All-Africa Tennis Championships, the International Hockey Championships and the World Olympics.

Efforts are being made to provide playgrounds, parks and recreation centres, similar to Agodi Gardens, in the State's principal towns.

Libraries, Bookshops, etc.

- Oyo State Library, New Court Rd, Ibadan.
- U.S.I.S. Library, New Court Road, Ibadan.
- British Council Library, Dugbe, Ibadan
- University of Ibadan Library.
- University of Ife Library.
- Ibadan Polytechnic Library.

Some bookshops in the state are: University of Ibadan Bookshop; University of Ife Bookshops; Ibadan Polytechnic Bookshop; Odusote Bookshop, Oke-Bola; Baptist Bookshop, Oke-Bola, Ibadan; Fola Bookshop, Oke-Ado, Ibadan; Rational Bookshop, Oke-Bola, Ibadan, etc.

Printers, Publishers:

Government Printers, the Secretariat, Ibadan; Sketch Publishing Company, New Court Road, Ibadan; Tribune Publishing Company, Adeoyo Hospital Road, Ibadan; Onibonaje Publishing Company, Oke-Ado, Ibadan; Evans Publishing Company, Onireke, Ibadan; Olusheyi Printing Company, College Crescent Road, Ibadan, etc.

Publications by Oyo State Information Division of the Ministry of Local Government and Information.

Gangan.

Oyo State Handbook and publications on the following towns:-

Ibadan, Oyo, Ogbomosho, Ile-Ife, Ile-

sha, Ikirun, Shaki, Iseyin, Ila-Orangun, Ede, Ejigbo, Oshogbo and Eruwa.

CABINET:

Military Governor:

Brigadier David Medaiyese Jemibewon.

Secretary to the Military Government:

Mr. Theophilus Adeleke Akinyele.

Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources:

Dr. Michael Ogunleke Ogunlana.

Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General:

Mr. Samuel Akintunde Oloko.

Commissioner for Establishment and Training:

Mr. Oladiti Alarape Oyekanmi.

Commissioner for Education:

Mr. Abidove Morakinyo Babalola

Commissioner for Finance and Economic Development:

Dr. Joseph Adebawale Atanda.

Commissioner for Health:

Dr. A. Faniran.

Commissioner for Local Government and Information:

Mr. Areoye Oyebola

Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operatives:

Mrs (Dr) Bolanle Alake Awe.

Commissioner for Works and Housing:

Mr. Bamidele Adedeji Aiku.

Other Members:

Army Commander:

Lt.-Col. M.B. Halad.

Commissioner of Police:

Mr. Etim J. Umoren.

PLATEAU STATE

Area: 56,245 Sq. Kilometres.

Population: 2,026,657

Capital: Jos.

CABINET:

Military Governor:

Group Captain Dan Suleiman.

Secretary to the Military Government:

Alhaji Abdu Abubakar.

Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources:

Mr. Suleiman Jakonda.

Commissioner for Education:

Mr. Samuel Gitik Mafuyai.

Commissioner for Establishment, Training and Research:

Alhaji Jibrin Ahmed.

Commissioner for Finance and Economic Planning:

Mr. Asama Ahinche.

Commissioner for Health:

Mr. Christopher Damen.

Commissioner for Internal Affairs and Information:

Mr. Nana F. Byanyiko.

Commissioner for Local Government and Social Development:

Alhaji Ahmadu Zakari.

Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operatives:

Alhaji Jibrin Ahmed.

Commissioner for Works, Land and Survey:

Alhaji Shehu Othman.

Other Members

Army Commander:

Lt.-Col. Bashiru Ayodele

Commissioner of Police:

Mr. Stephen O. Olumese.

RIVERS STATE

Area: 21,172 Sq. Kilometres.

Population: 1,800,000.

Capital: Port Harcourt.

CABINET:

Military Governor:

Col. Zamani Lekwot.

Secretary to the Military Government:

Mr. Francis John Ellah.

Commissioner for Agriculture:

Mr. G. H. Osarollo.

Commissioner for Education:

Dr. Tam David-West.

Commissioner for Establishment and Training:

Mr. S.D.J. Ogan.

Commissioner for Finance:

Mr. Peter Olisa.

Commissioner for Health:

Dr. G. B. Leton.

Commissioner for Information and Broadcasting:

Mr. D.L.J. Nivibani.

Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General:

Mr. L. A. Iyagba.

Commissioner for Lands and Survey:

Mr. D. O. Ikpoki.

Commissioner for Local Government Affairs:

Chief (Dr) M.T.D. Braide.

Commissioner for Social Welfare and Rural Development:

Mr. Dagogo Alagoma.

Commissioner for Special Duties:

Dr. I. A. Obuzo.

Commissioner for Trade and Economic Development:

Mr. S. N. Ohaka.

Commissioner for Works and Housing:

Chief D.H.S. Okpofabri.

Other Members:**Army Commander:**

Lt.-Col. Abacha.

Air Force Commander:

Squadron Leader S. Awe.

Navy Commander:

Lt. Comm. D. P. Omotsola

Commissioner of Police:

Mr. J. O. Olarinde.

SOKOTO STATE**Area:** 94,588 Sq. Kilometres.**Population:** 4,538,808 (1963 Census Figures).**Capital:** Sokoto**Important Towns:** Argungu, Birnin Kebbi, Yauri, Zuru and Gusau.**Ethnic Groups:**

The major ethnic groups in the state are Housa, Fulanis, Dakarkaris, Kambaris and Zabarmas. Although the last four tribes have a language of their own, they speak Hausa as their second language.

Many other ethnic groups that are not indigenes such as Ibo, Nupe, Yoruba, Ibibio, Calabar, Urhobo, Jaws and Tiv, to mention just a few of them, have come to settle in various towns in the state. A number of non-Nigerians mostly from neighbouring Niger and Benin Republics are also to be found in various towns of the state.

Religion:

Islam is the predominant religion in the state. The majority of the muslims live in Sokoto, Gwandu and Argungu. There are also animists.

Land Formation:

There are two major land formations in the state; the Sokoto plains in the northern part and the High plains of Hausaland to the east. Sokoto plains are composed of younger sedimentary rocks from where the area is down wasted and rivers deposited sediments in the resultant syncline. The surface elevation is generally flat.

The high plains are part of the pre-cambrian basement complex comprising very old crystalline rocks such as granites and schists. The surface rises gradually eastwards. Some dome-shaped hills provide sharp relief as the river valleys are shallow and wide.

Rivers:

Apart from the River Niger that flows through Yauri, there are a number of minor rivers in the state. The major ones include Rima, Sokoto, Zamfara and Gagare. Some of these rivers become empty during the dry season. There are known to exist large reservoirs of underground water especially in the northern part of the state.

Climate:

The mean annual rainfall is about 20 inches. The rain falls during the wet seasons which last between May and October. The harmattan winds blow from the Sahara Desert situated in North eastern portion of the state between mid-December and mid-February.

At this time, weather is extremely cold both in the morning and at night. Harmattan winds are laden with dust and fog of alarming intensity which is at times unsafe for aircraft landing.

Occupation:

Farming is the predominant occupation for most people in the state, particularly the rural population. About 80 per cent of the population engage in one form of farming or another, and to most of them farming is not merely an occupation for subsistence, but their way of life.

Other traditional occupations include hunting, blacksmithing, fishing and trading.

Communication:**Air:**

Sokoto, the State capital has the largest Airport in the State, followed by Gusau. At present Nigeria Airways maintains daily air services between Sokoto, Kano, Kaduna and Lagos and other major cities of the federation.

Besides Sokoto and Gusau, there are

aerodromes or airstrips at Zuru, Yauri and Birnin Kebbi.

Roads:

Although some parts of the State are served by railways and airlines and there are some navigable rivers, road transportation is the most important means of communication in the state. With the increasing importance of Sokoto as the State capital, there has been a considerable improvement in the development of state road networks to join Sokoto with other major parts of the country.

Sokoto is linked with Zaria via Gusau with one of the best trunk "A" roads in the country. The construction of the Federal Trunk A-15 from Kontagora in Niger State to Sokoto through Yauri, Koko and Jega will considerably reduce the cost of transportation between the State capital and the Southern parts of the country.

Another fast road has been constructed from Sokoto to join this country with the Republic of Niger. The State Government has commissioned feasibility studies of the state road network to determine the magnitude of demands for road transport services. The idea is to draw up a prospective plan to cover 20 years.

Waterways:

A large portion of Niger River flows through the State at Yelwa. Yelwa as an inland port serves as produce evacuation centre for most of the State produce. It also serves as an off-loading port for important goods and heavy machinery meant for the State.

Economic Activities:

The guiding principle of the State Development Plans has been to provide the infra-structural facilities such as communication, power, water supply, essential administrative buildings and organisational structure as well as manpower supply.

In view of these deficiencies, the Government drew five objects in the current Plan Period:

I. To increase the supply of adequately trained high level and intermediate manpower in all fields;

II. To increase agricultural and industrial productivity and their aggregate output; generate a high level of growth and consumption through extensive mechanisation;

III. To continue with the creation of general infra-structural facilities necessary for the rapid development of the State economy;

IV. To ensure a balanced development sectoral and geographical dimension;

V. To intensify the endeavour to establish a sound administration in the state that is capable of meeting the requirements of accelerated economic and social development.

Major Agricultural Projects:

Gusau Agricultural Development Project: This is a clear case of national and international co-operation in which the World Bank and Federal and State Governments are shouldering the responsibility. Costing about N24 million, and involving not less than 68,000 small holders, the project covering 3,800 sq. kilometres holds promising future for the nation as a whole and the state in particular.

The idea of the project is to provide the infra-structural facilities as well as related amenities for a specific area thereby minimising the problems of farmers. This approach is a complete break from the traditional one that has been in use for many years.

Kolori Irrigation Scheme:

This is the second largest agricultural project all over the African continent, second only to Aswan Dam in Egypt. It is part of Sokoto Rima Basin Development Authority financed by

the Federal Government. When completed by 1980, it is expected to provide water for irrigation to about 70,000 acres of land.

In addition, it will provide flood relief by releasing water occasionally in the form of artificially-controlled flood waves for traditional 'fadama' farming. It will also cater for water supply to nearby towns and generate hydro-electric power for industrial and domestic use.

Industrial Development:

The State Government attaches great importance to utilisation of locally produced raw materials as it is only through this it can invigorate its efforts towards rapid industrialisation. Bearing this in mind, the Government is leaving no stone unturned in order to mobilise the scarce local private capital for investments in industrial projects. It joins partnership with foreign industrialists and local businessmen so that industrialisation is accorded the position it deserves.

Major industries in the State include Sokoto Tannery (Sokotan) Limited; Gusau Oil Mill Limited; Sokoto Furniture Factory Limited; Zamfara Textiles Limited; Cement Company of Northern Nigeria (CCNN) Limited. Apart from private small scale industries operating in the State, there are other major industries in the offing.

Cultural Development:

The Government's keen interest in preserving our cultural heritage can be seen in the Argungu Annual Fishing and Cultural Festival. The festival has grown from a local affair to a national and international tourist attraction. The Government throws invitation to various states of the federation and the neighbouring Niger Republic to participate in the festival.

The establishment of a statutory Council of Arts and Culture is being

in order to facilitate efficient cultural promotion throughout the State. When established, the council would remove all the bottlenecks the cultural division is now experiencing in the ministerial set-up.

Administration:

There are ten ministries, three extra-ministerial departments and public institutions. The ministries are under Cabinet Office, Information, Cultural and Internal Affairs, Health, Education, Land Survey and Housing, Works, Transport and Water Resources, Local Government and Social Development, Finance Economic Planning and Establishment, Trade Industry and Co-operatives and Justice.

The extra-ministerial departments include the Public Service Commission, (PSC) Audit Department and Judiciary.

CABINET

Military Governor.

Col. Umaru Alhaji Mohammed.

Secretary to the Military Government.

Alhaji Mohammed Aliyu Carpenter.

Commissioner for Agriculture Natural Resources, Animal Health and Forestry.

Alhaji Haliru Gwandu.

Commissioner for Education.

Alhaji Ibrahim Katune.

Commissioner for Finance, Economic Development, Establishments and Social Matters.

Alhaji Alin Jibrin Yelma.

Commissioner for Health

Alhaji Mohammed Kangiwa.

Commissioner for Housing and Environment.

Alhaji Abubakar Garba Gummi.

Commissioner for Justice and Attorney General.

Alhaji Usman Dangogo Bungudu.

Commissioner for Local Government and Social Development.

Under Direct control of the Governor.

Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operatives.

Alhaji Umaru Imam.

Commissioner for Works, Transport and Water Resources.

Alhaji Hamidu Bage.

Commissioner for Information, Culture and Internal Affairs.

Alhaji Bello Maiwurno.

Other Members

Air Commander.

Col H.O.D. Eghagha.

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENTS

SECRETARY TO THE FEDERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

Mr. Liman Ciroma.

| NO. | STATE | SECRETARY |
|-----|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Anambra | Mr. V. A. Aniagoh |
| 2. | Bauchi | Alhaji Abubakar Umar |
| 3. | Bendel | Mr. Joseph Teye Lewis Boyo |
| 4. | Benue | Mr. Simon Momo Onekutu |
| 5. | Borno | Alhaji Mustafa Umara |
| 6. | Cross River | Mr. E. E. Monjok |
| 7. | Gongola | Alhaji Hamidu Alkali |
| 8. | Imo | Mr. M. E. P. Udebiuwa |
| 9. | Kaduna | Alhaji Macido Dalhat |
| 10. | Kano | Alhaji Abdulkadir Balarabe Ismaila |
| 11. | Kwara | Dr. Elijah Ebun Soladoye |
| 12. | Lagos | Mr. S. A. Thomas |
| 13. | Niger | Mr. Suleiman Liman |
| 14. | Ogun | Mr. A. A. K. Degun |
| 15. | Ondo | Mr. Theophilus A. Iwajomo |
| 16. | Oyo | Mr. Theophilus Adeleke Akinyele |
| 17. | Plateau | Alhaji Abdu Abubakar |
| 18. | Rivers | Mr. Francis John Ellah |
| 19. | Sokoto | Alhaji Muhammed Aliyu Carpenter |

STATE CHIEF JUDGES

| No. | STATE | CAPITAL | CHIEF JUDGE |
|-----|-------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Anambra | Enugu | Justice A. N. Aniagolu |
| 2. | Bauchi | Bauchi | Justice Alhaji Muhammed Buba Ardo |
| 3. | Bendel | Benin City | Justice Victor Erereko Ovie-Whiskey |
| 4. | Benue | Makurdi | Justice James Moradeyo Adesiyun |
| 5. | Borno | Maiduguri | Justice Alhaji Muhammed Buba Ardo |
| 6. | Cross River | Calabar | Justice Edem Koofreh |

| | | | |
|-----|---------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 7. | Gongola | Yola | Justice Alhaji Muhammed Buba Arjo |
| 8. | Imo | Owerri | Justice Ohukwudifu Akunne Oputa |
| 9. | Kaduna | Kaduna | Justice A. W. Wheeler |
| 10. | Kano | Kano | Justice J. Richard Jones |
| 11. | Kwara | Ilorin | Justice Saidu Kawu |
| 12. | Lagos | Ikeja | Justice J. A. Adefarasin |
| 13. | Niger | Minna | Justice Mu'Azū Mohammed |
| 14. | Ogun | Abeokuta | Justice Ebenezer Babasanya Craig |
| 15. | Ondo | Akure | Justice Timothy Akinola Aguda |
| 16. | Oyo | Ibadan | Justice Kayode Esho |
| 17. | Plateau | Jos | Justice David Lindsay Bate |
| 18. | Rivers | Port Harcourt | Justice Ambrose E. Allagoa |
| 19. | Sokoto | Sokoto | Justice K. Hassan |

STATE GRAND KHADIS

| NO. | STATE | | GRAND KHADI |
|-----|------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Bauchi ... | ... | Alhaji Abdul Maliki Bappa Mahmud |
| 2. | Benue ... | ... | Alhaji Yahaya Kanam |
| 3. | Borno ... | ... | Alhaji Abubakar Mahmud |
| 4. | Gongola | ... | Alhaji Abubakar Mahmud |
| 5. | Kaduna | ... | Mallam Muhammed Dodo |
| 6. | Kano ... | ... | Alhaji Hassan Ibrahim Gwarzo |
| 7. | Kwara ... | ... | Alhaji Abdulkair Ororo |
| 8. | Niger ... | ... | Alhaji Yunusa Kench |
| 9. | Plateau... | ... | Alhaji Yahaya Kanam |
| 10. | Sokoto... | ... | Alhaji Haliru Binji |

POLICE

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------|
| Inspector-General | ... | Mr. M.D. Yusufu |
| Deputy Inspector-General | ... | Mr. Adamu Suleiman |
| Assistant Inspector-General | ... | Mr. Sunday Adewusi |
| " " " | ... | Mr. John James |
| " " " | ... | Mr. Hausa Brisbe |
| " " " | ... | Mr. Isa Adejo |



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